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JOANNIS LELANDI

ANTIQUARIUM

DE REBUS BRITANNICIS

COLLECTANEA.

C V M

THOMÆ HEARNII Præfatione Notis et
Indice ad Editionem primam.

EDITIO ALTERA.

VOL. V.

Accedunt DE REBUS ANGLICANIS OPUSCULA
VARIA è diversis Codd. MSS. descripta et nunc
primum in Lucem edita.

L O N D I N I.

IMPENSIS GVL. ET JO. RICHARDSON.
M, DCC, LXX.

APPENDICIS
AD
JOANNIS LELANDI
ANTIQUARII
COLLECTANEA.
PARS PRIMA.

Том. V

A

JOANNIS LELANDI

ANTIQUARIII CODRUS,

Sive Laus & Defensio

Gallofridi Arturii Monumetensis

Contra Polydorum Vergilium,

Ex Autographo.

GALLOFRIDUS Arturius Monovagæ (quæ
celebris & antiqua urbs est Cambriæ, posita
quidem inter duos fluvios, Monam & Vagam,
unde & nomen sumpsit,) natus erat. Num ta-
men ibidem in bonis literis ad maturam usque
ætatem informatus fuerit, certo adfirmare non possum: ut ne-
que ^a an monachus fuerit. quanquam utrumque aliquam veri
^b spetiem præ se fert. Nam Monæ Benedictinorum cœno-
bium nuper erat, sed cujus antiquitatis mihi incertum. Et illis
temporibus soli fere monachi, cum alibi, tum præcipue in
nostra Britannia, docti erant. Causa autem hæc fuit. ^c Non
dum ^d Ifidis vacuum, non Granta, florentes nunc ^e academiæ,
alte capita extulerant; emerferant tamen, sed ita, ut ^f Dacia
barbarie, vi, furore, aliquoties deprimerentur. Quare quæ
celebria erant monasteria, erant etiam & gymnasia, perinde
atque olim ante diminutum Saxonum imperium; monachique
non ventrem lautis epulis, sed animum pulcherrimis studiis
perpascabant. Quid multis in confirmanda conjectura moror?
Illud liquido constat, Gallofridum, quantum tempora patie-
bantur, nec carmine, nec soluta oratione indoctum fuisse; id
quod ne ipsi quidem Itali, ^g qui tum, non usque adeo pure
& exacte Latini, vivebant, mihi pernegarent. Quanquam non
hæc res mihi curæ est, ut autorem ab eloquentia laudem.
Aliud est longe nobilius, illustrius, magnificentius, quod me
sedulo hortatur monetque, immo jubet potius cogitque, ut
illum, idque accurata oratione, extollam. Solus etenim est,
qui diligentia sua, nunquam fatis laudata, bonam partem Bri-

^a Ita in autographo, non, ut alii, utrum monachus fuit. ^b Sic. Et quidem
cum t in monumentis vet. frequenter commutatur. ^c Ita divisim Lelandus,
ut etiam alibi; faventque lapides & codices MSS. vetustissimi. Grammatici autem
recentiores nondum conjunctim proferunt. ^d Bellositum primum scripserat Le-
landus. ^e Haud secus etiam alibi Lelandus. Cum Dicaarcho nimirum apud Plutar-
chum existimavit ἀνδρὶ τῷ Ἐξαδίμῳ (perinde ac si ἱερὰ μὲν ἄνδρ' ἔχῃ) originem
duxisse. Rectius tamen illi, qui ab Ἀναδίμῳ. ^f Ita Autogr. non, ut alii, Danica.
^g Sic, cum ipso Lelando, distinguo; non ut alii, qui, tum non usque &c.

tamque antiquitatis ab interitu plane vindicavit: rumpantur ut ilia Codrus, aliter & scribentibus & sentientibus. Non tamen sum usque adeo malus rerum aestimator, ut putem Gallofridum tanta & tam integra fide in scribenda historia fuisse, ut nunquam à vero latum culmum erraverit: cum manifeste liquet, incerta pro certis, vana pro veris ab illo esse aliquoties scripta. Et quis, obsecro te candide lector, inter historicos in eodem luto non hæsit? Gallofridus tamen in primis veniam meretur, qui ingenue fateatur, se tantum interpretis usum fuisse officio, id est, historiam Britannicam, Britannice scriptam, ^a Latinitate donavisse. ^b Sed Codrus Galfredo-mastix, non videns manticam, quæ sibi à tergo dependet, ista surda aure præteribit.

Forfan aliquis dixerit, quis hic est Codrus? Huic ego hominem depingere non gravabor. Est peregrinus & hospes gloriosus simul ac curiosus, ut qui sua jactet, nostra autem audita potius quam intellecta pro arbitrio tractet. Nec alio nomine Britannis pro imperio insultat, quam quodd, nescio cujus ^c Pythagoræ dogma secutus, certo sibi persuasit, facundi Ciceronis animam, post tot secula, in suum scilicet pectus recta migrasse, atque hoc munere aureum illud torrentis eloquentiæ flumen ita affecutum, ut illa fretus ex muscis elephantos, rursus ex elephantis muscas facile faciat. Itaque juvenis carmina scriptitavit, sed quæ postea, furente illo, omnia in spongiam, ad exemplum Ajacis, incubuere. Quamquam quod versus parum dextris Musis & Apolline scripserit, non multum à Cicerone degeneravit. Tum vero cum videret, non belle sibi cum Musis convenire, contulit se ad liberiores dicendi campum, nactus materiam, in qua ostenderet, quid posset facundia illa quidem ^d Ciceroniana. Sed circiter idem tempus in eandem inciderat materiam quidam ^e barbarus Batavus, quem vulgus sexcenties prætulit Codro Italo. Hanc ægrè tulit rem, & causabatur Injuriam aperte sibi factam, quod Barbarus per dolum gloriam, quam jure optimo meritus fuerat, præoccupasset. Postremo, ne animum ^f despondere videretur, & illo pereunte, una periret Romanæ linguæ elegantia, historiam majori confidentia quam rerum cognitione aut lectione inchoavit & consummavit; ita tamen, ut editionem non modo in nonum, ex Horatii præcepto, annum, sed in trigesimum usque, si Diis placet, premeret.

^a Mox post hanc vocem inter lineas, & à Gualtero Mapo, Iliacorum archidiacono, oblata sibi, scripserat Lelandus, quæ tamen postea propria sua manu expunxit. ^b Hæc omnia usque ad summopere delectabatur lectione antiquarum rerum, & maximeque &c. versus finem Dissertationis, delevit quidam à Polydori, ut suspicor, amicus, isque forsitan Cantabrigiensis. ^c Sic. ^d Ciceronia MS.

^e Sic, cum B majuscula, ut sit Adjectivum; mox infra vero cum B majuscula, sit nomen proprium. ^f Spondere MS.

Sed operæ pretium est cognoscere, qua arte fidem historiæ suæ adstruat. Prius strenue debacchatur in Galfredum, ut ejus auctoritatem eleuet, & suæ vanissimæ vanitati pondus, robur, veritatem etiam accumulet. Deinde, quem tot sævis verbis ante lancinaverat, cogitur homo impudentissimus per bonam antiquioris historiæ partem sequi. At huic impudentiæ venia certe danda est, quia alium, quem recte sequeretur, autorem prorsus nullum habuit. Usque adeo tamen sui immemor non fuit, quin obiter in ducem suum, tanquam fatuum & mendacem, multo sape, ut est mire argutus, lepidus, factus, luderet. Atque hoc non alio ab eo nomine factum, quam ne ullo approbare modo videatur, quem prius insectatus est.

Fieri hic potest, ut aliquis mihi objiciat, Codrum non esse primum, qui Galfredum fugillavit, & alios extare scriptores, quorum auctoritatem in primis historiæ suæ libris non raro usus est. Ad hæc ego breviter in præsentia respondebo, Gulielmi Parvi, canonici Novoburgensis, verba minoris esse pretii, quam ut in confutandis illis libenter velim laborare. Fuit ille etenim dignissimus, quicum Codrum conferas, maxime in cognitione antiquitatis Britannicæ. Porro, quantum ad Romanos, qui de rebus nostris modo breviter, modo concise, modo parum vere scripserunt, nemo ex illis aliquid saltem memoria dignum de Britannia, quod ego sciam, ante Cæsarem edidit. Et omnia quæ Cæsar scripsit, quantumcunque illius dictis Codrus tribuat, mihi non videntur è tripode profecta, quemadmodum neque alia multa, quæ postea à Latinis autoribus de Britannii posteritati tradita sunt.

At nunc, ut Romanorum auctoritas, qua frequenter utitur, sileat, objiciet alter Gildam Bannochorensen, & Bedam Gironicensen monachos, quorum testimoniis, velut quibusdam vernis floribus, primos historiæ suæ campos interpolat. tantum abest, ut neminem præter unum Galfredum habeat, quem in eruenda antiquitate sequatur. Hujusmodi objectiones me nunquam ad palinodiam adigunt. Non me latet, libellum circumferri titulo Gildæ, quamvis docti vehementer de autore dubitent, in quo paucula quædam de Britannia florente leviter referuntur, & aliquanto plura de eadem, gladio, fame, peste ad internecionem fere laborante, inculcantur. Sed quid hoc rei, quod qualiacunque illa non dum bene à Codro intellecta sint? Ut ^a intellegat, quid illic antiquorum regum

^a Sic Lelandus, in re Grammatica versatissimus. Nec aliter alibi. Ne scilicet ab Orthographia regibus discederet. Ab inter & lego est intelligo, R in L abeunte. Non desunt etiam qui ab intus & lego, ut U abeat in E, & intelligere idem sit quod intus legere. Prior sententia magis placet. Verum quomodocunque hoc se habeat, illud certum est, quamvis intelligere per i vulgo quæritur, à Prisdiano tamen per e scribi, eodemque modo in antiquis codd. & lapideis exarari.

aut urbium, quid populorum aut rituum, quid denique quod ante Romanum nomen cognitum in pretio fuit? Si Gildas Britannus tam parum in hac parte prodesse potest, quanto minus Beda, homo Anglus, qui licet multis esset virtutibus clarissimus, genti tamen Britannæ infensus, & toto fere vitæ suæ tempore intra monasterii septa clausus, nec multum voluit, aut potuit antiquitatem illustrare? Sim vanus, nisi præceptoribus Romanis, paucissima modo demas, eaque non admodum magni momenti usus sit in libro primo ecclesiasticæ historiæ, ubi de rebus Britannicis, veluti in transcurso, aliquam facit mentionem.

Hæc nunc quæ dixi omnia si æquus iudex in acervum congererit, quodammodo probare videbuntur, multa esse in historia Codri, quæ merito accepta referat Galfredo. Quid igitur causæ est, quod de bono autore tam male sentiat? Certè hæc prima est. Galfredus, homo Britannus, Arturium regem, Britannorum decus inclytum, prædicat, laudat, & ad sydera tantum non extollit. In qua parte secutus est fidem vetustissimæ historiæ, quam à Gualtero, archidiacono Oxoniensi, interpretandam accepit. Invidet hanc laudem barbarus hospes Arturio, principi olim cum potentissimo, tum de Britannis optime merito. Invidet & Galfredo Arturii nomen. Nec sic contentus, modo clam, modo aperte loquitur, scribit, sentit, nullum unquam fuisse regem apud Britannos nomine Arturii illustrem. Quanquam ne solus sapere videretur, cum inter reges in sua historia ponit: potius, ut genti nostræ morem gerat, quam quod tale quicquam ex animo scribat; id quod facile apparet cum ex aliis locis; tum etiam ex illo ubi lepidè & festivè, ut sibi videtur, in ejus sepulchrum, quod est Glessoburgi * Smertarum, jocatur. At ego tam certis, claris, veris argumentis, non dicam tam multis, probare possum, Arturium fuisse, quam Codrus Cæsarem. Labet itaque in gratiam Antiquariorum subtilius hanc rem tractare.

Arturius, Utheri Pendraconis & Igernæ filius, nomen à Romana nobilitate, quemadmodum & alii id temporis Britannii multi, traxit. Nam Arturiorum nomen apud Romanos clarum fuisse vel ex Juvenale liquet, qui Satyra tertia sic scribit:

vivant Arturius isthic

Et Catulus.

Sed nostra non de nomine, sed de homine, contentio est; quanquam & illud à recentioribus vitiatum scriptoribus, inter quos est etiam & Codrus. Age igitur. Est civitas in Cambria, nomine Legionum insignis, sita in ipsis Iscæ fluminis ripis. Ibi aliquandiu vixisse Arturium, eoquæ à Tana, Morganæ urbe, archiepiscopi sedem transtulisse, non modo antiqua incolarum fides asserit, verum etiam permulti libelli, qui Britannica lingua scripti à Cambris etiam nunc leguntur. Ut nihil loquar

* Vide in, *ra*, *prope finem Disceptationis hujus.*

de antiquissimis tabulis, quas ego nuper in Cambria vidi columnis templorum adfixas, hæc eadem una cum Giraldo Cambrensi, viro post hominum memoriam Britannicæ antiquitatis longe peritissimo, testantibus. Possem hîc & illorum testimonia de Arturio satis illustra adferre, qui viras sanctissimorum episcoporum & monachorum Britannicæ editis Latinis libris posteritati consecraverunt, nisi ad certiora properarem.

Henricus secundus, rex Angliæ, in tabulis donationis suæ, quibus subscribit antiquis Glesfoburgensis monasterii privilegiis, plane adfirmat, se vidisse Arturii donationem. Unde, quæ mea est conjectura, fieri potuit, ut, viso tam venerandæ antiquitatis monumento, sibi illud, tanquam ter maximi principis nobile pignus, servaverit, posteaque Westmonasterii inter veteres regum thesauros posuerit. Sed an ita ab illo factum aliorum esto judicium. Illud recte adfirmare possum, sigillum Arturii Patricii, cera impressum, inter nobiles vetustatis reliquias ab Westmonasteriensibus religiose servari. Neque dubium est, quin olim impressa illa cera alicui inscriptæ membranæ annexa fuerit, quam postea edax consumpsit cæries. Quare ne aliquando & massam ceream simili corruptat violentia, nos ejus cum inscriptionem tum figuram ab interitu vindicabimus. Hæc igitur è Romanis literis majusculis est inscriptio: PATRICIUS ARTVRVS BRITANNIÆ GALLIÆ GERMANIÆ DACIÆ IMPERATOR. Quid autem sibi velit inscriptio alias abunde declarabo. Tantum in præsentia lectorem admoneo, aliam esse inscriptionem Glesfoburgi, in qua non Arturus, sed Arturius, & meo quidem judicio rectius, legitur. Figura sigilli orbicularis est: materia vero cera rubra, quæ violentia, vel injuria aliqua in frustra aliquot comminuta est, sic tamen ut particula nulla desideretur. Nam ita arcte circulo argenteo constringitur, ut recte cohæreat orbis alioqui disfractus. Porro una cæcæ facies argento tota obducitur. Unde adducor ut credam, nihil prorsus vel inscriptionis vel impressæ imaginis subesse. Altera effigiem refert ipsius Arturii planè heroicam. Sedet etenim regali indutus purpura super semicirculum, qualis nobis apparet pluvius arcus. Capite coronam gestat, dextraque sceptrum, lillii ornamento insigne. Læva autem tenet orbem, in cujus medio crux eminet Christiani principis indicium. Barba illi promissa, & omnia corporis lineamenta tantam præ se ferentia dignitatem, ut oculos meos sua majestate raptuerint, raptosque longum detinuerint. Dispeream, lector, nisi vidisse voles. Quod nunc certius argumentum, quam hoc, quo modo probavimus, Arturium fuisse? Nos tamen non prius anchoram figemus, quam alia, non minus certa, ostenderit.

Inter aërias Brachaniæ rupes locus est, quem Cambri patria lingua Cather, sive Cair Arture, appellant, quod Latine sonat

sonat Cathedra, five Castrum, Arturii. Nomen vero hujusmodi, si nunquam fuisset Arturius, loco non indidisset. Scribunt præterea, Arturium necem Helenæ, nepris Hoëli, violentia cujusdam gigantis raptæ in Gallia vindicasse; id quod adeo à vero non abhorret, ut propemodum ausim confirmare. Hoëlus Armoricanus contra Pictos, Scottos, & Saxones in Britannia una cum Arturio pugnabat. Quo absente, tyrannus aliquis, sed potens, sed immanis, atque ab hoc, ut facile apparebit Britannicæ linguæ vim & proprietatem intelligentibus, gigas dictus, Helenam, concubitum recusantem, interfecit. Arturius autem, debellatis domi inimicis, Armoricam petiit, tyrannumque in Hoëli gratiam aperta Marte oppressit. Deinde in edito monte sepulchrum Helenæ positum. Et ne sepulchro suus honos deesset, positum etiam & facellum. Postea nomen loco inditum, Tumba Helenæ, quod in multa duravit secula. Recentiores vero montem D. Michaëlis vocant à fano, quod illhic Michaëli sacrum est. Hæc & similia sunt, si quis recte interpretetur, quæ Codrus argutus deridet, subfannat, contemnit. Ecce aliud, quod vel homini, minime credulo, facile probet, Arturium olim fuisse.

Est in castello Dovarensi, de cujus antiquitate nos multa, scitu dignissima, in libro de Civili historia trademus, aula Arturii nomine etiam nunc celebris, & cubiculum Guenoræ, ejus conjugis, nomine famosum. Non ego hæc, tanquam à solis castellanis mihi dicta, ingero, sed majori fretus auctoritate scribo. Nuper inveni historiolum de antiquitate Dovarensi, in qua eadem non modo scripta sunt, verum etiam Galganum, Arturii comitem, militem quidem strenuissimum, quem Joannes Annævillanus Nortomannus, alias Hamvillensis, & Hilleuius corrupte dictus, in suo Architrenio à fortitudine laudat, prope portum Dovariensem à Modredianis interfectum fuisse, ossaque aliquot ejusdem in castello servari. Quæ adeo à vero non dissident, ut castellani, à cognitione historię alienissimi, sua sponte obtulerint mihi quædam ossa insolitæ magnitudinis visenda, adfirmantes Galgani ossa^a fuisse.

Non desunt ad huc argumenta multa. Ego tamen tantum adponam unum, ut liqueat, quo loco sepultus est. Arturius, Christianæ religionis professor, heremitas summe coluit, qui locum Avalon Britannicæ dictum inhabitabant. Avalon, ne quis ignoret, Latine pomarium significat. Quanquam locus ille aliquoties nova nomina sumpsit. Nam & Inisuitria Britannica lingua, id est, insula vitrea, ab aquis vicinis vitreum colorem referentibus, quibus tota fere cingitur, dictus est. Tandem victores Saxones Britannicum vocabulum in Glessey Germanicum, sed ejusdem prorsus significationis, aptif-

^a Max post hanc vocem hujusmodi signum V inseruit Lelandus; perinde ac si quid quidpiam adjiciendum esset.

sine transfulerunt. Germani id Gles appellant quod pestulcidum est, quemadmodum & vitrum. Eye vero eisdem nunc insula, nunc aqua est. Postremo autem cum magnificentissimum ibidem posuisset Ina, Westosaxonum rex, monasterium, & oppidum propter in justam excrevisset magnitudinem, Glesfeneye nomen auctum est in Glesfeneybury, quod nos non omnino inepte Glesfoburgum vocamus.

Sed quorsum in nominum etymologiis occupati digredimur? Hic, id est, Avalloniæ, Iderum sepultum diutiuscule lugebat Arturius, utpote virum sibi multis modis charissimum. Ex quo tempore locum præ ceteris sacris omnibus non modo diligere incepit, verum etiam beneficio suo ornare, illustrare, ditare. Atque hinc factum, ut cum in bello, quod contra Modredum gessit, cecidisset, à Britannis, invidentibus tam clarum corpus ejus adversariis, Avaloniam sepeliendus deportaretur, comitante, & una funus curante, Morgane, femina nobilissima, ac Arturio sanguine conjuncta. Quoque minori strepitu & tumultu id facerent propter Saxonum ingruentium metum, fingeant, Arturium graviter vulneratum vivere tamen, & ad feliciora superesse non alia causa, quam ut Saxonibus metum incuterent, & occasionem sæviendi in cadaver tollerent. Effosso igitur puteo bene alto, mortui Arturii corpus, cavato in hoc ingenti ex duro robore trunco, recondunt in sacro cimiterio propter veterem ecclesiam à Britannis constructam, quæ regnante Henrico 2º. una cum angusta Inæ regis basilica tota conflagravit. Præterea in sepulchro crucem plumbeam Romanis literis ita inscriptam ponunt: *HIC JACET SEPVLTVS INCLYTVS REX ARTVRIVS IN SVLA AVALLONIA*. Addita fuit hæc inscriptio, ut si Britannis serenior aliquando fortuna arrideret, certum haberent de Arturii monumento indicium. Sed res Britannorum quotidie deteriores fuerunt. Quare jacuit Arturii corpus sine gloria circiter 648. annos, solisque Britannis ejus sepulturæ locus ad longum tempus cognitus fuit. Quanquam postea fama etiam ad Saxones victores pervenit ex rithmis Britannice scriptis, quos Bardi quidam in Cambria ad lyram caneant. Hæc ego de sepultura Arturii partim ex libro Gulielmi Meldunensis de antiquitate Glesfoburgensis monasterii, partim ex aliis autoribus decerpsi. Nunc quo pacto reliquiæ Arturii translatae fuerint in novam basilicam Glesfoburgensem dicemus.

Henricus secundus, rex Angliæ, non raro inter Britannos, Cambriam inhabitantes, multa & libenter quidem de Arturii virtute, magnificentia, victoriis etiam audiebat. Quibus nominibus dici non potest, quam sit ad similia animatus. Usque adeo ut quemadmodum Cæsar Alexandrum, sic Henricus Arturium frequenter in ore habebat. Atque hic adfectus

magna-

magnanimum regem provocavit, ut de perquirendo ejus sepulchro cogitaret. Sed filiorum iniquitas, quæ omnia fere consilia Henrici patris interturbabat, forsan & huic proposito obfuit. Quod tamen vivente patre prætermissum, in primis postea annis imperii Richardi, ejus filii, peractum est. Motore igitur, quantam conjectura adsequi possum, Richardo rege, Henricus de Soliaco, abbas Glessoburgensis, curavit, ut fossores terram alte egererent inter duas sacras columnas antiquissimi & elegantissimi operis etiam nunc extantes, quo loco fama vetus adfirmabat Arturium fuisse sepultum. Cumque jam aliquandiu fodissent, nec quicquam ossium invenissent, cœpit abbas desperare. Nihilominus fossores jussit operi incumbere, quod tam diu fecerunt, donec ad cavatum robur, de quo superius locutus sum, pervenirent. Tum vero abbas præ gaudio exilire, & tantum non lachrimari, locaque vicina diligentissime scrutari. Præter cetera tamen oculos in cruce plumbea defigebat, verbaque inscriptionis eruebat, quæ quoniam superius à me scripta sunt frustra est hic repetere. Inventa sunt & eodem tempore ossa Guenoræ, ut constantèr adfirmant, reginæ. Visa quoque vitta integra, quæ capillos, grata quadam varietate in nodum collectos, implicabat, donec unus ex multis temerarius eam tactu in cineres resolvit. Denique pius abbas utriusque ossa in novam basilicam, non dum à recenti conflagratione plene restitutam, transtulit, & syndonibus involuta separatim in cistis non sine Assyriis odoribus condidit. Nec multo post honorificum & adfabre factum ex Lydio marmore sepulchrum erexit, in quo cistæ obferatæ in hunc usque diem servantur. De hac Arturii translatione scribit quidam monachus Glessoburgensis, cujus ego ante aliquot annos librum legi adfuturum libro Gulielmi Meldnensis de antiquitate Glessoburgensi, qui ante translatum Arturium obiit. Quid quod Giraldus Cambrensis, autor bonæ fidei, quique interfuit viditque, huic translationi subscribit? Donatus etiam Gallus in suis annalibus eadem confirmat. Hæc tamen translatio longo post tempore quibusdam in dubium veniebat. Quare Edouardus Longus, Henrici 3. Anglorum regis filius, verum exculpere percipiens, Glessoburgum anno à Christo nato 1276. venit, & aperto sepulchro-cistisque referatis, Arturii & Guenoræ ossa una cum inscriptionibus invenit, & avidis contractavit manibus. Idem fecit, præsentem regem, Henricus Lacius, comes Lindensis, comes etiam Sabaudia, qui casu adfuit, ut omittam nobilitatem & plebem, quæ eadem non sine magna cum voluptate tum admiratione videbat. Tandem venerandæ reliquæ suis repositæ cistis. Sed crania utriusque foris relicta sunt, ut grato populo, illuc confluenti, spectaculo essent. Ab illo mos in-

Том. V.

B

olevit,

olevit, ut monachi peregre venientibus calvarias Arturii & Guenoraë una cum cruce plumbea inscripta ostendant. Nunc judicent æqui lectores, num aliquando apud Britannos rex nomine Arturii fuerit, rumpantur ut ilia Codro, quem nos eloquentiæ potius quam fidei commendatum relinquimus, plura dicturi de Galfredo. Is etenim summopere delectabatur lectione antiquarum rerum, maximeque Britannicarum. Delectabatur etiam doctorum consuetudine. Unde intervénit illi familiaritas cum Gualtero, archidiacono ^a Isiacorum, homine ejusdem prorsus instituti & animi. Nam tam diligenter veteres bibliothecas invisebat avidus, quam qui maxime, erudiendi docta veterum autorum in lucem monumenta. Quod cum aliquandiu strenue fecisset, & casu inter Armoricanos diversaretur, incidit in historiam Britannicæ, Britannice scriptam. Tum vero, tanquam ingentem nactus thesaurum, impendio gaudebat, pauloque post in Angliam transfretans, librum Gallofrido, viro citra controversiam in Britannica lingua exercitissimum, transferendum tradidit. Atque hic fuit Gualterus, ne quis ignoret, qui de rebus nostris proprio Marte privatam à Britannica, ut autor est Ranulphus Castrensis, historiam scripsit.

Gallofridus vero, antiquo exemplari, supra quam cuiquam credibile est, delectatus, historiam Britannicam Latinitate donavit, inque octo libros divisit, quos Roberto, duci Claudiano, postea dedicavit. Transtulit etiam in Latinam linguam prophetias Merlini Ambrosii, quas, addita præfatione, Alexandro, episcopo Lindenfi, commendavit. Quanquam in multis exemplaribus libellus ille historiæ Britannicæ, à Gallofrido translata, tanquam quartus inseritur: quo modo si sumas, Britannica historia novem libros continet. Præterea vitam Merlini Caledonii ad Robertum episcopum non contemnendo edidit carmine, quod ego nuper avide legebam, cum essem Glessoburgi ^b Somurotrigum. Pollicebatur etiam 2. cap^o. 8. libri historiæ Britannicæ, translaturum se ex lingua Britannica in Latinam librum de exilio ecclesiasticorum virorum Britannicæ, quod num fecerit non dum satis cognitum habeo. Aliud tamen, idque memoria non indignum, cognitum habeo ex annalibus Joannis, abbatis Burgenfis, nempe Gallofridum designatum fuisse episcopum Eluicensem anno D. 1150. Est enim Eluio sedes episcopalis in citeriori parte Cambriæ ab Eluio fluvio præterlabente sic dictum; Britanniceque vocatur Llanelwi, id est, locus vel ecclesia super Eluio fluvium posita. Sed recentiores nomen loco indidere tanum Afaphi. Sed jam finis esto nostræ de Gallofrido orationis, qui in pretio fuit regnante in Anglia Henrico primo.

^a Oxoniensi in primis scripserat Lelandus.

^b Smertarum primum scripserat Lelandus.

ASSERTIO
INCLYTISSMII
ARTURII,
REGIS BRITANNIÆ.

JOANNE LELANDO
Antiquario Auctore.

Ad candidos lectores.

*Delituit certe multis Arturius annis,
Vera Britannorum gloria, lumen, bonos.
Dispulit obscuras alacer Leandius umbras,
Sidereum mundo restituitque jubar.
Plaudite lectores studiosa caterva disert;
Præstitit officium candidus ille suum.
Hinc procul at fugiant Codrino felle tumentes,
Ne proprio crepitent ilia rupta malo.*

L O N D I N I
A N N O 1544.

Henrico octavo,

Inviētissimo Regi

Angliæ, Franciæ, ac Hiberniæ,

Fidei defensori, Anglicæ ac Hibernicæ ecclesiæ pro-
xime à Christo supremo capiti,

Joannes Lelandus Antiquarius

S. P. D.



CURA semper merito maxima eruditus fuit, Rex longe serenissime, ut fortia illustrium virorum facta sacrosanctæ posteritati accurate, splendide, magnifice consecrarent: ne rerum, undecunque memorabilium, conspicuum lumen crassa silentii umbra aliquando obduceretur. Hinc Hebræi Judam Maccabæum magnis extollunt præconiis. Hinc Homerus Græcus, poëtarum gloria, Hector & Achillem commendatissimos orbi reliquit. Nec segniori usi sunt Græci diligentia in exornando Alexandro, bellatorum inviētissimo. Romani vero Caesaris facinora tantum non ad sidera tollunt. Burgundiones Gottbosfridum Boillionensem, Saracencrum flagellum, ab insigni fortitudine exquisite collaudant. Nec defuere Britanni viri, tum eruditione, tum rerum cognitione præcellentes, qui Arturii nobilissimi inviētissimi que genus, vitam, virtutem, felicitatem, famam demque sollicita, at justa interim diligentia, orbi testatissima reliquerint. Applausit eruditorum consensus multis jam seculis tam celebri præstantissimorum Ducum memoriæ, & res ab eis gestas magno quidem cum studio,

studio, majori vero voluptate, & admiratione plane maxima lætatur. Historiæ de Arturio scriptæ nota à nescio quo Gulielmo Parvo Novoburgensi, homine, ut ego judico, magis pio, quam in Britannica antiquitate erudito, temere, & præter commune judicium omne, iniusta est: qui quum post ducentos & quinquaginta annos in manus Polydori Vergitii incidisset, ita in præfatione historiæ, quam de Nortomannis Angliæ regibus scripsit, in Arturium rbeloricatus, aut potius cornicatus est, ut Italum persuasione nova, sed violenta, virum aliqui probum & eruditum, in suam pertraxerit bæresim, & pertractum, ne alio dilaberetur, tam adamantinis arte constrinxerit vinculis, ut illum coëgerit, edita etiam historia, gloriam, nomenque, si diis placet, Arturii, tanquam solem, de medio tollere. Unde & grave quidem jam bellum non modo à Gulielmo Parvo, verum etiam à Polydoro Galfredi Monæmutbensis manibus indictum est, hac præcipue calumnia, quod is primus asseritor gloriæ Arturii, Arturius & ipse, esse videatur. Durum, me Hercle! & impium cum manibus decertare. Quid enim nobis cum larvis? Nennius Britannus, scriptor, ut illa ferebant tempora, non ignobilis, Arturii gloriam luculenta celebravit oratione. Vixit enim ille tempore inclinationis Britannici imperii. Tantum abest, ut Arturius recentioris Galfredi Monæmutberfsis sit inventum & fabula. Ut taceat Nennius, Tbeliefinus vates, Merlinus Caledonius, & Melchinus, antiquioris notæ homines, Arturii illustrem fecere mentionem. Certe nunquam temere id imbibam, quod me à fide historiæ Arturii avertat: adeo vero non magni æstimo aut Gulielmi Parvi qualemcunque opinionem, aut Polydori in hac parte judicium, cujus tamen aliqui eruditionem excolo, eloquentiam adprobo, ingenium suspicio, & in bonis denique artibus autoritatem complector. Non hic de eloquentia, non de orationis splendore, non de styli perspicuitate, sed de solida fide, & historiæ veritate agitur, qua fretus ausim audaciter pronunciare (neque enim est quod metuum umbras obversanteis)

olim

olim fuisse, regnasse, atque adeo in precio stetisse magno Arturium. Mentiar, nisi palam, liquide, & manifeste testetur ingens nobilium suis temporibus scriptorum numerus Arturii originem, vitam, res longe fortissime gestas, mortem, sepulchrum, denique inventionem ejus reliquiarum, unamque, & alteram, ac etiam tertiam earundem latissime famosam translationem. Quarum quæ ultima fuit, regnante Eadueardo Longo, Angliæ rege, victore fortunatissimo, facta est. Quo tempore stipatus magna nobilium caterva presens Arturii ossa præsentia, reserato sepulchro, Avaloniæ vidit, & contrectavit, ut ex ejus diplomate, cui syngraphum adfixit, luculente apparet. Quare, ut orbis universus possit intelligat quanta, & quam præclara Arturii fama olim fuerit, non gravabor vel universam ejus vitam & quid veteres de eo senserint autores, lucido quodam ordine perscribere. Sic enim lucem obscuris, antiquitati suum decus, vacillantibus præ ignorantia justum robur, certitudinem controversiæ, veritati postremo suffragium dedisse videbor. Tu, Princeps maxime, victorque felicissime, novo libello, tuis alacriter in lucem prodeunti auspiciis, fave quæso, quo munere non modo præsentis famam opusculi, una cum successu, promovebis, augebis, ornabis, verum etiam lætissimo mihi igniculos ad alia quoque non inferiora propediem edenda excitabis. Nam & Cygnus meus, tuarum encomiastes virtutum, ad te convolare mirifice cupit. Vale regum ornamentum unicum.

Nomen

Nomenclatura Auctorum, Quorum testimoniis præsens utitur libellus.

Externi.

Lucanus.
 Juvenalis.
 Martialis.
 Cornelius Tacitus.
 Paulus Diaconus.
 Claudius Gallus.
 Joannes Annævillanus.
 Valerius.
 Boccatius.
 Divionensis.
 Ponticus Virunnius.
 Ptolemæus Lucensis.
 Tritemius.
 Volateranus.
 Philippus Bergomas.

Britannici.

Theliefinus.
 Ambrosius Maridunensis.
 Merlinus Caledonius.
 Melchius.
 Patricius Gleffoburgensis.
 Gildas Bannochorensis.

Anonymus.

Nennius.
 Samuel.
 Beda Girovicanus.
 Asserius Menevensis.
 Gulielmus Meildunensis.
 Galfridus Monæmuthensis.
 Aluredus Fibroleganus.
 Henricus Venantodunensis.
 Josephus Ifcanus.
 Sylvester Giraldus.
 Matthæus Parisius.
 Joan: Chrysfitoriographus.
 Gulielmus Parvus.
 Joannes Fiberius.
 Thomas Vicanus.
 Ranulphus Higedenus.
 Matthæus Florilegus.
 Joannes Burgenfis.
 Thomas Meilorius.
 Scalæ-Chronica.
 Chronica Durenfis.
 Chronica Gleffoburgensia.
 Chronica Perforana.

A S S E R-

nem erit, patriæ, & veri maxime partes diligentia summa, industria expedita, labore alacri, consilio prompto, judicio acri, denique modis omnibus erectissimas facere. Aggrediar igitur, candidorum lectorum benevolentia, humanitate, ac gratia fretus, Arturii originem ab ovo aliquanto accuratius repetere :

*Est locus Abrini sinuoso littore ponti
Rupe situs media, refluxus quem circuit æstus,
Fulminat hic late turrato vertice castrum :
Nomine Tindagium veteres dixere Corini.*

Constans fama est, per ora multorum tradita, & scriptis confirmata etiam eruditorum, Gorloiden, Coriniæ regulum, hîc sedem habuisse sibi suisque. Erat ei Igerna uxor, femina formæ plane venustissimæ, at pudicitia improbatæ. Huc sæpiusculè recreandi animi gratia Utherius, rex Britannorum, cognomine Pendraco, à serpentina, ut ego arbitror, prudentia sic dictus, cujus & Gorlois beneficiarius erat, divertebat. Architenius libro, si recte computo, quinto hæc scribit :

*Hoc trifido mundum Corinei postera sole
Irradiat pubes, quartique puerpera Phœbi
Pullulat Arturum, facie dum falsus adulter
Tintagol inrumpit, nec amoris Pendragon æstum
Vincit, & omnificas Merlini consulit artes,
Mentiturque ducis habitus, & rege latenti,
Induit absentis præsentia Gorlois ora.*

Pol. 2. 2.

Consuetudo, familiaritas, convictus amor igniculos subministrabant. Et quoniam, ut inquit poëta quidam, *lis est cum serma magna pudicitia*, evicit libido continentiam. Unde & postea Arturius, una cum Anna, virgine egregia, genitus est. Illud non est omittendum, quod refert Hector Boethius : Utherium, videlicet, Gorloiden tandem ob Nathaleodem regulum contra Saxones pugnantem ab eo derelictum è medio tulisse, vel potius, ut Igerna liberius potiretur. Nomen vero Arturiorum Romanis nobile juxta ac familiare vel hinc fuisse dinoscitur, quod Juvenalis Poëta hæc Satyra 3. scribat :

*Cedamus patria, vivant Arturius istic
Et Catulus.*—————

Samuel, scriptor Britannicus, Arturium per Cappa pingit, ad ursam alludens, ut à Græco fonte etymon trahat. Non hîc aut vitio, aut convitio esse debet Arturio, quod pater adulter filium ad fortitudinem, felicitatem, & triumphos genitum reliquerit : quando per eum non stetit, quo minus à legitimo nasceretur conjugio. Neque usque adeo refert quo parente

parente quis procedat, modo is in virum aliquando fortem
probumque evadat.

*Nam genus & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra putō* —————

Immensum quantum accrevit puer virtuti, & jam pater, qui
viribus, consilio, judicio quoque non sine gloria floruerat,
diem vitæ obiit Verolamii, destinata ante imperii dignitate Fol. 2. b.
filio notho, quod legitimum non haberet.

Corona Arturii.



RITANNICA adfirmat historia,
Arturium infulis regni decimo quinto
ætatis suæ anno initiatum fuisse à
Dubritio, urbis Legionum episcopo.
Joannes, Auræ scriptor historiæ,
videtur octodecim adnumerare annos
Arturio regiam sedem conscendenti.
Scalæ-chronica, cujus libri, ut con-
jectura ducor, quidam Graius auctor
fuit, aiunt, Arturium coronæ insignia

Ventæ accepisse. Pictorum & Scottorum duo reguli Lotho,
cui Anna, soror Aurelii Ambrosii, regis Britannorum, nups-
erat, & Conranus, cui Ada, soror Annæ, conjunx data fuerat,
cœperunt tam lætis Arturii successibus invidere. nam uterque,
sed præcipue Lotho, ad Britannæ imperium aspirabat. Hinc
factum postea, ut ille, adjuncto sibi Osca, alias Occa, ho-
mine impurissimo, bellum Arturio intulerit. Tandem ad
manus perventum est, victusque Pictus pejoreis partes tulit,
partim Hoëli invictissimi præsidio, qui tunc ducem ibi age-
bat. Libellus de imperio Britannorum & Anglorum in Scot-
tos beneficiarios adfirmat, hanc victoriam Eboraci ab Hoëlo
partam; utque, devictis Scottis, antiquas sedes precibus motus
Arturius reliquerit sub Augufello suo, quem eis regulum præ-
fecit. Nec fors melior Saxones excepit, interfecto Colgrino
duce, Baldrico autem & Cheldrico fugientibus. Victoriâ
secuta est concordia. Lotho se Britanno dedit. Mordredus
& Gallouinus, filii Lothonis ex Anna, favorem Arturii Fol. 3. a.
miris ambiebant modis, & tandem familiares illi facti sunt.
Duxerat interea Arturius Guenheram, Cadori Coriniensis
alumnâ, raræ formæ feminâ. Deinde & Saxones bellis
cruentissimis contudit.

Duodecim bella ab Arturio gesta.

Fol. 3. b.

ENNIUS Britannus, bonæ & antiquæ fidei scriptor, inter alios multos luculentissimam ejus bellorum mentionem facit : cujus verba quanvis librariorum incuria, & temporis injuria aliquantulum luxata sint, tamen quia ad rem præsentem plurimum faciunt, & venerandam quandam secum adferunt antiquitatem, lubet hic apponere, & suo ordine : “ Arturius pugnavit
 “ contra illos, videlicet Saxones, cum regulis Britonum : sed
 “ ipse Dux erat. Primum bellum fuit in ostio fluminis Glein,
 “ alias Gledy. Secundum, tertium, quartum, & quintum super
 “ per aliud flumen, quod vocatur Dugles, quod est in regione
 “ Linueis. Sextum super flumen, quod vocatur Bassas. Septimum
 “ fuit in sylva Caledonis, id est, Catcoit celidon. Octavum
 “ in castello Guinion. Novum bellum gestum est in
 “ urbe Legionis. Decimum in littore, quod vocatur Traitheurith,
 “ alias Rhydrhwyd. Undecimum in monte, qui dicitur
 “ Agned cathregonion. Duodecimum in monte Badohis,
 “ in quo multi corruerunt uno impetu Arturii.” Hactenus
 Nennius. Joannes, auriæ scriptor historiæ, hæc eadem de
 bellis duodecim adversus Saxones comprobat. Aluredus
 etiam Fibroleganus historicus similia narrat. Atque adeo hæc
 sunt Henrici Venantodunensis verba, 2. historiæ suæ libro :
 “ Arturius belliger illis temporibus dux militum & regulorum
 “ Britannæ contra Saxones fortissime pugnabat. Duodecies
 “ dux belli fuit : duodecies victor.” Et ibidem : “ Hæc autem
 “ bella & loca bellorum narrat quidam historiographus.”
 Videtur hic Venantodunensis incidisse in Nennii historiolum,
 cujus nomen exemplari, ut videtur, non erat adscriptum. Hinc
 silentium illud. Neque erat libellus ille id temporis in manibus
 frequens, & nostra hac ætate plane rarissimus. Tantum tria ejus
 exemplaria me vidisse memini. Joannes Rhesus, antiquitatis amator,
 atque idem sedulus illustrator, habet libellum Gildæ titulo inscriptum,
 qui, quantum ego ex ejus oratione colligo, non Gildam, sed
 Nennium parentem habuit. Elenchus bibliothecæ Bellici
 monasterii Gildæ historiam inter suos numerabat thesauros.
 Sedulo quæsitus à me liber, at non inventus tamen. Fama
 prædicabat, exemplar Brecheniacum translatum fuisse. Hæc
 obiter inferui. Nunc repetenda bella. Scriptor non inelegans
 vitæ D. Dubritii, archiepiscopi urbis Legionum, talia commemorat :
 “ Perempto
 “ tandem

tandem per venenum Aurelio rege, & regnante paucis
 annis Uthero, ejus fratre, Arturius, filius ejus, ope Du-
 britii successit: qui Saxones audacter pluribus præliis ag-
 gressus est, nec tamen illos à regno funditus extirpare po-
 tuit. Subjugaverant enim sibi Saxones totam partem in-
 sulæ, quæ ab Humbro flumine usque ad Catrenesinum æ-
 quor protenditur. Ea propter convocatis regni primatibus,
 quid potissimum contra paganorum Saxonum irruptionem
 faceret, consuluit. Communi tandem consilio mittit ad Fol. 4. a.
 Armoricam, id est, Minorem Britanniam, ad Hoëlum re-
 gem nuncios, qui ei calamitatem Britanniae notam facerent.
 Qui cum quindecim millibus armatorum Britanniam ve-
 nientes, ab Arturio & D. Dubritio honorifice susceptus, ad
 urbem Lindocolinum, à Saxonibus obsessam, proficiscentes,
 commisso bello, sex millia Saxonum vel submersi, vel telis
 percussi perierunt. Ceteri vero ad nemus Caledonis fugi-
 entes, à Britannis obsessi ad deditionem coacti sunt: &
 susceptis obsidibus de tributo annuatim solvendo cum solis
 navibus eos patriam repetere permisit. Elapso parvo deinde
 tempore, peractæ pactiōis Saxones puduit, &, viribus re-
 paratis, foedus suum irritum fecerunt, urbemque Badonis
 obsidione vallant, quæ nunc Bathonia dicitur: quo audito,
 Arturius, congregato exercitu, conspectis hostium castris,
 sic alloquitur: *Quoniam impiissimi Saxones fidem mihi obser-
 vare dedignantur, ego fidem Deo meo servans sanguinem ci-
 vium meorum ulcisci conabor. Proditores ergo istos viriliter
 aggrediamur, quos procul dubio, suffragante Christo, cum vo-
 tivo triumpho devincemus.* Et irruens in Saxonum cuneos,
 adjutus Dubritii precibus, multa millia prosternendo victo-
 riam obtinuit, & paucos, qui stragem aufugerant, ad dedi-
 tionem coëgit." Boccatus in libro de stagnis & paludibus
 sic scribit: "Murais stagnum est, Arturii, Bitonum regis,
 victoria clarum. Aiunt enim Scottos, Pictos, & Hiberni-
 enses, ab eodem in stagno obsessos, in deditionem coactos."
 Idem libro octavo de viris illustribus illustrem Arturii facit
 mentionem, religione quadam ductus, ne tantum talemque
 virum ingrato præteriret silentio. Neque hinc à nostro aliena Fo. 4. b.
 instituta sunt, quæ in chronicis cujusdam Divionenensis compa-
 rent. "Cerdicius cum Arturio conflixens sapius, si uno mense
 vinceretur, in alio mense acrior surrexit ad pugnam. Tan-
 dem Arturius, tædio fatigatus, post duodecimum annum
 adventus Cerdicii, fidelitate sibi jurata, dedit ei Avoniam
 meridianum, & Somariam, quam partem vocavit Cerdicius
 Visisaxoniam." Gulielmus à Meildulphi curia, scriptor tum
 elegans, tum eruditus, &, quod in historia primum, fidelis-
 simus, hæc de Arturio primo de regibus Britanniæ libro in-
 fert:

fert: "Et jam tum profecto pessum issent," (Britannos intelligit) "nisi Ambrosius, solus Romanorum superstes, qui post Vortigernum monarcha fuit, regni intumescents baros eximia bellicosi Arturii opera pressisset. Huc etiam pertinere videntur hæc, quæ in Gildæ Britanni fragmentis ad hunc leguntur modum: "Vires capeffunt Britanni, victores provocantes ad prælium, quibus victoria, Domino annuente, ex voto cessit. Ex eo tempore nunc cives, nunc hostes vincebant, ut in ista gente experiretur Dominus solito more præsentem Israhelem, utrum eum diligit, an non, usque ad annum obsessionis Badonici montis, novissimeque ferme de furciferis non minimæ stragis, qui & meæ nativitatis est." Hæc ille. Ecce adest calumniator, & feroculus à me rationem exigit, cur Gildas Arturii, si tum fuit, hic non meminerit? Ad hæc respondeo, me inferius de Gilda dicturum. Interea meminerit adversarius, Gildam tempore Badonici belli infantulum fuisse: quo nomine & ejus res gestæ aut non ab eo, aut leviter admodum intellectæ. Gulielmus à Meildulphi curia paullo superius ita honorificum contulit Arturio testimonium, ut parum abfuerit, quin, si non superiorem, æqualem cum Ambrosio statuerit. Nennius vero, non malæ fidei auctor, tantum præstitit in gratiam Aurelii Ambrosii, quantum Gildas in Arturii: nempe, ut, illius omisso nomine, huic, & merito, decus omne Badonici belli integre attribuat. Sed neque hi soli hoc præstant. Numerus est bonorum auctorum, qui idem auctoritate quadam justa confirmant: nisi interim tam iniquus sit censor, ut nihil admittat, quantumvis fidele, quod non spiret Ciceronianum, aut Livianum, quum ipse potius interim spiret nescio quid Æmilianum, id quod mihi non displicebit, ubi eum hoc ingenue fateri intellexero. Interea recitabo Joannis, qui auream scripsit historiam, de Arturio testimonium: "Hoc anno decimo Cerdicii, regis Visi-faxonum, surrexit apud Britones Arturius belliger."

Fol. 5. a.

Arturii in Gallos expeditio.



RITANNICÆ historiæ liber sextus fuscè loquitur de rebus ab Arturio in Gallia gestis: quam non ante petiit, quam maturo, ut tum quidem videbatur, consilio Britanniae immunitati prospexerat. Erat ei nepos quidam Mordredus nomine, filius Lothonis, Pictorum regis, & Annæ, sororis Aurelii Ambrosii, regis Britanniae. Huic, quia ei sanguine & familiaritate

miliaritate fuerat conjunctissimus, omne regnum suum, una cum Guenhera suavissima conjuge concedidit. Erat enim Mordredus fortitudinis nomine commendatissimus, tum præ-
 terea ingenio acri, & gerendis rebus expedito: quas virtutes nisi libidine dominandi flagrantissima, sed interim principio ob metum tacita, & adulterii nota obscurasset, merito quidem inter clarissimos viros numerandus esset. Jam Galliam Arturius invaserat, &, debellatis regulis, virtutis suæ specimen vel illustre ostenderat. Ecce adfuit tyrannus immanis, truculentus, ferox, qui Helenam, neptem Hoëli Armorici raptam, & ex Britannia abductam, ad littus Gallicum vitaverat, unde & obiit. Non tulit Arturius tam insignem Helenæ factam contumeliam, & statim tyranni jugulum petiit, ac monstrum ingens horrendumque è medio sustulit. Nec multo post ab Hoëlo erectus Helenæ sacer tumulus in insula qua periit, & Tumba Helenæ loco nomen apte inditum, quod vel hodie servat. Chronica Divionensis scriptoria magna Arturium laude in Gallia militantem hujusmodi verbis attollunt: “ Arturius per novem annos Galliam sibi subjuga-
 “ vit, commisso regno, & regina sua Mordredo nepoti suo.
 “ Ille vero regnare appetens, sed solum Cerdicium timens,
 “ dedit ei, ut sibi faveret, septem alias provincias, Sudosaxo-
 “ niam, Sudorheiam, Berrochiam, Vilugiam, Duriam, Devo-
 “ niam & Coriniam. Cerdicius autem his consentiens suas
 “ provincias accitis Anglis instauravit, & coronatus est more
 “ gentili apud Wintoniam. Mordredus vero super Britones
 “ apud Londoniam. Et ita Cerdicius quem regnasset tribus
 “ annis obiit, manente ad huc Arturio in Galliis. Cui suc-
 “ cessit Kinrichus, cujus anno septimo Arturius rediit.” Hæte-
 nus è Chronicis. Habent, quæ modo citavi, non solum suam antiquitatem, verum etiam fidem, & serie quadam hi-
 storiz consonant. Utque triumphis Arturii de Gallis aliquanto indulgentius faveam multa præterea sunt, quæ ego studio plane quodam omitto. Illud tamen tanquam in transcurso attingendum est, constare ex inscriptione sigilli Arturii magni, de qua nos suo loco accurate dicemus, eum aliquando Gallici cognomento insignitum fuisse. Neque enim hoc sine luculenta unquam factum causa. Nam de sigilli & antiquitate, & cognitione vel certissima, adeo plane non dubito, ut certe confidam, adsint modo judices candidi, & veterum monumentorum gnari, conspicuis probaturum me rationibus genuinum esse illud, & ab archetypo profectum. Quin hæc rectius suo loco. Tantum in præsentia adjiciam, Valerium quendam triginta regnorum ab Arturio devictorum meminisse. Nam eo seculo ingens regulorum turba insulas una cum Gallia & Germania sub ditione tenebant.

Pugiles

Pugiles Arturio familiares.

Fol. 6. b.

LX SPECTARET hic forsitan aliquis, ut & Arturii contra Romanos victorias, quarum & Britannica meminit historia, tuba magna personarem. Historici in hac parte certant, & ad huc sub iudice lis est. Ego vero temere nihil pronuntiabo: quandoquidem manifestissime constat, obscura & absurda inrepsisse in Arturii historiam: id quod à curiosis facile apprehenditur. At hæc non satis quidem iusta causa est, ut quis historiam, alias luculentam & veram, negligat, abjiciat, proterat. Quanto rectius, abjectis nugis, relictis anilibus fabulis, & auctariis, in speciem vero magnificis, at nihil ad fidem pertinentibus, demptis, quæ ex auctoritate consonantia sunt legere, discutere, conservare? Nam, quod longo jam tempore à doctis receptum magno consensu est, non debet momento temporis, quocunque oblatrante, una cum fide è medio tolli. Aliter in tanto hæc non stetisset honore historia. Ergo, quia majoris operis est, quam in præsentia agimus, exquisitè, curiosè, & ad unguem facta Arturii omnia excutere, omittamus tantisper Romanos, & familiares illius calamo illustremus. Hoëlus, Armoricæ regulus, in hoc celebri nobilium choro proximum à primo locum jure quodam suo poscit, de cujus in Britanniam adventu, & virtute bellica superius in titulo de bellis ab Arturio gestis scripsimus. Huc accedunt Mordredus & Gallovinus, germani fratres, Arturio sanguine & consuetudine conjuncti: quorum ille tandem veluti perfidus, atque idem desertor nunquam satis vituperandus, ut de nota adulterii nihil loquar, occisus est bello, Hectore parum vero teste, Abrino, at, ut ego cum judicio colligo, rectius Alaunico. Hic autem, perpetuo sui similis, fidelissimam operam præstitit cum bellis externis omnibus, tum præcipue in Dorensi conflictu, sub reditu Arturii ex Gallia in Britanniam, qui illi contra Mordredum supremus fuit. Melchinus, vates Britannicus, Gallouini celebrat nomen. Idem facit Joannes Annævillanus in suo Architrenio, non ineleganti opere, his versibus:

Fol. 7. a.

*Et Uualganus ego, qui nil reminiscor avara
Illoculasse manu: non hæc mea fulgurat auro,
Sed gladio, dextra: recipit quo spargat, & enses,
Non oculos, stringit, nec opes in carcere miles
Degener, & cupide cumulato rusticus are.
Et me bella vocant, & te tua forsitan urget
Sollicitudo. Vale.*

Historia

Historia quoque Arturii fabulosa quidem illa, quæ vulgo, vernacula lingua scripta circumfertur, adfirmat, Gallouinum Dori in facello quodam sepultum fuisse. Qua parte qualiscunque liber adeo non omnino fallit, ut idem Scalæ-chronicon aperte referat; & castellani ejus ossa pene gigantea etiam nunc miraculi ostendent loco. Quodque olim tempore Lucii Magni facellum in Durenfi castro, prædicantibus Fugatio & Damiano Britannis evangelium, Servatori Christo optimo maximo positum sit, ex ejusdem urbis annalibus, venerandam antiquitatis præ se ferentibus imaginem, liquido apparet. Ut sit receptissimum, juxta ac verissimum, quod supra de Gallouini & cæde, & sepultura intuli; non tamen per me stabit, ut Gulielmi à Meildulphi curia judicium de morte & sepultura Gallouini, nunquam satis à fortitudine colaudati, aut intercidat aut emoriatur. Quare operæ pretium duco illius verba ex tertio libro de regibus Anglicis hic apponere, ut hinc prudens lector, veluti ad Lydium lapidem, veri fulgorem genuinum ab adulterino curiose excutiat.

“ Tunc in provincia Walliarum, quæ Rossia vocatur, inventum est Waluini sepulchrum, qui fuit haud degener Arturii ex sorore nepos. Regnavit in ea parte Britannia, quæ ad huc Waluithia vocatur, miles virtute nominatissimus, sed à fratre & nepote Hengisti, de quibus in primo libro dixi, regno expulsus, prius multo eorum detrimento exsilium compensans suum: communicans merito laudi avunculi, quod ruentis patriæ casum plures annos distulerit. Sed Arturii sepulchrum nusquam visitur, unde antiquitas Nænarum ad huc eum venturum fabulatur. Ceterum alterius bustum, ut præmisi, tempore Gulielmi primi, regis Angliæ, repertum est super oram maris quatuordecim pedes longum, ubi, à quibusdam ut asseritur, ab hostibus vulneratus, & naufragio ejectus; à quibusdam dicitur à civibus in publico epulo interfectus.” Sic Meildunensis de Gallouino. Ego vero, si mihi liceret tyroni cum Meildunensi veterano ad dandos repellendosque ictus exercitatissimo, his telis comminus cum eo periculum virium facerem. Non est verisimile, homines giganteæ altitudinis, ut ex sepulchro quatuordecim pedes longo colligo, fuisse seculo Gallouiniano. Quare, mea quidem sententia, credibile magis, sepulchrum alicujus gigantis indigenæ fuisse. Nanque taleis Albionem primum incoluisse & externorum & nostrorum scriptorum auctoritate constat. Quorum unius, Josephi scilicet Domnonienis Britanni, poetæ omnibus numeris elegantissimi, fidem secutus, desumptis his paucis versibus ex ejus Antiocheide, opere immortalis, testimonio brevitatis studio utar:

D

His

————— *His Brutus avito*

*Sanguine Trojanus, Latius egressus ab oris,
Post varios casus confedit finibus, orbem
Fatalem nactus, debellatorque gigantum,
Et terræ victor nomen dedit.*—————

Fol. 8. a.

Architrenius libro sexto de gigantibus Albionici hæc refert :

*Hos avulum belli Cosineus robur Averno
Præcipites misit : cubitis ter quattuor altum
Gogmagog Herculeæ suspendit in aëre lucta,
Antheumque suum scopulo detruxit in æquor.*

Nec me fugit, castellum olim fuisse, nomine Galloninum, in littore, de quo supra Meildunensis, cujus vel ad huc vestigia comparent. Sed illud non fuit sedes gigantis, ut neque forsitan Gallouini Arturiani, sed recentioris alicujus subreguli ejusdem nominis. Quod autem refert de sepulchro Arturii eo tempore verissimum est. Nemo homo unquam curiosus illo excusserat omnes bibliothecæ Glesfoburgensis thesauros. Hoc tantum hic defuit ei ad cognitionem, quod Arturii sepulchrum ignoraverit, moriens circa primos annos Henrici secundi, regis Angliæ, quum sepulchrum postea inventum sit principio imperii Richardi Leonii. Quin in gratiam, de qua nec adhuc aperte excidi, redeo cum Gulielmo Meildunensi, per quem, virum suo seculo in omni genere bonarum literarum plane eruditissimum, & in eruenda antiquitate ingenio, diligentia, cura singularem, fateor, & quidem ingenue, me in cognitione antiquitatis frequenter adjutum fuisse. Candoris plane est agnoscere per quem profeceris. Lubet hic ad coronidem addere notationem, quam ipse ex lingua Britannica colligo, nominis Gallouini. Walle Gallum significat, Guin album, perinde ac si quis hoc vocabulo virum bellum, elegantem, & forma conspicuum designaret, nisi quis rectius putet à Saxonica barbarie originem sumpsisse. Waulwine Gallus amicus, ut Leofwine charus amicus. Aldwine vetus amicus. Instat Augufellus, de quo pauca superius, qui in tam flagranti apud Arturium gratia fuit, ut merito Scottis regulus beneficiarius præfectus sit. Retulit ille par pari. Accitus inter alios multos principes, ut se Arturio comitem in expeditione Gallica præstaret, adeo injunctam sibi provinciam non recusavit, ut, magno virtutis exemplo ibi edito, majus multo in Rutupino littore domum rediens, bello civili Mordredo victo & fugato, ipse inter arma cadens, sanguine & vita exhiberet, ut testis minime malus est auctor Scalæ-chronicorum, uti ego arbitror, Graius. Et quoniam de evocatione principum, Arturio audientium, superius verba fecimus, juvat hic significare, multas & celebres ab eo fuisse indicatas. At illa omnium celeberrima, quæ in Uica, alias urbe Legio-

num,

num, enituit, quo tempore ad arma in Gallos conclamatum est. Quid Mosis cum Marte? profecto aut parum, aut nihil. Si iusta esset tamen inter eos consuetudo, exorarent Martem, ut sua causa magnas merito gratias agerent Arturio, qui mystarum chorum eruditum in Legionum urbe, si vera referunt Galfredus, Joannes Burgenfis, & Rossus Verouicenfis, aut restauravit, aut instituit. Hoc interim constat ex Anonymi historia, Amphibalum, Julium, & Aaron martyres Christum, atque adeo literas, in urbe Legionum coluisse, quibus & alios eisdem per manus accepisse credibile est. Est in Archivis etiam Grantæ Girviorum tabula diplomatis ab Arturio aliquando erogati in gratiam studioforum. Fidem tamen facti non dum satis excussi. Iderus, olim cultor Arturianæ aulæ maximus, ad pugilum numerum accedit. Hic Arturio sanguine conjunctus, virtutis fortia exempla multa exhibuit; & lateri Principis sui perpetuo adhæsit, ac demum, nescio quo casu, moriens maximum sui desiderium Arturio reliquit, qui & ejus sollicitè funus Avaloniæ curavit. Legi Glessoburgi libellum de antiquitate ejusdem, à monacho quodam illius loci diligentissime collectum, in quo de officiis Arturii erga hunc mortuum, & munificentia ejusdem ob cognati causam in Eremitas monachos ibidem incolenteis, multa explicat. Appendebat nuper tabula columnæ Glessoburgensis ecclesiæ, quæ Iderum inter patronos & restauratores Glessoburgensis ecclesiæ numerabat. Lancelotus, fama notissimus, locum inter Pugiles vel clarissimos sibi dari postulat: cui ego voto facile annuo, hoc in ejus dicturus præconium, quod insigni quodam candore erga Arturium adfectus sit. Virtus ejus abunde enituit eo proelio, quod inter Mordredum proditorem & Arturium gestum est. Superfuit vero pugnæ, & ut semel atque iterum legi, transtulit Guenheræ, à morte Arturii velatæ, corpus ab Ambrosii curia ad Glessoburgum. Ceterum Giraldus uno aut altero loco videtur in egrè ejus sepulturam, ut in Speculo ecclesiastico, & in opere de Institutione Principis, Glessoburgo attribueret. Quanquam magis mihi arridet, ut primum Ambrosiæ tumulum acceperit. Caradocus, nobile virtutis bellicæ nomen, Gallicana expeditione Arturium secutus est, & domum rediens in ora Ruxupina bello, ut videtur, civili interfectus est. Annales Durenfis portus, opus antiquitatem redolens, meminere Carodici. Castellani ibidem vel hodie Caradoci memoriam refricant, jactantes penes se esse nescio quas ejus exuvias. Nec sic contenti, Arturii aulam & Guenheræ cubiculum deprædicant. Jam illustrium bellatorum Arturianæ turmæ numerus se ingerit: sed ego, modo id fiat sine eorum offensa, quia præstantissimos tantum nominandos & collaudandos suscepi, reliquos, laudatos alio-

qui, præterire studui, ac postremum adungere Cadorum Corinianum illum. Is fuit de nobilissimo stemmate regum Britanniae, & genti ad Corinum promontorium imperabat. Titulorum sui Principis defensor sane acerrimus fuit, perpetuamque necessitudinem cum Britannis continentis habuit. Postremum, moriens filium reliquit Constantium, qui, mortuo Arturio, Britanniae præficitur. Is ne Mordredi proditoris filii, alumni, & nepotes Gallouini aliquando, paternum imitati exemplum, regno aspirarent, gladio jugulandos curavit. Factum vero aut hoc, aut simile narrat Gildas Britannus his verbis: "Cujus tam nefandi piaculi non ignarus est immunda
 "leena Damoniae tyrannicus catulus Constantinus, qui hoc
 "anno post horribile juramenti sacramentum, quo se devinxit,
 "nequaquam dolos civibus, Deo primum, jureque jurando,
 "sanctorum demum choris, & genitrice comitantibus, factu-
 "rum, in duarum venerandis matrum sinibus ecclesiaeque car-
 "nalis sub sancto abbate Amphibalo latera regionum tenerrima
 "puerorum, vel praecordia crudeliter duum, totidemque nutri-
 "torum, inter ipsa, ut dixi, sacrosancta altaria nefando ense,
 "hastaque pro dentibus laceravit, quorum brachia nequaquam
 "armis, quæ nullus pene hominum fortius hoc eis tempore
 "tractabat, sed Deo, altarique portenta in die judicii ad tuæ
 "civitatis portas, Christe, veneranda patientiae ac fidei suæ
 "vexilla suspendent." Haecenus de pugilibus.

Fol. 10. r.

Orbicularis Arturii mensa.

UNC locus est peropportuna pauca
 sed electa, splendida, denique magni-
 fica de orbiculari mensa & epulis Ar-
 turii in medium adferre. Non hæc
 patebat omnibus nobilibus, sed illis
 tantum,

*Lucida quos ardens evexit ad æthera
 virtus,*

*Virtus sola virens nullis moritura
 diebus.*

Hanc, ut ferunt, pompam frequentiuscule celebravit, præcipue vero in urbe Legionum, quem locum insigniter coluit. Idem fecit Ventæ Simenorum, & Camaleti Murotrigum. Vulgus scriptorum indoctum illud arbitratur Ventam alio nomine Camaletum dici. Quin vulgi judicium non moror. Fama publica Murotrigum, radices Camaletici montis inco-
 lentium, prædicat, attollit, cantitat nomen Arturii, incolæ aliquando castrum, quod idem olim, & magnificentissimum, & munificentissimum, atque in editissima specula, ubi mons con-
 surgit,

furgit, situm est. Dii boni, quantum hic profundissimarum fossarum? Quot hic egestæ terræ valla? Quæ demum præcipitia? Atque, ut paucis finiam, videtur mihi quidem esse & artis & naturæ miraculum.

*At seges est ubi Troja fuit, stabulantur in urbe
Et fessis pecudes altis, valloque tument
Taxus & astutæ posuere cubilia vulpes.*

Atque hæc quidem humanarum vicissitudo rerum est. Hanc calamitatem hinc Iscalis urbs antiqua, hinc Clarus fons frequens emporium moestis inspiciunt oculis, lachrimisque indulgent. Incolæ interea loci solum aratro vertunt, & annis singulis numismata aurea, argentea, ærea, Romanorum imagines tantum non vivas exprimentia, quærentes inveniunt, ex quibus & ego pauca dono ab eis accepi. Franciscus Hastingsius comes Venantodunensis, nobilium juvenum regię Britannicæ ornamentum egregium, & alumnus olim in bonis literis mens, Camaleti rudera una cum latifundiis vicinis, utpote heres Piperellorum, Boierellorum, & Hungrefordorum possidet. Joannes Annævillanus in Architreus sphaericam pro dignitate sua collaudat mensam. Idem facit & Volateranus libro tertio Geographiæ his verbis: "Domi quoque luculentas mensa inter proceres utebatur rotunda, ne quod his discrimen ex ambitione foret." Ventæ Simenorum in castro, fama notissimo, appendet muro aulæ regię mensa, quam & rotundam à majestate Arturiana vocant. Quid quod nec memoria, nec societas Orbicularis chori recentioribus seculis ex animis nobilium excidit? Eadueardus Longus, ut fama refert, Orbicularem illam societatem plurimi fecit, fabricata in eos usus, si credere dignum est, tabula sphaerica, & tripodibus ex auro solido. Sunt qui scribant Mortimarium quendam hos thesauros decoxisse. Illud interim certissimum ex historia Thomæ Vicani, Rogerum Mortimarium celebrasse convivium maximum Kenelworthi, quo pugiles præstantissimos, tanquam chorum Arturianum, ad sphaericum illud insigne magnanimus evocavit. Hinc virtutis signa equestris plurima quidem edita, quæ sedula posteritas chartis commissa avide leget. Sed nunc tantisper ab armis ad pietatem transeo.

Pietas

Pietas Arturii.

UANTA, & quam sincera religione adfectus sit erga rem publicam Christianam Arturius, auctoritate veterum scriptorum liquet. Usus est Dubritii, episcopi urbis Legionum, viri cum eruditione, tum vitæ continentia singularis, familiaritate, usque adeo, ut in bello Badonico ejus preces victor utilis persenserit. David præterea Menevensis, homo sanctitatis plane infinitæ, Arturii tum gratiam, tum munificentiam sensit, usque adeo, ut Menevenses translatam ad se ab urbe Legionum episcopalem sedem Arturio acceptam referant. Horum æqualis Illutus, vir vitæ incomparabilis, audita ejus singulari illa magnificentia, & in Deum pietate, ausus est, ut ejus vitæ illustrator scribit, præsens præsentem non modo invisere, verum etiam salutare, atque adeo convenire Arturium; quia pia plane audacia tantum abest, ut Principem offenderit, ut gratias abunde magnas, præmium me hercle candidum, retulerit. Deiparam virginem assidue coluit, cujus & imaginem, si vera antiqui scriptores, & fama constans referunt, depictam habuit Martio illo clypeo, quo multis in præliis, & maxime in Badonico usus est. In ejusmodi minutis non admodum laboro. Illud interim piis non indignum auribus, quod Samuel, scriptor Britannus, & Elbodi episcopi discipulus qui annis ab hinc pene nongentis floruit, expeditionis, aut peregrinationis potius Arturii sic meminerit: “Arturius Hierosolymam petiit, unde & crucis signum ex ligno secum tulit instar salutiferæ, cujus ad huc fragmenta servantur in Wedale, villa Lodoneiæ, sex millibus passuum à

Fol. 11. b. “Mailros.” Denique Glessoburgenfes monachos heremitas illos infinitis excoluit modis, ut partim superius in Idero, & hic fusius ostendam. Sylvester Giraldus in Principis institutione sic scribit: “Præ cunctis enim ecclesiis regni sui S. Dei genitricis Mariæ Glesconiensis ecclesiam plus dilexit, & præ ceteris longe majori devotione promovit.” Polydorus pro suo jure, atque adeo auctoritate pronunciat, non fuisse monasterium Avaloniæ tempore Arturii: tam exquisitus censor est antiquitatis, & maxime Britannicæ. Contendit etiam vel orbem universum hac lege, sed plane iniquissima, constringere, ut quod ab eo de antiquitate, tanquam è tripode dictum amplectantur, foveant, ac suspiciant. Ut vera dicat ac scribat ego facile assurgam, *ense levis nudo, parmaque inglorius*

inglorius alba, illius & auctoritati & iudicio, utpote veterani. At ut falsa pronunciet, id quod frequentiuscule per omnes historię suę partes facit, non feram, non sinam, non patiar, quin veritatem, rumpantur ut illa Codris omnibus, suo nitori, famę, glorię alacer & intrepidus, quantum per me steterit, restituam. Nam me huic sententię in hac parte honestissimę, ut fortiter inhęream gesta ab ipsis Britannorum apostolis, Fugatio & Damiano, & epistola Patricii Magni, quę penes me est, eadem confirmans, ut multorum aliorum testimonia brevitatis causa omittam, jubent, aut potius imperant. Henricus Plantagenista, Henrici Belloclerici, regis Anglię, ex Mathilde filia nepos, pręscriptis & liquidis verbis affirmat in donatione quadam, se vidisse, atque, ne quid ad fidem desit integram, legisse tabulas cujusdam munificentię Arturii erga monachos heremitas, Avaloniam incolentes. Quin ipsa Henricianę donationis verba ex archetypo subscribam. Fol. 12. a. "Quęcunque etiam à prędecessoribus meis, Gulielmo primo, Gulielmo secundo, & Henrico avo meo. Sed "ab antiquioribus, videlicet Eadgaro patre S. Eadueardo, "ab Eadmundo, & patre ipsius Eadueardo, & Ealfredo "avo ejusdem, Brinwalchio, Kenwino, Baldredo, Ina, "Cuthredo, & Arturio, & multis aliis regibus Christianis. "Sed & à Kenwalchio rege pagano, quorum privilegia & "chartas diligenter feci inquiri, & coram me pręsentari, & "legi." Hactenus diploma. Hi tam certę fidei testes si non satis ad excussissimam veritatis cognitionem faciunt, nihil profecto unquam faciet. Nam his auditis & percognitis non adquiescere, nec sani capitis, sed neque judiciĩ erit.

Sigillum Arturii.



T quoniam in sacrosanctę antiquitatis penetralia, recessus, ac viscera curiosus indagator descendi, lubet in lucem aliud proferre, videlicet sigillum Arturii, monumentum faberrime insculptum, antiquum, & venerandum, de quo Caxodunus, sed obiter & leviter, in pręfatione historię Arturianę, quam vulgus lingua Anglica impressam legit, mentionem facit. Motus qualicunque Caxoduni testimonio Visimonasterium me contuli, ut, quę auritus testis audiveram, oculatus tandem cerneret, illud animo expendens meo. Pluris valet oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem. Rogatus Mystagogus, ut ostenderet monumentum, statim videndum & contingendum exhibuit. Fol. 12. b.
Perplacuit

Perplacuit spectaculum antiquitatis, & aliquandiu suā majestate non modo mihi attraxit, verum etiam detinuit oculos. Tanti momenti est commode incidisse in rem studio desideratam magno. Materia, quæ ipsissimam sigilli formam impressam accepit, & ad huc fideliter retinet, cera coloris rubri est, quæ violentia aliqua, vel temporis injuria longi comminute, in partes hinc inde diffinditur: ita tamen; ut nulla prorsum desideretur. Nam fragmenta, casu aliquo prius contussa, sic argentea lamina, quæ orbicularis figuræ, qualis & sigilli facies, est, undique concluduntur, ut eorum pars recidat nulla. Inscribitur enim his titulis in speciem brevis, sed re ipsa splendidissimis, amplissimis, magnificentissimis: PATRICIUS ARTURIUS BRITANNIÆ, GALLIÆ, GERMANIÆ, DACIÆ IMPERATOR. Atque hæc quidem inscriptio sigilli orbem extimum circinat. Anterior ejus pars per circulum crystallinum pellucida est, quo remoto tangi se patitur cera jam præ antiquitate durissima. Effigies vero Arturii impressa refert nescio quam heroicam majestatem. Purpura enim regali indutus Princeps sedet super hemisculum, qualem videmus pluviam arcum. Capite coronatus fulget. In dextera confurgit sceptrum ipsum Arturii vertice. Sinistra vero orbem cruce insignitum complectitur. Barba quoque prominet, & illud etiam majestatis est. Pars altera orbiculari lamina argenti tota obducitur: unde & inscriptum ejus formæ sit. Appendet catenulæ ex argento intoræ. Dispercam lector, nisi vidisse velis: tanta est tunc antiquitas, tum majestas. Rogatus tandem à me antiquarius, ut mihi significaret, si quid præterea didicisset de appenso sigillo, nam inter ornamenta, quæ plurima, auro & gemmis micantia Eadueardi Simplicis, regis Angliæ, sepulchrum exornabant, & hoc quoque memorabile fuit. Ille autem ad hæc nihil, præterquam quod à rege aliquo putaret eo repositum loco in perpetuam Arturii, terque quaterque magni, memoriam. Certe si fas esset conjecturis illis collinere verum, tantum non crederem, sigillum à Glesoburgo translatum fuisse, cui monasterio, casu per ignem feedissime deturpato, talia munificentissimus præmia contulit, qualia ille pietate sua insigni facilius dare, quam monachi sperare, potuit. Henricus ipse, ut supra retuli, fecit mentionem Arturianæ donationis, atque adeo eam vidisse, & legisse se. Unde & fieri quidem potuit, ut, exesa membrana à blattis & tineis longo temporis cursu, repertum tam illustre antiquitatis monumentum monasterio primi nominis conservandum, & à nobilitate perpetuo videndum traderit. Ut mea me fallat conjectura dispendium quidem leve, immo plane nullum. Hoc interim blanditur mihi, quod

Fol. 13. a.

quod cum de Arturio agitur, & de rebus ab eo gestis, Glesoburgus semper instat, & operam ad certam cognitionem candidissime pollicetur suam. Unde quidem & nostri in præsencia laboris fructus omnis, tanquam è fonte profluentissimo, derivandus. Nec certe, quod ego sciam, exstat quicquam quod luculentius ipso sigillo comprobet Arturium fuisse: id quod, si diis placet, impudenter pernegare aliqui non dubitant, opinione, voluntate, temeritate denique potius quam ratione ulla iusta, nixi. Sed inferius deligemus locum, quo iustis argumentorum copiis hanc violentam calumniatorum turbam prosteramus. Interea sigilli inscriptio subtilius excutienda. Habet enim sua mysteria, quæ, ubi lucem receperint, majori cum voluptate, tum gratia aures candidorum lectorum imbuant, & imbutas mirifice delectent: id quod operis pretium & quidem amplum est. Patricius nomen à majestate Romana desumptum. Dicti sunt eo nomine Romani nobiles, qui à primis senatoribus oriundi. Id videtur Tacitus his verbis significare: "Iisdem diebus in numerum patriciorum ascivit Cæsar vetustissimum quemque ex senatu, aut quibus clari parentes fuerant." Livius hæc refert: "Romulus centum creat senatores, qui patres ab honore, patricii quoque progenies eorum appellati." Liquet igitur, Arturium hanc nominis famam insignem illam à parentibus & majoribus suis accepisse. Unde etiam apparet, non dum id temporis Romanæ majestatis gloriam ad Britannos translata in titulis refrixisse. Crediderim, Arturii etiam nomen originem ab Arturiis Romanis accepisse. Juvenalis poeta Satyra tertia ita scribit:

Fol. 13. b.

*Cedamus patria, vivant Arturius istic
& Catulus.*

Quamquam, redacta in provinciam à Claudio Britannia, familiarissimum erat Britannis nobilioribus Romanorum nomina sibi partim desumere, & filiis frequentissime indere, hoc, ut ego plane arbitror, consilio non inepto ductis, quod hinc & sibi suisque honorem simul & à Romanis gratiam facile compararent. Lucius, cui Britanni cognomen Magni attribuerunt, Constantiane, & ille quoque Magnus, Aurelius Ambrosius, & his Arturius non inferior meam vehementer comprobant sententiam. Idem quoque in nobilium nomenclatura feminarum factum est. Exemplo sunt Claudia Rufina, teste Martiali poeta, eruditissima, Helena sanctissima, & Ursula Cynosura illa. Quod autem inscriptio sigilli serie quadam eum Britannicæ, Gallicæ, Germanicæ, Daciæ denique imperatorem vocet, consuetudine & diligentia hoc quoque factum Romana, ut, una cum triumphis, & tituli devictarum gentium victori accrescerent.

Fol. 14. a.

crescerent. Indicio sunt arcus triumphales Romæ, & numismata Cæsarum cura simili inscripta. Imperatoris vero nomen antiquitus, ut ex Cæsare, Cicerone, & Livio manifestum est, ad Duces pertinebat legionum: unde & Arturius imperator dictus est vocabulo apto, significanti, & pure pure Latino. Illud vero, quod inscriptio non Arturius, sed Arturus, amissa litera, habet, sculptoris tantum vel errori, vel incuriæ imputo. Propria Romanorum nomina compositione, & naturâ quadam sua mollius & consonantius desuunt & terminantur in ius quam us, ut Æmilius, Manilius, Claudius, Cornelius, Terentius, Vergilius, Horatius, Ovidius. Dixi superius de triumphis Arturii ob feliciter gesta contra Saxones & Gallos bella. Superest ut, inscriptione sigilli admonitus, de Germania & Dacia aliquid loquar. Sed hic expedito me ad tam honestum munus historiographorum veterum auctoritas non satis ex voto scripturienti mihi materiam subministrat. Causam vero interim susceptam non defendere religio placeat, Audebo igitur, hoc tam certo & manifesto inscriptionis testimonio confirmatus, fidem lectori facere, Arturium, fuis memorabili aliqua clade Gallis, cum Germanis atque Dacis manus conservasse. Nisi quis victoriam huc pertinere contendat, quod domestico bello Saxones & Cimbræ gentes Germanicas & Dacicas, acriter castigaverit. Cimbrorum Chersonesus ea Germaniæ pars olim fuit, quæ nunc Dania & Noruegia recentioribus vocabulis. Harum gentium reges antiquiores in suis diplomatis, ut ego accepi, non se Daporum, sed Dacorum gubernatores scribebant. Sunt tamen inter eruditos, qui adfirmant, Dacos inhabitasse eam regionem, quæ nunc Moldavia & Valachia dicitur. Volateranus libro 3. Geographiæ adfirmat, partem Galliæ, Noruegiæ, & Daciæ ab Arturjo devictam fuisse. Tritemius quoque hæc scribit: "Quod quum reges Daciæ Noruegiæque audissent, ultro venientes ejus se dominio subdiderunt." Hic mihi lector admonendus est, non solum Saxones, Anglos, & Jutas, alias Vitas soles venisse in Britanniam, verum etiam totius littoris Germanici accolæ. Alioqui tot bellis & cædibus impares fuissent. Sigillum jam tunc cum inscriptione suis utique depinxi coloribus. Proximâ cura erit Arturii reditum à Gallia, & cruentos conflictus inter eum & Mordredum chartis committere.

Fol. 14 b.

Arturii

Arturii ex Gallia reditus.



INTELLEXERAT Arturius cum
per literas, tum etiam per nuncios
optimæ fidei, Mordredum nimium fa-
miliarem, absente ipso, apud Guenbe-
ram fuisse: tum præterea fœdus con-
tra fidei sacramentum cum Cerdicio
rege, & Saxonibus iniisse, ditione Fol. 13. 4
pene omni, qua Britannia meridiem
spectat, illis, damno rei publicæ in-
finito, tradita. Accesserat & aliud ma-
lum, quo non perniciosius ullum. Ruptis ille omnibus ami-
ciis, sanguinis, ac fidei vinculis, desertor pessimus, ac do-
mini, & patriæ proditor scelestissimus, purpuram non illis
aptam humeris induit, ac regiam conscendit sedem tyrannide
nova fretus. Non tulit ultra Arturius tam undecunque in-
signem sibi factam à perfido contumeliam, quanquam & ante
aliquot annos iustam deereverat, sed impeditus bello Gallico,
viadictam, quin totis viribus tam horrendum, ingens, crudele
monstrum protereret. Classe igitur comparata, à Gessbrico
Morinorum ad Rutupinum litus, teste, una cum aliis, Mat-
theo Florilego, secundis velis contendit. Præfenserat adven-
tam optimi Domini servus longe omnium pessimus, & iusto
exercitu conscripto, non sine consilio, & auxilio Piclorum,
Scottorum, & Vissaxonum, redeunti confidentissimus occur-
rit. Cantuum litus omne armorum personabat strepitu, &
jam Duces pro signis stabant, & chorus Pugilum victores or-
bis alacri impetu tela vibrabant, pars gladios fulminantes ex-
seruere, pars hastas validis manibus crispabant. Vox omni-
bus una, "bella, Martia bella." Latissimus hac expedita ala-
critate & militum magnis animis Arturius, miraculum omnis
cum fortitudinis, tum maturæ per experientiam prudentiæ,
hujusmodi oratione, oculis à terra ad cælum & suos levatis,
vultusque serenitate cum severitate & majestate quadam mixta,
vultus est. "Vos pugiles, illustrissima virtutis Martiæ lumina, &
"vos cetera notissimæ fortitudinis turba videtis, quo nos de-
"doverit fortuna & tantarum victoriarum comes, ut, quæ Fol. 13. 6
"foris fortissima peperimus manu, non modo integra conser-
"vatus, verum etiam novo aliquo & luculento incremento
"majora comparemus, id quod ut in præsentia & facilius
"fiat, talis occasio opportune me hercle oblata jam est, ut, si
"vellent bonæ fortunæ omnes in gratiam amice conjurare
"nostram, non equidem possent vel fusius vel felicius obtu-
"lisse. Eamus igitur maximis animis quo fortuna, quo virtus,
E 2 "quo

Fol. 16. a.

"quo denique victoria vocat. Adest Mordredus confidentis-
 "simus, & mihi sanguine conjunctissimus; quem adolescentem
 "in spem magni nominis fovi, amavi, atque adeo tam magni-
 "feci erogatis prædiis quidem bene multis; nec minus festi-
 "libus, ut, in Galliam vindex profecturus, consilio, ac cum
 "videbatur, plane satis, uni illi & uxorem meam, & fortu-
 "nas, & quod multo maximum, patriam conservandam, ac
 "vicaria opera regendam, à Saxonum, Scottorum, & Pictor-
 "um denique assiduo impetu fortissime defendendam credi-
 "derim. Ille interim, oblitus profusissimæ liberalitatis erga
 "se meæ, & necessitudinis, quæ plerunque in rebus humanis
 "maximum plane momentum habet, ac sacramenti militaris,
 "quo mihi est devinctissimus, perfidus, & contemptor ma-
 "gnus, adulter etiam, ut fama prædicat, me regem, & gen-
 "tium cum domitorem, tum dominatorem ad penates rede-
 "untem, aperto, si dñs placet, Marte accipit, Pictis cognatis
 "suis, Scottis eorundem vicinis, denique & Saxonibus in
 "præsidium comparatis. Neque enim hoc me solum tangit
 "insigne flagitium, vestra certe omnium interest. Quare vos
 "Pugiles, mea unica cura, invictissimi, & vos commilitones
 "strenuissimi agite præsentissimis viribus communem causam,
 "eluceatque nunc virtus, quam ego hæcenus in vobis expe-
 "ditam, validam, admirabilem semper esse pensavi. Tu Gal-
 "louine, militiæ decus laudatissimum, cujus gloria multis no-
 "minibus, & hoc maxime, orbi commendatissima est, quod
 "Mordredum, hostem communem nostrum, germanum fra-
 "trem tuum, sequitati, & sacramento fidei postposueris,
 "concede hinc ad dextrum cornu, robore militum instructis-
 "simum: nam primæ certaminis & gloriæ partes hac turma
 "tuæ erunt. Augusellus exploratissimæ fortitudinis vallum
 "hostibus se ad sinistram alam objiciet. Ipse in medio pugna-
 "tor assiduus bonis avibus adero, vobis præsidium unicum,
 "hostibus vero terror, flagellum, crux merita. Sed quid
 "verbis opus est, quæ virtutem nec certe dant, nec adiuvant?
 "Vestra virtus ex consuetudine, exercitatione, patientia, la-
 "boris, vigiliarum, & inedia, denique ex fuso sanguine, &
 "spoliis enata est: quibus nominibus & vos mihi, & ego
 "rursus vobis, Superis tam iustæ causæ faventibus, victoriam
 "polliceor. Agite, facite immortalis vestrarum virium peri-
 "cula, & proditores punctim occidite." Dixerat. Universi
 "imperio Ducis adsonabant, & alacri procurso, collatis signis,
 "fortia virtutis indicia longe lateque edebant. Sic tandem
 "partim interfectis, partim etiam fugatis hostibus, victoria
 "positus est cruenta Arturius. Cecidere eo proelio ad portum
 "Durensem commisso Galloëdinus & Augusellus, belli fulmina,
 "ut refert Graius in Scalæ chronicis, atque alii non contem-
 "nenda

stantia notæ auctores. Mordredus, inclinationem fortunæ accusans, recepta classe, cum reliquis exercitus Tamaris, non inglorius portum, limitam Coriniae, petiit. Gallouini nobile fauus in quodam sacello Durenſis caſtri tumulatum eſt. Fol. 16. b. Ingenioſus Arturius, percogita cæde duorum virorum tam eximie illuſtrium, & eorum manibus frequenter præce, alto corde dolorem præſens, generoſus, idemque pius parentavit. Deinde vero, iſto exercitu incredibili cum celeritate reſecto, ſtatim magnis itineribus hoſtem improbum perſequi, & quaſi ex improbiſſimo fugitivum opprimere. Callidior erat Mordredus, quam forſior. Hinc illi methodus ad artes non inſuetas. Cognoviſſe liquido per exploratores, adventare Arturium ad bellum inſtruiſſimum. Quare militem in terram utpote ſellam, tum ſalis medio, tum annonæ penuria, deſcendere juſſit, ac reparatis induſtria, labore, diligentia, quanta potuit maxima, armis, per montana Coriniae, qua ſpectat littora Sabrinaica non longe diſſita, exercitum lentis itineribus ducit, & in loco, qui à vulgo ſcripſorum Cambian appellatur, ubi vaſta, ac partiſſe etiam uliginoſa planities, & colliculus in ſpecula conſurgens aſum, caſtra metatus eſt. Hic mecum cogor interponere iudiciũ de loco in quo depugnatum eſt, & ejus nomine, non quod hiſc me in medium allaturum putem aliquid, tanquam è Jovis cerebro, ſed ut, bona cum erudiſſorum gratia, conjecturam meam citra ſumum, faſtumque omnino, veluti in tranſcurſu, paucis explicem. Qua parte ingenuè fateor, ægre ſentire me cum Hoſtore Boëthio Scotto, qui pro more ſuo illuſtriſſima quæque in Britannia antiquitas facta præter modum & meſuram omnem in patrios deducit agros, atque hic audacter pronunciat, extremis Arturium depugnariſſe ſignis non procul ab Abro æſtuario maximo, quod iſte Hambrum barbare, ignota vocabuli notatione, appellat. At aliter ſentit Britannica hiſtoria, & in Cornubia Fol. 17. a. ſupremo conſiſſe bello adfirmat: ita tamen ut meminerit Mordredi ſecundo ab Arturio victi, & fugati Ventæ Simeonorum. Graiſ hoc idem ſentit, egregius proſecto ſatelles, & Arturiæ aſſertor gloriæ rigidus. Nec aliter literatorum argutus chorus concinit. At noſtra non eſt equidem de loco, ſed de loci nomine conjectura. Ego certe pene adducor ut credam, Alunum fluvium facile degeneraſſe vitio indoctorum librarioſum in Cambian. Oritur hic fluvius in Corinia paucis paſſum millibus ſupra Atbelſtouam, alias Padefſtow, oppidum piſcatorium, non adeo procul à Sabrina æſtu poſitum, per quod, ſed ſaliſ mixtus aquis, delabitur. Circa fontes ejus originis in campeſtri, & vaſta quadam planitie eſt locus fama celeberrimus, graminis, quam frumenti aliquanto feracior. Fama, tot ſeculis apud incolas conſervata, prædicat, hoc

hoc loco insignem ollæ pugnando stragem fuisse factam, sed historię veritas interim ignota vulgo. Multa quidem vel hac nostra ætate ibidem ab aratoribus & fossoribus ad ripam eruntur: quales sunt numismata antiquorum imperium ostentantia, annuli, fragmenta armorum, & ænea ornamenta insaurata ex frenis, phalerisque, & ephippiis equestrum. Hæc mea est conjectura. tam propter loci situm, tum Alauni, fluminis viciniam, non admodum, si quis peccitius inspiciat, à Cambrian dissonum. Arturius insat, & trajecto per vada cognita Tamero fluvio. multis aliis in locis & rapidissimis & profundissimis, contempto hoste fugitivo, castra castris opponit. Ecce desperatio, ut scire sit, insolitam victis audaciam retulit: unde & pars utraque Martem provocat, ardens ipsæ prædæ & victoriæ, & nihil minus quam mortem metuens.

Fol. 17. b.

*Quis cladem illius pugne, quis funera fando
Explicet? aut possit lachrimis æquare labores?*

Mordredus commissa pugna malorum præceptor omnium gladio confossus perfidiæ justum tulit pretium. Exemplo sit ille, & perpetuo fidem violantibus ob imperii cupiditatem. Cecidit una cum tyranno ingens nobilium, & veteranorum militum numerus. Sed neque victoria Arturio incruenta fuit. Nam in illo strepitu & furore aut interfectus, aut ad desperationem vulneratus paullo post publico totius Britannicæ luctu, sed præcipue Pugilum moerentium ob tam inselyti Principis casum, elatus est. Atque hæc quidem Arturii ætæ maximi finis erat.

Laus Arturii.



ARTURIUS mortuus est, si modo is recte mortuus dicendus, cujus fama, memoria, laudes toto vivunt & prænitent orbe. Fuerunt majores nostri, cum poëtæ tum historiographi, adeo erga Arturium faciles, candidi, grati, ut illius & nomen & facta celebraverint, & æternitate quoque donaverint. Thellessinus, Melchius, qui & Mevius, Ambrosius Maridunensis, ac Merlinus, Caledonius, clarissima Britannicæ sidera antiquitatis, hoc præstiterunt. Neenius & Samuel, Britanni historiographi, non minorum exhibere memoriam, collatis laudum nivis calculis. De quibus atque aliis superius opportune & suis locis diximus, fœdè auctoritate Galfredi, Aluredi, Henrici Venantodunensis, Joannis Christoforographi, Gulielmi & Meildulphi curia, Graii, & Boccatii. At si nunc quem jurat majus

Fol. 18. a.

paucis & luculentius adhuc aliquid cognoscere, non recedendo
pauca, ex probatissimis desumpta auctoribus, luci, diligentia
qua possum optima, restituere. Josephus, Ilicæ Dommonio-
rum alumnus, & aureum suo seculo utriusque eloquentiæ
flumen, sic Arturium in Antiocheide ab eximia fortitudine
tantam non ad sidera ipsa attollit, ut ex his versibus, cum
antiquitate Romana de palma contendentibus, liquet :

*Hinc celebri fato felici claruit ortu,
Flos regum, Arturus : cujus quum facta superi,
Non micuere minus, quod totus in aure voluptas,
Et, populo narrante, favus. Quæcunque priorum
Inspice : Pelleum commendat fama tyrannum ;
Pagina Cæsares loquitur Romana triumphos ;
Alciden domitis attollit gloria monstros ;
Sed nec pinetum! coryli, nec sidera solem
Æquant. Annales Latios Graiosque revolve ;
Prisca parem nescit, æqualem postera nullum
Exhibitura dies. Reges supereminet omnes
Solus, præteritis melior, majorque futuris.*

Libellus rerum antiquarum Glesfoburgi nuper comparuit,
collectus à quodam ejusdem cœnobii monacho studiosissimo,
qui per occupationem colorem rhetoricum tanquam aliud
agens Arturium his verbis celebrat : " Prætermitto & de in-
" clyto Arturio, rege Britannorum, loqui, in cœmeterio mo-
" nachorum inter duas pyramides cum sua conjuge tumulato, Fol. 18. b.
" & multis etiam Britonum Principibus." Sylvester Giraldus
Menevensis, cultor antiquitatis summus, hac oratione, in li-
bro cui Principis institutio titulus, ejus famam illustrat : " Ar-
" turii quoque, Britonum regis inclyti, memoria non est sup-
" primenda, quem monasterii Glesconienfis egregii, cujus &
" ipse patronus suis diebus fuerat præcipuus, & largitor, ac
" sublevator magnificus, historiæ multum extollunt." Jo-
hannes Annævillanus, poëta suis temporibus plane ingeniosus,
pœc minus elegans, carmina hæc cecinit in laudem Arturii,
quæ vel nunc in ejus Architrenio comparent :

— *Alter Achilles*
*Arturus, teretis mense genitiva venustas,
A ramo Phrygius, dandi non unda, sed æquor.*

Hic vero si præterea staderem Arturium à multitudine aucto-
rum, rectissime de eo & scribentium & consentientium, cu-
mulate exornare facilius me copia eloquentiæ, quam ma-
teris, undecunque luculenter, magnificentia desereret. Sit
satis in præsentia paucis scriptorum, sed illustribus, suffragiis
uti. Quid, obsecro, in causa, quod Tritemius in Compendio
æquidiam tam egregiam de Arturio mentionem faciat ? Causa
quidem

quidem satis aperta est. Nam quod ab aliis bene fide didicit, eadem gratus posteritati tradidit, id quod plane fecisset aliquam, si de causis veritate dubitasset. Quin, propterea nunc loquatur ipse. "Qui Arturus multa probitate morem, prudentia, mansuetudine, simul & humanitate pollens, se cunctis amabilem venerandumque cunctis prestare omni studio curabat: quia cum virtute animi etiam mira liberalitate affuebat in omnes, & maxime in ecclesiasticos, quibus pro Christi amore plura conferebat munuscula, simul & donaria. Saxones & Pictos de Britannia expulsi; Scotos Hibernicos & Orcades suo regno potenter subiecit." Volaterranus libro tertio Geographiæ assurgit fama Arturii, & ejus facta fortis accurate celebrat. Porro & Jacobus Philippus Bergomas nepos Chronicorum libro Arturii virtutem præconis vel justissimis attollit. Sed nec minora ulla Naucerus eidem in sua contulit historia. Nec plane fecissent nunquam viri cum doctissimi, tum in antiquitate exercitatissimi, nisi prius sibi persuasissent, Arturium aliquando fuisse omnibus virtutum ornamentis abunde insignem. Sed quæ multorum est iniquitas, & animus contemptor, quæ statim ignorantia toti, & crassa quidem, obducti non liquido perscipiant, stupide negligunt, contemnunt, ac prorsus rejiciunt. Valeant ejusmodi antiquæ censores historiæ, & sua persuantur stultiæ, ut dicam infania. Quid si nunc Hectoris Boëthii, scriptoris ætatis, testimonium conspicuum de Arturii gloriæ immortali in medium protulero? Certe nihil hoc calculo ejus digesti decedet, accedet vero plurimum, hoc nomine, quod Sæptus, instinctu nescio quo naturæ, Britannum edip, ut est in proverbio, Vatiniæ prosequatur. Unde ab adversario, inimico, vel hoste laudari palmarii loci est. Hæc itaque sunt ejus verba: "Fuit rex Arturius rerum egregie gestarum gloria & amplitudine non minus quam Britannia reges, qui ante eum vixere, insignis: unde opes & vires Britannis, eo regnante, plurimum crevere." Hactenus Boëthius. Quam hæc vellem dari mihi occasionem à Polydoro Italo justam, ut Fol. 19. b. Arturio Britanno cristas erigerem ejus quoque suffragio memorabili aliquo? Agit ille causam Arturii, sed patronus interim tam languens, tepidus, & remissus, ut mihi non risum modo, verum etiam stomachum, dum salus, & Italo perfusus aceto nescio an rideat, an stomachetur. Torquet enim se misere in historiæ concinnatione, quam ut interim aliquam faciat, cogitur, velit nolit, in gratiam redire cum Galfredo Monemuthensi, quem ante, ut sibi videbatur, verbis multis; ex felle potius quam splene natis, magnifice & pro imperio castigaverat. Quem quia interpretem tantum semel atque iterum descenderim in causâ plane justissima, periculum, & quidem magnum,

magnum, nec etiam capiti, quoniam sit ultra-montanus, im-
muet. Caveo igitur, & rei veritate cognitus una, cum pro
viro & velle mecum vel perpetuo circumferam. Ut sileat
Polydorus, non statim necesse est ut orbis sileat universus.
Quaquam & Talia Arturiam in pretio olim habuit, atque
adeo iam habet: quando libri de ejus cum fortitudine, tum
victoria, impressi, ut ego didici, Italice legantur, Hispanice
etiam, & Gallice. Unde & collectio Anglica, auctore Thoma
Mallorio, prodit. Dixerit adversarius, in illos mendacia ir-
repisse multa. Pernovi. Quare hoc aliud nihil quam edoc-
tum docere. Ut fabulas contemno, ita historiae veritatem
aspicere & foveri. Nec hanc patiar, nisi cum vita, à me
unquam separari amicam. Ingratos refugio, & ad rupes, &
flum, testes novissae & majestatis Arturianae, confugio. Hac
quoque parte veritatem me Sylvester Giraldus Menevensis
his verbis, ex Itinerario desumpsit, accepit. "Montibus ex-
celsis, praeterquam à borea, haec undique terra" (Brechaniam
intelligit) "concluditur. A zephyro montana de Canter Ve-
l. 20. 2.
l. 20. ab austro montes habet meridionaleis, quorum prin-
cipalis Cair Arture Britannice dicitur, id est, castrum Ar-
turi, propter gentis promontorii cacumina, in castri mo-
dum se praesentis. Et quoniam in alto cathedra, & in ar-
dentior sita est, summo & maximo Britonum regi Arturio
a vulgari usurpatione est assignata." Hac ille. A monti-
bus Brechania ad Balduinum nunc mihi commigrandum,
montes olim tubebrem, quae quadringentis ab hinc annis &
castris & Rogero, Montis Gomerici alumno, & Salopie
regis, Mons Gomericus dicta est. Hic inter collapsa mœ-
nium rudera locus est, fama cognitus, quem civium reli-
quia Portus Arturianam appellant. Fuit profecto semper,
ante adven-tum est, gens Cambrorum generoso quodam
impero erat Principum suorum laudes, quo titulo vel hodie
electi sunt una cum laude non vulgari Arturii, cogno-
minato Magni, qui & Britannice Arture vaur dicitur. Maur
Britannice magnus significat. At linguae Cambricæ idio-
tismo in Maure conjugato vertit M. in V. quemadmodum
& in aliis vocabulis, propter euphoniā, B. subinde in V.
vertitur.

Avaloniæ antiquitas.

Fol. 20. b.

SERIES orationis hic me admonet, ut de Arturii sepultura verba faciam, cujus, ut satis jam memini, ita lucido ordinis in primis convenire iudico, ut loci prius antiquitatem, quo sumus perlatum est, exquisita cura posteritati consecrem. Aval Britannicè malum, vel, ut communiori vocabulo interpret, pomum, significat, Avalon vero pomarium: unde & à Merlino Caledonio his versibus, interpretè Galfredo Arturo Monemuthensi, insula pomorum dicta est:

*Insula pomorum, qua fortunata vocatur,
Ex re nomen habet, quia per se singula profert.
Non opus est illi sulcantibus arva colonis:
Omnis abest cultus, nisi quem natura ministrat.
Ultero fecundas segetes producit, & uvas,
Nataque poma suis prætonso germine sylvis.*

Melchius Britannus Avaloniæ, & sacri ibidem cœmeterii meminit. Sylvester Giraldus in libro de Institutione Principis sic loquitur: “Quæ nunc autem Glesconia dicitur, antiquitus insula Avalonia dicebatur. Est enim quasi insula tota paludibus obsita, unde dicta est Britannicè Avalon, id est, insula pomifera. Pomis enim, quæ Aval Britannica lingua dicuntur, locus abundat.” Patricius, Hiberorum apostolus, in quadam epistola mentionem hujus loci facit, sed alio nomine, cujus & verba subjiciam. “Hiberniam ad viam veritatis converti, & quum eos in fide solidassem catholica, tandem in Britanniam reversus, ac, ut credo, duce Deo, qui vita est & via, incidi in insulam Iniswitrine, in qua inveniri locum sanctum, & vetustum, à Deo electum, & sanctificatum Mariæ: ibique quosdam fratres, rudimentis catholicæ fidei imbutos, qui successerunt discipulis sanctorum Fugatii & Damiani.” Hactenus Patricius, qui & ibidem nomina recenset duodecim religiosorum, quorum & duo nobiles, quibus omnibus ipse præfuit, ut ex his verbis liquet: “Sic me, licet invitum, sibi prætulerunt.” Et rursus in eadem epistola: “ostenderunt mihi fratres scripta sanctorum Fugatii & Damiani, in quibus continebatur, quod duodecim discipuli sanctorum Philippi & Jacobi ipsam vetustam ecclesiam construxerant, & quod tres reges pagani ipsis duodecim totidem terræ possessiones dederant. Postremo, ut Fugatus & Damianus sacellum in Turrito monte non
“procul

Fol. 21. a.

“procul ab Avalonia D. Michaëli posuerint.” Satis est in presentia vel leviter degustasse Patricii venerandi epistolam. Guelmorus Meildunensis in libro de antiquitate Glesfoburgensis monasterii ad Henricum Blesensem, alias Soliacensem, episcopum Venensium Sinenorum, & libro de regibus primo non dissimilia scribit. Unde & conjectura iusta, Guelmorus sua transfulisse ex Patricii epistola. Sylvester Giraldus in libro de Principis institutione etymon nominis non infeliciter aperit: “Dicta quoque quondam Britannice Iniswitrin fuit: ex quo vocabulo supervenientes postea Saxones locum cum illum Glesfenbury vocabant. Gles enim eorum lingua vitrum sonat, & bury castrum vel civitas appellatur.” Hæc ille, Mihi quidem mendacem esse videtur librorum, quod hic scribant byri pro burg aut berg. Byri Saxonice curia: unde Aldermanbyri, id est, seniorum curia, Litlebyri parva curia, Canonbyri, vulgo Canbyri, canonicorum curia. Burg, alias borow, montem denotat, & egestæ terræ tumulos. Berg denique castrum Latine dicitur. Unde sentio, rectius legendum Berg, aut Burg, ut castrum, quo Giraldus vocabulo utitur, aut oppido subserviat. Quanquam ut ingenue fatear, nomen varie apud antiquos scriptum reperio, ut Glesfenbyri, Glesfenbyri, & Glesfenburg. Sicut qui & pronunciant Gles pro Gles: quanquam Gles purius & antiquius, ut Fol. 21. b. ex Glesfianarum insularum nomine liquido apparet.


Fumus Arturii.



NEC possum, nec volo pronunciare num Arturius totus in bello Alaunico, quod vulgo Cambian, conciderit, an Avaloniæ inter curationem vulnerum, Britannici scriptores omnes continent uno ore, eum Avaloniæ ex dolore eorundem periisse. De loco autem sepulturæ conveniunt universi. Unum hoc ausim adfirmare, tam sollicitos fuisse Britannos de nece Domini sui, ut eam modis omnibus studuerint claram reddere, & nomen Ducis sui Saxonibus vel perpetuo tremendum relinquere; usque adeo, ut plausibili, & novo quodam commento sparserint rumores de eo cum redituro, tum iterum regnaturo. De Arturii vulnerati adventu in Avaloniam scriptis aliquot Britannii. At nullus vel fufius, vel lucidius, quam Merlianus Caledonius à Theliesino vate, ut quidam volunt, electus, cujus & hic versus ex prophético libello, interprete Galfrido Arturio, delectos adfigam:

iniquo fato sublati, funus perirent. Curavitque fatus Morgani, sepulchra pietatis plane incomparabilis, & iusta sepulchro, lachrimarum flumine irriguo, omnia anxie possolvebat. Mos ejus seculi fuit aliorum ingentis truncos, quantum partes Avaloniae vicinæ feracissimæ erant, incavare, & in usus sepulchrorum dedolare. Habet enim Alnus nescio quid commuae cum uliginoso solo, quale cœmeterium est: usque adeo, ut ejus materia, in terra hujusmodi altius posita, tantum non æterna censeatur. Corpus Arturii deplorati, fossa bene alta facta, robore alpeo excavato conditum est. Et quoniam fama, factis, ditione magnificentissimus rixit, symbolum æternæ memoriæ, Christianorum in hoc sæculo tum consuetudinem tum candorem imitati, crucem videlicet, perpetuæ vitæ, macerofynen, sepulchro mortui intulerunt. Erat ex lamina plumbea confecta, longa plus minus pedem unum, quam & ego curiosissimis contemplatus suam oculis & sollicitia contrectavi articulis, motus & antiquitate rei & dignitate. Litteris Romanis majusculis illis, sed parum dextere insculptis, Fol. 23. a.
hæc verba continet: HIC JACET SEPULTVS INCLYTVS
REX ARTVRIVS IN INSVLA AVAΛONIA. Sed hic
forsitan curiosus aliquis exquiret, quo consilio inscriptio
laminæ plumbeæ commendata sit? Mos ejus ætatis erat re-
cepissimus, & duravit usque ad recentiora secula, ut sepulchris
nobilium laminas plumbeas inscriptas includerent. Quarum
non paucas vidi passim per universam Britanniam. Plumbum
sua natura facile recipit sculpturam, & acceptam cum lon-
gissime, tum fidelissime, teste experientia, conservat. Montes
minerarii, plumbi admodum fertiles, vix quinque passuum
millibus ab Avalonia distant. Non potuit Romanorum rerum
Domnos, trophæum ex oblonga plumbi tabula in ipsis pene
cœrentem montium radicibus ad fontes Ochidis fluvii fa-
belosi diionis episcopi Pontani Claudio Cæsari sic inscriptum
exigere: TI. CLAVD. CESAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. VI. III.
IMP. XVI. DE BRITAN. Hoc trophæum annis ab hinc
passis aratro erutum, & ad ædes Thomæ Houerti, Icenor-
um Duchs, Londinum translatum.

Pyramides sancti cœmeterii.

 In sepulchreto, quod Avalonia sacrosanctum est,
stant duæ pyramides antiquissima structurae, ima-
gines & literas præ se ferentes, sed venti, pro-
cellæ, tempus edax rerum, postremo invidiosa
vetustas ita operum eximias olim figuras, & in-
scriptiones devenustaverunt, ut vix ullo labore deprehendi
vel a Lynceo possint. - Has frequens scriptorum pagina com-
memorat,

memorat, & præcipue Gulielmi Meildunensis antiquarii eruditissimi, quem & Silvester Giraldus, amator & ipse rerum veterum, subsequitur. Uterque equidem docte: ille quod labore exquisito imagines, & titulos ante quadringentos annos tantum non obliteratos, luci in pulcherrimo, juxta ac elegantissimo libello de antiquitate Glesoburgensi restituerit; hic quod, iustis fretus argumentis, & veterum relatione, sepulchrum Arturii vel inter pyramides, aut loco ab eis non longe distito, aliquando positum fuisse probet. Plura de Giraldus in sepulchro Arturii invento dicemus. Interea descriptionem pyramidarum, ab ipsis Gulielmi pencilis graphice depictam, velut in luculenta tabula, spectatorem oculis subjiciam. "Hud, quod clam plane omnibus est, libenter prædicarem, si veritatem exculpere possem, quid illarum pyramides sibi velint, quæ aliquantis pedibus ab ecclesia vetusta posita; cœmeterium monachorum prætexunt? Procerior sane, & propinquior ecclesiæ habet quinque tabulatus, & altitudinem viginti sex pedum. Hæc præ nimia vetustate etsi ruinam minetur, habet tamen antiquitatis nonnulla spectacula, quæ plane possunt legi, licet non possint plene intelligi. In superiori enim tabulatu est imago pontificali schemate facta. In secundo imago regiam prætendens potampam & inter, Her. Sexi. & Blifwerth. In tertio nihilominus nomina, wemcreste. Bantomp. winewegh. In quarto, Hate, wulfrede, & Eansfede. In quinto, qui & inferior est, imago & hæc scriptura, Logwor. wellielas, & Bregdene. Swelwes. Hwingendes berne. Altera vero pyramis habet octodecim pedes, & quatuor tabulatus, in quibus hæc leguntur: Hedde episcopus, & Bregorred, & Beorwalde. Quid hæc significent non temere desino, sed ex suspitione colligo, eorum interius in cavitis lapidibus contineri ossa, quorum exterius leguntur nomina. Certe Logwor is pro certo asseritur esse, de cujus nomine quondam Logwerefbeorth dicebatur, qui nunc Mons acutus dicitur. Boorwalde nihilominus abbas post Hemgiselum." Hæc Meildunensis, cui docti illustratas pyramides omnino acceptas ferre debent. Nunc Guenhera se offert marito Arturio comitem.

Fol. 24. a.

Qualis Guenhera.



GUENHERAM ex progenie regulorum Corinthiæ ortam facile crediderim, cum aliis argumentis innixus, tum hoc præcipue, quod Britannica referat historia, eam in palatio Cadori Coriniani educatam fuisse, atque hinc ab Arturio in conjugem acceptam. Conjectura est, nec ea omnino incerta,

certa nomen id Britannice sonare, quod bella dona Italica, & Gallice belle dame. Indubie à fama nomen inditum, ut Guallean, id est, alba Leonora, vel à conjectura Helena: ita ut albe vocabulum pulchram, bellam, venustam exprimat. At ut de ejus venustate satis constet, ita de pudicitia dubitari tam est. Parcerem ipse quidem pro meo candore heroinarum laeso honori, & famæ: historię tamen veritas auctem velit mihi, jubetque, & tantum non imperat, ut referam quid veteres de ea senserint. Tanto reluctari imperio mihi Fol. 24. b. quidem religio, & magna. Britannica historię adfirmat, eam non modo rem cum Mordredo Picto habuisse, verum etiam conjugio illi fuisse adjunctam. O scelera! & mores! & corrupta tempora! Vitę scriptor Gildas, auctor quidem antiquus, sed in meo exemplari anonymus, hæc de Guenhera adultera prædicat: "Arturius obsedit paludes vicinas Glesop: nix in odium Meluz reguli, qui eo Guenheram raptam & perductam vñiaverat." Est hoc testimonium de regina, quamvis raptam dicat, parum honorificum. Rapiuntur subinde ejusmodi formæ sua sponte. Utcunque fuerit, hoc certissimum, non longo superfuisse illam tempore à nece conjugia, & adulteri. At an morbo corporis aliquo, an animi julto, quod ego facilius credo, mœrore obierit, non aperte constat. Scriptores referunt, poenitudine ductam eam velum sacrum Ambrosiæ induisse, ibidemque mortuam ac sepultam, donec humanissimi Lanceloti Pugilis invictissimi cum cura tum pietas reliquias postea Avaloniam transtulisset. Scrupulus hic contra adulterii suspicionem suboritur: An commississet tam insignis Arturii amator, atque idem cultor, ut adulteram in sacratissimo cœmeterio propter illius sepulchrum terrę committeret? Historia Glesoburgensis cœnobii accurate collecta, perdocet, Guenheram in sacro cœmeterio fuisse sepultam ad conjugis tumulum, & ejus reliquias eodem tempore inventas quo & mariti. Confirmat hoc Sylvester Giraldus Menevensis in Institutione Principis his verbis de Arturio loquens: "Habuerat enim uxores duas, quarum ultima scilicet cum ipso sepulta fuerat, & ossa ipsius cum ossibus viri simul inventa, sic distincta tamen, ut duæ partes sepulchri versus Fol. 25. a. caput, scilicet ossibus viri continendis, deputatæ fuissent: tertia vero ad pedes ossa seorsum muliebria contineret. Ubi & trice comæ muliebris flava cum integritate pristina & colore reperta fuit, quam ut monachus quidam avide manu arripuit, & sublevavit, tota statim in pulverem decidit." Idem Giraldus similia refert in Speculo ecclesiastico. Potuit ille quidem cum auctoritate aliqua de hac re loqui, quandoquidem tum temporis in flagranti Richardi Leonii, regis Angliæ, gratia confirmatus, venit ipso tempore inventi sepulchri

pelchri Glessoburgum, & oculatus testis, dute Henrico de Soliaco Henrici regis ex Adela nepote, & Richardi regis consanguineo, tunc Praefide Glessoburgensi, postea episcopo Ventre Simeonorum, omnia, quae ad Arturium attinebant, perdidit. Attamen si hic mihi liceret libere quae sentio dicere, adfirmarem profecto longe certioris esse fidei ea, quae de Arturii quam Guenherae sepultura traduntur. Nec tamen interim facio vim auctoritati veterum scriptorum, ut & meam aliquando non deteriori tractet posteritas modo. Leguntur Glessoburgi in tumulo Lydii marmoris fabre exsculpto, & Arturio, juxta ac Guenherae, posito, hii duo versiculi, suam redolentes fecundam:

Hic jacet Arturi conjunx tumulata secunda,

Quae meruit caelos virtutem prole secunda.

Sunt qui dicant, Henricum Suinesium, abbatem Glessoburgensem, fuisse auctorem versiculorum: nisi quis patet, Henricum Blesensem, alias Soliacensem, in Suinesii degenerasse nomen, cujus tempore inventae & Arturii & Guenherae reliquiae. Quid autem sibi velint Giraldus & Henricus nomine uxoris secundae non satis hercle intelligo, quando non alterius hactenus, quod meminerim, quam Guenherae nomen aut memoriam audiverim. Sed sit fides penes auctores. Ex secundi versiculi hemistichio, *virtutum prole secunda*, meliorem fuisse Guenheram quam fecundiorum apparet. Neque hic me latet, Boethium scribere, acriter aliquando depugnatum fuisse inter Arturium & Mordredum ad Humbrum fluvium, & Guenheram à Pictis in castris ibidem captam, ac postea mortuam, ac sepultam Horestiae vico Angulae. Relinquo Hectorem Veremundi & Turgoti, obscurorum scriptorum, fidei. Et fieri potuit ut illic alteri Guenherae tumulus, non reginae, poneretur.

Inventum Arturii sepulchrum.



INVALESCENTE Saxonum à cæde Arturii potentia, & mox Pictis ac Scottis strenuissime profligatis, ac ultra vallum Severianum abactis, coeperunt Saxones devictorum Britannorum reliquias non adeo timere, & multo minus magnificere, contemnere aperte potius. Quare illorum gloria florere coepit, Britannorum vero deflorescere. Ita tamen, ut nec Saxones amullicququam pene de rebus inter ipsos & Britannos eo tempore gestis scriptum posteritati reliquerint, (nam quae post Christianam

Christiana cognitum de primis Saxorum victoriis scripta fuit, ac historia per ora vulgi & accepta, & chartis tradita fuit) ac Britannia, quoq; bellis atq; studiis, operumq; scribendiq; util-
itan historiae impenderiat. Tantum saltem sanguinem quic-
dam Gildes, monachi Bathoniensis, Britanniae potius reli-
quas exagitantis, lanciantis, quam ullo victorem titulo
adprobantis, usque adeo ut condemptus ad malecandendum
reor videatur. Hoc postea res Britannica obscura penula-
mitatem bellorum relicta est. Bardi soli mihis muneris, &
illudri nobiliem memorie conservande studebant. Cauebant
illi ad lyram heroum facta incluta. Profuit hoc studium mi-
rifice cognitioni, tanquam per manus pedumq; traditis.
Unde equidem factum est, ut Arturii quoque maximi nomen,
fama, gloria utraque conservarentur. O factum bene!

*Si quid mea carmina possunt,
Nonio statuas sublimis vertice Bardos,
Bardos Pieridum cultores, atque canentis
Phoebi desitias, quibus est data cura perennis;
Phebe nobilium clarissima sacra virorum,
Mureaque excelsam famam super astra locare.*

Devicerat Anglorum gentem, Superis id permisit, Gail-
lielmus Nortmannus, & jam imperium Angliam pervenerat
ad Henricum, ejus appellationis secundum, nepotem ex Ma-
jida filia Henrici Bellocerici, filium vero Galfredi Plantage-
nistae Andegavensis. Hic fines imperii perorare modis om-
nibus studens ad Hiberniae quoque regnum animum adje-
cerat. Richardus Clarissimus Comes Strigulienfis, propter Va-
gam suam, vir & natalibus, fortis, ac virtute splendi-
dissimus, perierat ante, a Deronutio, Lageniae regulo, roga-
tus, Hiberniam: qua expeditione tam fortiter se gessit, ut,
proturbatis, fufis, ac victis regulo obaudientibus, famam &
gloriam immortalam, ac, si hoc quicquam ad rem pertinet, Fol. 26. b.
opes etiam sibi comparaverit, accepta in uxorem Eva, Dero-
niti filia, & ex alie herede. Benemerat Henricus rex Richardi
Strigulienfis successus, & live ejus invadebat gloria, sed, quod
verisimilius est, praedam tam opimi regni ambiebat, inter-
dixit, proposito: interim non contemnendo praemio, Richar-
dum Hiberniae imperio. Prudens ille, pereognito Principis
consilio, juri suo cedere. Interea Henricus, comparate exer-
citus parte non minima, in Cambriam pervenit reliquam con-
scripturus, & inde recta a Menevia in Hiberniam, cujus spe
potius de totus confagrabat, navigare. Haec dum agit, a
Cambriae regulis pro dignitate acceptas in convivis Bardos
ad lyram concinentis non sine voluptate, interprete usus,
audire. Erat quidem unus inter reliquos cognitione antiqui-
tatis

tatis doctissimus. Is laudes & inclyta Arturii facta, Henricum victorem futurum cum eo multis nominibus conferens, ita cecinit, ut aures regis mirifice & demulceret, & delectaret. Quo etiam tempore rex hoc præcipue à Bardo dedicat, sepulchrum fuisse Arturium Avaloniæ in sacro cœmeterio. Unde munificentissime dimisso Bardo, tanti monumenti indice, egit cum Henrico Blesensi, alias Soliacensi, nepote suo, qui tum, aut paullo post ex abbate Bermundianæ insulæ Præfectus Glessoburgensis designatus est, ut diligentia exquisitissima sepulchrum in septo sacri cœmeterii perquireret. Tentatum est aliquoties, & tandem magna difficultate inventum, ultimis, ut quidam volunt, annis Henrici secundi, regis Angliæ, ut autem alii, quibus ego facile assentio, principio imperii Richardi primi, ejus filii. De hac reliquiarum cum indagatione, tum inventione scripsere inter ceteros multos duo præcipue, quorum unus erat monachus Glessoburgensis, sed nomine mihi ignotus: alter vero Sylvester Giraldus. Accessisset porro & Gulielmus Meildunensis, testis tertius utrisque conferendus, nisi mors eum de medio ante inventionem sepulchri senem abstulisset. Horum in primis testimonio utar, & in præsentia monachi anonymi verba huc adducam: " Conditus hic fuit rex Arturius, sicut per regem Henricum secundum abbas Henricus didicerat, cujus consanguineus & dudum familiaris existerat. Rex autem hoc ex gestis Britonum, & eorum cantoribus historicis frequenter audiverat, Arturium sepultum fuisse juxta vetustam ecclesiam in sacro cœmeterio inter duas pyramides quondam nobiliter sculptas ac in ejus memoriam, ut dicitur, erectas. Fuit autem rex Arturius sepultus valde profunde propter metum Saxonum, quos ipse frequenter expugnaverat, & quos ab insula Britannica prorsus ejecerat, & quos Mordredus, ejus nepos pessimus, contra ipsum primo revocaverat, ne in mortuum etiam vindicis animi vitio desævirent, qui totam jam insulam post mortem ipsius iterum occupare contenderant. Propter eundem etiam metum, in lapide quodam lato, tanquam ad sepulchrum, à fodientibus invento quasi pedum septem sub terra: quum tamen sepulchrum Arturii novem pedum inferius inventum fuerit. Reperta est etiam crux plumbea non superiori, sed potius inferiori parti lapidis inserta literas has inscriptas habens: HIC JACET SEPULTVS INCLYTVS REX ARTVRIVS IN INSVLA AVALONIA. Crucem autem extractam à lapide, dicto abbate Henrico ostendente, prospeximus, & has litteras legimus. Sicut autem crux inferius lapidi inserta fuit; sic crucis literata pars, ut occultior esset, versus lapidem versa erat. Mira quidem industria & hominum tempestatis illius

Fol. 27. a.

Fol. 27. b.

“ alius exquisita prudentia, qui corpus tanti viri, Dominique
 “ sui, præcipue loci illius patroni ratione turbationis instan-
 “ tis, totis nisibus tunc occultare volebant. Et tamen, ut
 “ aliquo impofterum tempore, tribulatione cessante, per litera-
 “ rum saltem cruci insertarum, & quandoque repertarum in-
 “ dicia propalari posset, procurarunt. Sicut autem prædictus
 “ rex totum abbati prædixerat; sic Arturii corpus inventum
 “ fuit, non in sepulchro marmoreo, ut regem decebat tam
 “ eximium, non in saxeo, aut Pariis lapidibus exciso, sed po-
 “ tius in ligneo ad hoc cavato, & sexdecim pedibus in terra
 “ profundo, propter festinam magis quam festivam tantæ
 “ principis humationem, tempore turbationis id exigente.
 “ Anno Domini 1189. quadam die locum cortinis circun-
 “ dans fodere præcepit. Dehinc profunditate nimia à fosso-
 “ ribus exquisita, jam pene desperati sarcophagum ligneum
 “ miræ magnitudinis invenerunt undique clausum. Quo le-
 “ vato, ac aperto, regia invenerunt ossa, quantitatis incredi-
 “ bilis, ita ut os tibie à terra usque ad medium crus in magno
 “ viro attingeret. Invenerunt & crucem plumbeam altera
 “ parte sic inscriptam: HIC JACET SEPULTVS INCLYTVS
 “ REX ARTURIVS IN INSVLA AVALONIA. Dehinc
 “ tumbam reginæ Arturio consepultæ aperientes tricam
 “ mulieris flavam & formosam, miroque artificio consertam
 “ inveniunt, quæ tacta ab illis in nihilum est comminuta.
 “ Abbas igitur & conventus suscipientes eorum exuvias, cum
 “ gaudio in majorem transfulerunt ecclesiam in mausoléo no-
 “ bilitè exsculpto intrinsecus bipertito collocantes: regium
 “ videlicet corpus per se ad caput tumbæ, reginam ad pedes,
 “ scilicet in orientale parte; ubi usque in hodiernum diem
 “ magnifice requiescunt. Hoc autem epitaphium tumbæ in-
 “ scribitur:

*Hic jacet Arturus, flos regum, gloria regni,
 Quem mores, probitas commendant laude perenni.*

Hucusque diligentissime, simul & fidelissime ex Glesfobur-
 geasi codice in præsentem hæc convertimus usum. Sed quo-
 niam videtur mihi epitaphium nescio quid stridulum perso-
 nare, & vitium seculi parum eloquentis secum trahere, ac
 postremo brevius & humiliter esse, quam ut tanto conveniat
 Imperatori, nos aliud sacrosanctæ doctorem memoriæ, & po-
 steritati in ejus laudem dedicavimus:

*Saxonicas toties qui fudit Marte cruento
 Turmas, & peperit spoliis sibi nomen opimis;
 Fulmineo toties Pictos qui contudit ense,
 Imposuitque jugum Scotti cervicibus ingens:
 Qui tumidos Gallos, Germanos quique feroceis
 Perculit, & Dacos bello confregit aperto:*

*Denique Mordredum è medio qui sustulit illud
 Monstrum, horrendum ingens, dirum, sævumque tyrannum,
 Hoc jacet extinctus monumento Arturius alta
 Militiæ clarum decus, & virtutis alumnus,
 Gloria nunc cujus terram circumvolat omnem,
 Æthereique petit sublimia tecta Tonantis.
 Vos igitur gentis proles generosa Britanniæ
 Induperatori ter magno assurgite vestro,
 Et tumulo sacro roseas inferte corollas,
 Officii testes redolentia munera vestri.*

- Fol. 18. b. Nunc opportune prodit Sylvester Giraldus, ille oculatus inventarum reliquiarum Arturii testis, & calculus his verbis suum commodè apponit: "Hujus autem corpus, quod quasi phantasticum in fine, & tanquam per spiritus ad longinqua translatum, neque morti obnoxium fabulæ confinxerant, his nostris diebus apud Glasconiam inter pyramides duas, in cœmeterio sacro quondam erectas, profundius in terra quercu concava reconditum, & signatum miris indiciis, & quasi miraculosis est inventum, & in ecclesiam cum honore translatum, marmoreoque decenter tumulo commendatum. Unde & crux plumbea lapide superposito, non superius, ut assolet, sed inferiori potius ex parte infixæ, quam nos quoque vidimus, namque tractavimus, literas has insculptas, & non eminentes & exstantes, sed magis interius ad lapidem verfas continebat: HIC JACET SEPULTVS INCLYTVS REX ARTVRIVS IN INSULA AVALONIA." Sequuntur & hæc ibidem: "Quum autem & aliqua ex indicia corporis ibi inveniendi ex scripturis suis, aliqua ex pyramidibus impressis, quanquam nimia ut plurimum antiquitate deletis, maxime tamen & evidentissime rex Angliæ Henricus secundus, sicut ab historico cantore Britone audiverat antiquo, totum monachis indicavit: scilicet quod profunde in terra per sexdecim pedes ad minus invenirent, & non lapideo in tumulo, sed in quercu cavata. Ideoque tam profunde situm corpus, & quasi absconditum fuerat, ne à Saxonibus post necem illius insulam occupantibus, quos vivens tantopere debellaverat, & fere deleverat, posset ullatenus inveniri. Et ob hoc literæ veritatis indices cruci impressæ interius ad lapidem verfæ fuerunt, ut & tunc temporis, quod continebant, occultarent, & quandoque pro locis & temporibus id propalarent." Præterea & hæc quoque ibidem scribit: "Sciendum etiam, quod ossa reperta corporis Arturii tam grandia fuerunt, & ut illud poëtæ completum in his videri posset:

Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulchris.
 "Os enim tibi ipsius appositum tibi longissimi viri, quem
 " &

“ & nobis abbas ostendit, & juxta pedem terræ illius ad-
 “ fixum large tribus digitis trans genu ipsius se porrexit. Os
 “ etiam capitis tanquam ad prodigium vel ostentum capax
 “ erat, & grossum, adeo ut inter cilium & oculos palmalem
 “ amplitudinem large contineret. Apparebant in hoc decem
 “ aut plura vulnera, quæ cuncta præter unum majus ceteris,
 “ quod hiatum grandem fecerat, quodque solum letale vi-
 “ deretur, in solidam concreverant cicatricem.” Nunc si
 quem juvabit vel ipsa eadem, quæ modo recitavi ex Gi-
 raldo, vel his non admodum dissimilia repetere, legat ejus-
 librum, Speculum videlicet ecclesiasticum, ubi duo hujus ma-
 teriæ capita elucent. Interim hic habeo quod me tenet du-
 bium. Nam Giraldus adfirmat, sepulchrum quercinum fu-
 isse, quod ut falsum esse non statim pronuncio; ita insinuo bo-
 ea, quæ mihi contrarium vehementer suadeant. Primum al-
 norum ingentium numerus, ibidem soli propitia quadam na-
 tura excrecentium. Tum præterea Avalonianos tam ignaros
 rerum naturalium non fuisse puto, ut quercum crederent diu-
 turniorem futuram in subhumida terra, quam alnum aquati-
 cam, & loci incolam. Qui de arboribus scripsere humidius-
 cula loca alnis & ulmis producendis lubenter attribuunt. Fol. 29. b.
 Superest & scrupulus alter, qui, si ego quicquam recte judico,
 excussas semel error potius, quam scrupulos plane videbitur.
 Confirmat Giraldus, inventum fuisse Arturii sepulchrum inter
 duas pyramides in sacro Avaloniæ cœmeterio, in qua opi-
 nione, utpote testimonio antiquorum scriptorum confirma-
 tus, & ego quoque sum. At tantum abest ut credam, quic-
 quam in illis exculptum, quod sepulchrum Arturii, id quod
 agit Giraldus, indicet, exprimat, illustret, ut mihi nihil fiat
 minus verisimile. Si quicquam fuisset, quis illud quæso rectius
 aut plenius Gulielmo Meildunensi, cui uni elucubratas eorun-
 dem tum imagines, tum inscriptiones debet posteritas omnis,
 explicuisset? At ille ibi ne Gry quidem de Arturio, alias ab
 eo accurate collaudato. Est equidem conjectura probabilis,
 Giraldum penitus ignorasse quid inscriptionum pyramides
 continerint, quum dicat literas præ antiquitate deletas.
 Quin Giraldum, virum alioqui sane doctum, & magnum ve-
 tustæ cognitionis helluonem, omitto, alia, nec inutili provo-
 catus cura: nempe ut inventum Arturii sepulchrum non
 modo duorum, quos supra nominavi, suffragio, verum nu-
 mero scriptorum iusto confirmem, stabiliam, denique tanquam
 ratum persuadeam. Quoque id commodius fiat, puto conve-
 nire caussæ, ut singula illustrium virorum, serie quadam ex-
 pedita & lucida, testimonia altius repetam. Qua parte Clau-
 dius, homo Gallus, ut lector intelligat fidem inventi sepul-
 chri vel ad exteros integram pervenisse, abunde magnus testis
 erit,

erit. "Anno D. 1217. corpus inclyti regis Britanniae Arturii, quod sexcentis & amplius annis delituerat, inventum Fol. 30. a. "est in ecclesia D. Mariae Glessenburiae." Hic in annorum computatione aut auctoris, aut, ut candidius interpretor, librarii incuria irrepsit mendum. Nam obiit Henricus secundus, rex Angliae, circa annum à Christo nato millesimum centesimum nonagesimum, & inventum est sepulchrum primis annis imperii Richardi ejus filii, Chronica Perforana hæc referunt: "Anno D. 1191. sepulchrum inclyti regis Arturii "apud Glasconiam, cruce plumbea super pectus nomen ejus "inscriptum declarante, repertum est." Joannes Fiberius, qui & vulgo Bever dictus, hæc brevissime, & in transcurso scribit: "Anno D. 1191. inventa sunt ossa Arturii Glesconiae." Matthæus Parisius, monachus Fani Albani ad ruinas Verolamii, urbis antiquissime Catiuchlanorum, sepulchri sic meminit: "Inventa sunt apud Glasconiam ossa famosissimi regis Arturii, "in quodam vetustissimo recondita sarcophago, circa quod "duæ antiquissimæ pyramides stabant erectæ, in quibus literæ "exaratæ erant, sed ob nimiam barbariem & deformitatem "legi non potuerunt. Inventa autem sunt hac occasione. Dum "enim ibi effoderent, ut quendam monachum sepelirent, qui "hunc locum sepulturæ vehementi in vita desiderio præoptaverat, quoddam reperiunt sarcophagum, cui crux plumbea "superposita fuerat in qua exaratum erat: HIC JACET INCLYTUS BRITONVM REX ARTVRIVS IN INSULA "AVALONIA SEPVLTVS. Locus autem ille, paludibus "undique inclusus, olim insula Avalonis, id est, pomorum insula, est vocatus." Ut merito auctoritati Matthæi plurimum faveo, sic dolet, aliquot vocularum redundanteis ejus accessisse orationi in inscriptione. Illud certe, quod de monacho refert, audivi ante plane nunquam, nec usque adeo mihi fidem facit. Ranulphus Higedenus Castrensis meminit etiam Arturiani sepulchri. Alios data opera omitto, ne numerum testium in re tam liquido cognita, & recepta adfectasse videar.

Translatio reliquiarum Arturii.



EMINI, me in epistola dedicatoria de exuviis Arturii ter translatis locutum. Quarum quæ prima fuit, quia non satis perspicue per majus templum, quo scribunt principio traductas fuisse, apparet, aliquid apertius & lucidius lectori significabo. Didici à Glessoburgensibus monachis observatoribus antiquitatis sui cœnobii plane studio-

studiosissimis, reliquias in magnam basilicam, quod opus in
immensum beneficio Henrici Plantagenistæ excrevit, fuisse à
sacro cœmeterio translatas; at non eo tunc loco, quo nunc
sunt, positas. Porticus ad meridiem est, & facellum, quo itur
in gazophylacium, Hic adfirmabant ossa aliquandiu quievisse.
Deinde iterum translata fuisse in presbyterii sinus medios:
qua temporis intercapedine novum, sublime, magnificum sepulchrum ex marmore nigro, quale Lydium esse videmus, insolita quidem arte, & ingenio tum excisum, tum compactum est, de quo una cum translatione jam scribere supervacaneum sane esset, quando capite præcedenti, de invento Arturii tumulo, ea comparent suo ordine omnia. Ad tertiam igitur nostra se convertat oratio, quæ tempore Eadueardi Longi, regis Angliæ, non modo maximi laudatoris, verum Fol. 31. a. etiam admiratoris, peneque cultoris Arturianæ famæ, facta est, relictis in sepulchro magnificentissimo, in quo prius conquiescebant, exuviis omnibus præter Regis & Reginae crania, quæ jussit foris servari, gratum profecto nobilitati eo confluenti antiquitatis spectaculum. Utque nunc tam nobile Eadueardi, nunquam satis laudari, facinus æternitate gaudeat, referam singula, huc pertinentia, ex archivis Glessoburgensis monasterii fidelissime desumpta, quorum & auctor fuit. idem monachus Glessoburgensis, cui cura ardentissima inerat Arturium justis celebrare præconiis, & res ab eo gestas fide integra posteritati commendare. Non defuit scriptori ordo lucidus, aut ingenium: sed ætas illa nec Græcam, nec Romanam familiarem habebat eloquentiam. Qualiacunque ea sunt, ut ipse scripsit, ita ego ordine recitabo, illud interim opportune expendens, non quam elegantia, sed quam digna, & quam vera referat.

“ Anno D. 1276. Eadueardus rex, Henrici tertii filius,
“ venit cum regina sua Glesconiam. Die vero Martis proxima
“ sequente fuit rex, & tota curia, acceptus sumptibus
“ monasterii. Quo die in crepusculo fecit aperiri sepulchrum
“ inclyti regis Arturii, ubi in duabus cistis, imaginibus &
“ armis eorum depictis, ossa dicti regis miræ grossitudinis
“ separata invenit. Imago quidem reginæ coronata. Imaginis
“ reginæ corona fuit prostrata cum abscissione sinistræ
“ auriculæ, & vestigiis plagæ unde moriebatur. Inventa est
“ scriptura super his singulis manifesta. In crastino videlicet
“ die Mercurii Rex ossa regis, Regina ossa reginæ in singulis
“ palliis pretiosis revoluta in suis cistis recludentes, & sigilla
“ sua apponentes, præceperunt idem sepulchrum ante majus Fol. 31. b.
“ altare celeriter collocari, retentis exterius capitibus utriusque
“ propter populi devotionem, apposita interius scriptura ejusmodi: *Hæc sunt ossa nobilissimi regis Arturii, quæ*

“ anno dominicæ incarnationis 1278. decimo tertio Calen'd.
 “ Maii, per Dominum Eadueardum, regem Angliæ illustrem,
 “ hic fuerunt sic collocata, præsentibus Leonora, serenissima
 “ ejusdem Regis consorte, & filia domini Ferrandi regis Hispa-
 “ niæ, magistro Gulielmo de Midleton, tunc Norwicensi electo,
 “ magistro Thoma de Becke, archidiacono Dorsetensi, & præ-
 “ dicti regis thesaurario, Domino Henrico de Lascey, Comite
 “ Lincolnia, Domino Amadio Comite Sabaudie, & multis magna-
 “ tibus Angliæ. Hactenus monachus Glessoburgensis, cujus
 diligentia memoria tam præclari facti immortalis facta est. I
 nunc Gulielme Parve una cum Succenturione tuo, & fortiter
 pernega. Arturium aliquando aut vixisse, aut vicisse. Me
 certe opinionis, immo erroris tui, nec participem, nec fau-
 torem, sed neque rivalem habebis unquam. Flagitium me-
 hercle non modo flagris, sed gravissimo quoque supplicio
 dignum, ut quis gloriæ patriæ suæ derogat, Principibus, de re
 publica rectissime meritis, suam invidet famam, virtuti de-
 nique, & factis undecunque illustribus non assurgat. Spero
 equidem, lectores candidissimi, futurum, ut vos adjutores,
 cognita causæ tum æquitate, tum veritate facileis habeam, &
 gratiam pro officio erga rem publicam meo, quæ vestra est
 benevolentia, humanitas, candor, magnam libenter relatu-
 ros. Hoc ego interim fretus omine omnem plane movebo lapi-
 dem, ut, nova comparata fortitudine, eaque confirmatissima,
 in harenam descendam, debellaturus calumniatorum turbam,
 laudibus Arturii importune, moleste, invidie obstrepentium.
 Sic etenim operi veluti colophonem addere omnino apud me
 constitui.

Vol. 32. 2.

*Convulso calumniarum temere adfirmantium
 Arturium non fuisse.*



HISTORICI certant, & adhuc sub
 judice lis est, quo tempore Arturius
 floruerit. Atque hoc certamen ita ex-
 crevit & invaluit, ut scrupuli de uni-
 versa historiæ fide, quæ ejus res gestas
 prædicat, lectorum fibris nunc hære-
 ant. Quin hæc tam imbecillis est ca-
 lumnia, ut accurata non egeat respon-
 sione ulla. Valerius eum floruisse di-
 cit tempore Zenonis imperatoris.
 Hector vero Boëthius Justiniani tempore, barbaris Italiam
 occupantibus. Denique alii alia scribunt. De tempore non
 admodum laboro, fuerit modo. Quanquam vel hinc tempus
 facile colligitur, videlicet ab imperio Aureliani Ambrosii, cu-
 jus

jus & Paulus Diaconus mentionem facit. Dixerit forsitan adversariorum aliquis, Qui factum est, ut Arturii non meminerit Paulus? Respondeo, aliud egisse Paulum, quam ut Britannos, à Romanis tantum non derelictos, anxie celebraret. Nihil interim detrahit dignitati Arturii, aut historię, quod ab eo non nominetur; quum interim bona pars nobilium orbis totius silentio prematur ab eodem. Illud magnum plane videtur habere momentum, quod Gildas, scriptor Britannus, nihil prorsus de Arturio scribat. Sunt qui citent Gildę testimonium in ejus tum gratiam, tum laudem. Sed ille quidem fictitius est Gildas, & blattis, & tineis ad Isidis vadium in bibliotheca Maridunensi prędę expositus. Gildas, à Polydoro editus, fragmentum indubie Gildę veteris, sed mancum, luxatum, & mutilum, usque adeo, ut, si jam vitę restitueretur, vix scđm agnosceret parens. Scripsisse eum libros constat titulo Cambreidos, inventos octuaginta & amplius abhinc annis in Hibernicis insulis, & in Italiam traductos. Ut sit historia Gildę integra, qui potuit de Arturio quicquam recte tanquam oculatus testis pronunciare, quum ipsemet dicat, se natum fuisse anno Badonici belli, quod Arturii victoria, & quidem clarissima, teste Nennio, fuit? Hostis colligit, Gildas nullam prorsus Arturii mentionem facit, ergo non fuit. Arguta plane collectio, qualis & hæc: Gildas non meminit Arviragi, Lucii, aut Constantini Magni, proinde non fuerunt. O novum dialectices acumen! Et tamen hoc tam infirmo corroboratus, ut sibi quidem videtur, argumento, palmarium facile se adeptum arbitratur. Hoccine est Italicum acumen? Profecto jam ægre ulterius non patiar dici Ultra-montanus. Et plane.

Fol. 32. 04

Cælum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt.

Scio interim, quid Cambrici scriptores de Gildę silentio, quantum ad Arturium pertineat, sentiant; videlicet Hoëlum, Gildę consanguineum, ab Arturio occisum, causam neglecti ejus nominis fuisse. Sed nolo huic inniti pręsidio, bellum potius cum eo gesturus, quod hac labe suos Britannos ingratus, ac idem parum prudens, ne dicam impius, asperferit, "Britanni nec in bello fortes, nec in pace fideles." Nisi profecto viderer adfectui, aut stomacho indulgere, ipse in Britannomastigem ferrum, & quidem acutum animose fringerem. Sed impetum temperabo meum, aliunde propugnatores in medium fortissimos adducturus, ne adfectus vim fecisse meus alicui videatur. Sylvester Giraldus in Topographia Cambrię, promittit responsum se huic Gildę calumnię in Britannica Topographia, quem librum eum olim scripsisse non dubito, sed nostris temporibus nullo, quod ego sciam, loco exstat. Quid interim scribat secundo libro de

Fol. 33. 04

Cambriz descriptione in medium proferam. Sed quando Julius Cæsar, qui tantus erat quantus & orbis, sub Cassivallano duce

Territa quesitis ostendit terga Britannis,
Nunquid non fortes fuere? Quid etiam quando Bellinus & Brennus Romanum imperium suis addidere victoriis? Quid Helenæ nostræ filii imperatoris tempore Constantini? Quid Aurelii Ambrosii regno, quem & laudibus Paulus Diaconus effert? Et Arturii nostri famosi tempore quanti fuere?

Josephus Iscæ Domnoniorum alumnus in Antiocheide sic canit:

Inclita fulsit
Posteritas ducibus tantis, tot dives alumnis,
Tot fecunda viris, premere qui viribus orbem,
Et fama veteres. Hinc Constantinus adeptus
Imperium, Romam tenuit, Byzantium auxit.
Hinc Senonum ductor captiva Brennius urbe,
Romuleas domuit flammis victricibus arces.
Hinc & Sæva satus, pars non obscura tumultus
Civilis, magnum solus qui mole soluta
Obsedit, meliorque stetit pro Cæsare murus.
Hinc celebri fato felici floruit ortu
Flos regum Arturus, cujus quum facta stupori,
Non micuere minus, totus quod in aure voluptas,
Et populo plaudente favus. Quæcunque priorum
Inspice: Pellæum commendat fama tyrannum;
Pagina Cæsareos loquitur famosa triumphos;
Alciden domitis attollit gloria monstros;
Sed nec pinetum coryli, nec sidera solem
Æquant. Annales Latios Graiosque revolve,
Prisca parem nescit, æqualem postera nullum
Exhibitura dies. Reges supereminet omneis
Solus, præteritis melior, majorque futuris.

Fol. 33. b.

Quam hæc non respondeant Gildæ utilis prudens lector abunde videt, & sentit laudes Arturii prius in medium adductas huic loco tam bene convenire, ut necesse pene habeam eas repetere, nullo, ut spero, meo vitio, vestra, si vere judico, lectores, voluptate plurima. Habent enim versus præcedentes suum genium, victurum quidem illum. Tum præterea concinnitate quadam apta, elegantia pura, maiestate justa, ita ter sis adblandiuntur auribus, ut decies repetiti, nisi me vehementer fallit meus adfectus, perplacebunt. Ponticus Viriunius, homo Italus, philobritannus tamen, Polydoro Italo merito iratus, hæc intonat: "O admirabile tunc genus Britonum, qui eum" (Cæsarem intelligit) "bis in fugam expulerunt, qui totum orbem submiserat occidentis! cui

" quasi

“ quasi totus mundus postea nequivit resistere, illi etiam fugati resistunt, parati mortem pro patria & libertate subire.
“ Hinc ad laudem eorum canit Lucanus de Cæsare :

Territa quæsisis ostendit terga Britannis.”

Fol. 34 a.

Hic si multitudinem testimoniorum potius, quam solida rei veritate niterer, possem & Joannis Anævillani versiculos ex Architrenio, libello argute canoro, de fortitudine Britannorum desumere. Sic enim importune in Britannorum justas ludes obstrepentium os præstructo occluderem vallo. Sed videor mihi pluris, quam convenit, oblocutores istos facere. Discreant, & invidia rumpantur sua, quando Britannicus honor per hujusmodi tenebriones nec stat, nec cadit. At interim, ne non satis promissi memor videar, rursus repeto hæream, vim argumentorum ab adversariis comparatam infirmaturus. “ Scriptores,” inquit, “ Romani non fecerunt mentionem Arturii, quare verisimile est eum non fuisse.” Si nihil sit verum, nisi quod ex Romana constet auctoritate, male consultum esset historiæ universi orbis. Infinita vis rerum memorabilium & nobilitatis pendet potius ab incolis oculatis domi testibus, quam ex incerta exterorum relatione. Romani autem universum pene orbem servum reddiderunt, & scriptores apud eos nati & educati sua facta vel admirabilia eloquentiæ innixi studio fecerunt. Ceterorum vero facta vel ita obscurabant, vel elevabant, ut nulla pene facerent. Agebatur enim ut elegantissime non autem verissime causam dicerent. Talia pingebant in chartis, qualia sperare potius à prudentissimis Ducibus, quam facta videre liceat. Nec mirum plane est, quod de Arturio nihil memoriæ prodiderint. Gotthi eo tempore Italiam invaserant, & barbaries pro eloquentia investa, usque adeo, ut literis honor rarus, præmia rarissima decernerentur. Et res non per scriptores, sed per bellatores agebatur. Quare si quid certi de Arturio, illud potius à Britanicis scriptoribus qualibuscunque, quam ab infantia & ignorantia Romanorum, eo tempore non modo à scribendi functione declinantium, verum etiam de sua, relictis aliis rebus omnibus, calamitate, multis quotidie modis irruente, cogitantium. Subinfert alius, vaniora esse in historia Arturii, quam ut à maturo & sapiente facile admittantur. Si de illa sentit, quæ à vulgo Italice, Hispanice, Gallice, & Anglice legitur, non admodum contendo. Ququam meminerit æquus lector, idem factitatum & in historia circumforanea Caroli, Rolandi, Gotthofridi, Guidonis, & Bellovesi, ut alios omitam multos. Nec inde tamen eorum nomina, aut veræ fides historiæ, sublata. Non est novum fabulosa veris miscere. studio certe hoc quodam factum, ut scriptores plebem simplicem admiratione quadam detinerent, auditis rerum miraculis;

Fol. 34. b4

culis. Sic Hercules, sic Alexander, sic Arturius, sic Carolus laudati. At alia longe ratio est Arturianæ, quam ego complector, historiæ. Nam quæ non constant ratione temporum, quæ non sunt probabilia, quæ non subsidiaria auctorum fide coherent, quæ non longo seculorum usu, & doctorum suffragio sunt recepta, & comprobata, non temere admitto. Fuit multis ab hinc annis magna contentio Graio auctori, ut opinor, Scalæ chronicorum cum hac calumniatorum turba. Illi objectus Beda, qui silentio magno Arturium præteriit. Cui ille sic argute, severe, prudentur respondet: "Forſitan reputavit homo ſanctulus Principem ex adulterio natum. Fieri etiam potuit, ut, auditis aliquot Bardorum de eo vaticiniis, animum ab univerſa deſlexerit hiſtoria. Sed illa nec fidem addunt, nec adimunt. Illud veriſſimum, Bedam, virum alioqui bonum & doctum, gloriam Britannici nominis non ſolum levem facere, ſed & contemnere quoque. Nam inter illos & Saxones de imperio Britannię agebatur. Romanus pontifex Anglo-ſaxones in imperio peſſime parto conſervare ſtudebat. Britanni hoc nomine male ejus capiti præcari. Ille Saxones odio quodam rurfus in eos armare. Quas igitur laudes potuerunt Britanni à Saxonis ſperare ſcriptoribus? Frigidaſ plane, aut nullas. Adde huc, quod & Beda rerum ante tempora Gildæ Britannicarum ignarus ut plurimum erat: adeo ut nec coronarii operis trophæum ſpectabile ad Ambroſiam vel de fama noverit. Credibile eſt, calamitatem bellicam, quæ eccleſias una cum bibliothecis exhauſerat infinitis, clara vetuſtatis monumenta abraſiſſe. Unde ſcripturienti de antiquitate Britannica occultiſſima pleraque omnia. Sunt qui putent, multa in Armoricam tranſlata, quanquam & ab illa pauciſſima hac ætate ſperanda, præterquam quod in exemplaribus vetuſtiſſimis de vitis ſanctorum è Britannia eo commigrantium pauca exſtent, ſed quæ lucem obſcuris adferant." Gulielmus Parvus Brillendunenſis in prologo hiſtoriæ ſuæ ſic fulminat: "Galfredus hic dictus eſt, cognomen habens Arturii qui divinationum illarum nœnias ex Britannica lingua tranſtulit, quibus, ut non fruſtra creditur, ex proprio ſigmento multa adjecit." Hæc ille per ſtomachum, & contemptum. At ego illi fruſtra creditur occinam vel perpetuo, niſi id rationibus potius, quam nudis probet verbis. Satis ſuperque ſcio, multas fabulas & vanitates per univerſam ſparſas eſſe Britannicam hiſtoriam. Sunt ibi tamen, ſi quis penitus inſpiciat, talia, qualia magno deſiderarentur antiquæ cognitionis incommodo, & quæ à Gulielmo leſta, potius quam intellecta, nullum præ ſe tulerunt commodum. Rurfus apponam & aliud ejusdem, honorificum ſcilicet, non modo de hiſtoriæ interprete, verum etiam de Arturio ipſo testi-

mum,

nium. "Liquet à mandacibus esse confecta, quæcunque de
 "Arturio & Merlino ad pascendum minus prudentium curio-
 "sitate homo ille scriberet; vulgavit." Ut sexcenties ob-
 gannat, fuit quidem Merlinus vir in rerum naturalium cogni-
 tione, & præcipue in Mathesi, vel ad miraculum usque eru-
 ditus: quo nomine Principibus ejus ætatis merito gratissimus
 erat, longeque alius, quam ut se putaret subjiciendum judicio
 alicujus cucullati, & desidis monachi. Sed Arturium, & Mer-
 linum, illum fortio-rem, hunc eruditio-rem, quam ut plebis vel
 dicacitatem, vel importunitatem curent, omittam. Illud, quod
 monachus monacho etiam mortuo invidet, mihi iniquissi-
 mum videtur. Poterat Gulielmus Parvus majorem à vivis,
 quam mortuis sperasse victoriam. Hoc interim in lucro esse
 deputabat ferire non reperiendum. At si quicquam manes
 de humanis rebus sciunt, persenserit adeo se non reportasse
 victoriam à Galfredo, præter æquum & honestum exagitato,
 ut ejus de vulnere sibi perpetuum vulnus contraxerit & san-
 guinem. Nec est quod Urbinatem medicum adfuturum spe-
 ret, quum & ipse interim languidus periti cura vehementer
 indigeat. Superest & aliud vulnus, quo Gulielmus putavit
 se Galfridum vel jugulasse. Sic enim insurgit: "Nec unum
 "quidem archiepiscopum unquam habuere Britones" Hoc-
 cine apud Brigantes didicisti? Afferius Menevensis, olim Al-
 fredus Magni, regis Angliæ, præceptor, aliud me docuit his
 verbis in libro Annalium suorum: "Qui sæpe deprædabatur"
 (Hemeidum regulum intelligit) "illud monasterium, & pa-
 "roeciam S. Degwi, id est, Davidis, aliquando expulsi-
 "one antistitis, qui in eo præesset, sicut & nobis archiepi-
 "scopum propinquum meum, & me aliquando expulit sub ipsis."
 Giraldus refert, & fide optima, Dubricium Iscanum archi-
 episcopum fuisse. Est enim Isca Demetarum urbs nobilissima
 & antiquissima propter ripas fluminis ejusdem nominis sita,
 quæ & Legionum civitas à Romanis dicebatur. Translata
 inde Meneviam dignitas, ubi sanctissimus, atque idem doctis-
 simus David archiepiscopi enituit auctoritate. Sampson, cla-
 rissimæ vir memoriæ, archiepiscopus Menevensis, isteri-
 ciam pestem fugiens, Armoricam petiit: unde origo Do-
 lensis archiepiscopatus. A tempore autem Sampsonis usque
 ad Nortomannorum de Cambria victorias, episcopi Transa-
 brini omnes tanquam à suffragiis consecrati sunt à Menevensi
 primate suo, qui mordicus jus omne suum, cessante pallio,
 retinuit. Apparet etiam ex Dialogo Sylvestri Giraldi, Cano-
 nicos Menevenses tempore Davidis episcopi, qui Bernhardo
 successit, egisse cum Richardo Magno, Cantiorum archi-
 episcopo, coram Hugutione Cardinale, de Metropolitano
 suæ ecclesiæ jure, de quo & ipse Giraldus postea electus in
 episcopum

Fol. 36. a

episcopum Menevensem Romæ sollicitè tractabat. Atque, ut antiquiora repeterem, Ptolemæus Lucensis, qui vitas Romanorum pontificum scripsit, in Eleutherio narrat, ut tres Britannię Protostamines conversi sint in totidem archiepiscopos. Londinum Trenovantum & Eboracum Brigantum hac indubie splendebant dignitate. Ubi igitur sedes tertia? ubi, nisi in Cambria? Qua parte, ut ego sileam, testis & quidem luculentus est Tritemius in Compendio annalium. An non pudeat Gulielmum Parvum præceptorem tam vana Polydoro discipulo, longe eo eruditiori, inculcasse? Ecce autem aliud ex alio malum. Acceptus error usque adeo multos jam infecit, ut vix ullo helleboro, etiam si Anticyram peterent, malum medicabile. Et tamen interim coguntur, nescio qua violenta auctoritate, de præceptore bene sentire. Duras esse res partes ego prædico. Præceptoribus profecto meis omnia elicia opto. At quum de veritate & fide causæ agitur, adfectus erga illos plane nullus, non certe si mox scirem eos capiundos esse mihi vel hostes omneis.

Peroratio.



HARTENUS, lectores humanissimi, Arturium suis expressi coloribus, non sine diligentia, labore, ac studio denique propenso: at interim an pari eloquentia, gratia, & felicitate, candidorum juxta ac eruditorum sit judicium. Nam ego probe novi, quam mihi sit curta domi supellex: quo nomine nihil quicquam mihi vendico, temerarium plane & parum prudens si id committerem. Tantum volui in re honesta periculum ingenii facere, historiæ laboranti opem ferre, gloriam patriæ, invidia interceptam, & servam insidiis malevolorum, libertati candidè restituere. Scio futurum, ut insultent adversarii potentissimi. Vincant potentia, modo veritas nostra sit. Imitabor generosam palmam, quæ oueri pressa cedit nunquam. Sed neque in præsentia pro munere quicquam ambio. Adsit vestra humanitas, benevolentia, gratia, certe omnia adesse merito crediderim. Accedet una quoque ad cumulum dextera promptitudo, expedita alacritas, ignescens etiam per virtutem impetus non solum ad similia, verum ad majora quoque exhibenda, quæ doctas excitent aures, excitas longum detineant, detentas veluti torrente quodam voluptatis secum ad amœna deducant. Et hæc mihi omnia, vestro fretus candore auxilioque, in spem plane erectissimus facile polliceor.

polliceor. Vestra quidem mea tota quanta est Musa, nec alio usquam quam ad vos & publicam tendit utilitatem. Absurdum plebi servire, at vobis perpetuam præstare operam non procul à regno est, quale merito vel Alexandrino præferam. Quid enim ille amplius ex tantis opibus, fortunis, diuisionibus sibi moriens integrum conservavit præter famam? Hanc, licet multis calculis exemplo inferiorem, per vos partam tamen ita sollicitè promovebo, ut noctes atque dies vestræ invigilet commoditati, ac tandem, excussis tenebris ignorantiae crassissimis quidem illis, lumen antiquitatis Britannicæ diffusis late radiis eluceat. Vivite & valete bonarum literarum fautores candidissimi.

ARTURII.

Fol. 37. b.

ARTURIUS REDIVIVUS.

Optima spes rerum, mastos solatq; Britannos,
 Sorte reviviturum promisit, & omine lato,
 Arturum, obscuro lucem qui redderet orbi.
 Tempus adest. Victor prodis redivivus in auras,
 Festa triumphali redimitus tempora lauro.
 Hoc quoque veridici vates cecinere futurum:
 Martia caruleos repetit sic palma Britannos.

Σ Τ Γ Κ Ρ Ι Σ Ι Σ.

Contulit Heftoreis arguta voce triumphis
 Eduerdum Viduus doctissimus ille Nigellum,
 Et facti pretium tulit immortale poëta.
 Impetus hinc crescens animi generosus honesti
 Me jubet Henrici titulos extollere magni,
 Et conferre quidem multis victoribus unum.
 Inter quos præstans Arturius eminet heros,
 Sæpe Caledonios qui Scottos, quique superbos
 Perdomuit Gallos indicti fulmine belli.
 Præstitit hæc eadem, longe & majora supremus
 Henricus, felix Octavi nomine victor.
 Castra puellarum cecidere, Bononia fracta est,
 Adque suos rediit patriæ pater almus, & idem
 Commissi sceleris vindex Arturius alter.
 Nunc superest victis tristissima mortis imago,
 Et sua fata vocant Scotti Morinique sinistra.

ELEN:

ELENCHUS

Fol. 38. a.

ANTIQUORUM NOMINUM.



BRINUS ab Abro, Britannico vocabulo, quod ostiorum in fluminibus nomen est. Ab hac appellatione nomen duobus æstuariis totius Britanniae maximis inditum est, quorum vulgus scriptorum unum Sabrinam, alterum vero Humbrum

barbare & corrupte vocant:

Alaunus, frequens fluviorum nomen, Britannice Alaun, Saxonice Aile, cujus & appellationis tres sunt in Corinia.

Ambrosia, vicus non incelebris Vilugianæ provinciae propter trophaeum coronarii operis sepultura nobilium illustre. Aurelianus Ambrosius originem loco dedit. Nostra ætas vicum Saxonice Ambresbyri appellat.

Armorica nunc Britannia continentis sic dicta quod littoralis. Sonat enim super mare.

Avalonia, Britannice Inis Avalon, Latine insula pomifera. Dicitur præterea Britannice Inis vitrin à vitreo aquarum vicinarum colore.

Badonicus mons, Britannice Cair Badon; Ptolemæo Græco Thermæ, Antonino Latino Aquæ solis, aliis quoque Balnea. At illud parum apposite, quum balnea humana calcant industria. Badonicus mons misere à Polydoro quæsitus, at non inventus, apud Brigantes inter montes Blachemorinos.

Brigantes, qui nunc Eboracenses, & à Saxonibus

Tom. V.

I

partim

partim Deiri. Bcëthius Scottus strenue dormitat in hac parte.

Brillendunum, vulgo Bridlington, oppidulum, & portus Ifurovicanae, alias Eboracensis provinciae. Locus quidem olim illustratus à Gualterio, Gifbri-thi Gandavenfis filio.

Fol. 38. b.

Caledonii, dicti à Romanis Britanni, Caledoniae sylvæ incolæ, quæ magnam Scotiae partem olim penetravit.

Clarus fons, Saxonice Shirburne, nomine quidem appposito, vocatus. Aldelmus doctissimus episcopus sedem ibi posuit Inæ, regis Vissaxonum, liberalitate.

Camaletum castrum olim magnificentissimum in ipsis Murotrigum limitibus. Britannice Camalete, alias Cairmalet.

Catieuchlani celebres Ptolemæo, quorum civitas prima Verolamium Romanis nota scriptoribus. Erant in primis Chiltrenicorum montium cultores.

Corinia, vulgo Cornewalle, à Corino palæstrita sic dicta.

Domnonii, unde & nunc corrupte Devoniam regio occidentalis. Hæc & à quibusdam Dæmonia dicitur.

Doris, Britannice Dour, corrupte Doyer, portus olim celebris.

Duria à Duro flumine præterlabente, vulgo Dorsetshire.

Durovernum Cantiorum metropolis, Saxonice Cantewarbyri.

Fontanus à fonte derivatum. Fontes numero multitudinis urbs clara in ipsis Minerariorum montium radicibus sita, quæ Saxonice Welles appellatur. Ab Ina autem rege, loci illustratore, Fontanetum, at antiquitus à Theodoro regulo Theodorodunum dicta est.

Gesseriacum, nunc mutato nomine Bononia. Non defuerunt qui Icium portum, qui Schlusam, qui Gravelinum pro Gessoriacum posuerint. At frequens recentiorum imperatorum, addo hoc etiam & veterum tractus à Bononia in Britanniam bre-

Fol. 39. a.

vis, ut nihil interim de Ammiano Marcellino, charta

charta Militari, Peutingero, aut Beato Rhenano loquar, aliud mihi plane persuadent.

Gleffoburgus, Saxonice Gleffenburgh, à paludum aquis cœruleum referentibus colorem nomen retinet; unde & Dugles nigrocæruleus.

Girvii, qui & Fennicôlæ, partim Grantaniam, partim Venantoduniam, partim etiam Hollandiam Lindissinam, & limites orientalium Anglorum incolebant.

Granta urbs olim notissima, & à scriptoribus tum Britannicis, tum Saxonice celebrata, videlicet Felice & Bedâ. Britanni hanc sua lingua Cairgrant à fluvio vicino vocabant, Saxones vero à ponte constructo Grentebidge, nunc corrupte Camebrige.

Isca, Britannice Cairwiske, quæ & civitas Legionum propter Iscam fluvium à Nigro, Cambriæ monte, in Ventaniam inferiorem illam defluentem.

Iscalis urbs antiqua Murotrigum, quæ Saxonice ab Ivelo fluvio Ivelcestre, contracte vero Ilcester dicitur.

Isidis vadum, Saxonice Ouseford, corrupte Oxford.

Lindocollinum à Lindo fluvio, & colle edito nomen traxit, unde alias & Lindispharos à specula. Lindum nomen urbis antiquum.

Lindisfarna, Saxonice Halig Eilande, propter littus orientale.

Morini, quasi maritimi dicti, gens Galliæ Belgicæ,

Murotriges, qui & Somurotriges, vulgo Somersetshire menne, Moridunum, vulgo Somerton, urbs olim clara Murotrigum.

Meildulphi curia nomen à Meildulpho Scotto literatissimo accepit. Ante enim Britannice Cairbladon urbs dicta est.

Fol. 39, b.

Minerarii, montes altissimi Somariæ, vulgo Mine-depe hilles.

Novus burgus, vicus Brigantum, disparatus ab Eboraco plus minus decem passuum millibus, notoque illustri Molbreiorum monumento.

Ochis, Anglice Oukey, amniculus in fabulosa specu Minerarii montis oriens.

Strigulia, nunc Chepeftow, Antiquum nomen, ut ego colligo, à fluminis Vagæ alveo vicino inditum.

Simeni, meo iudicio, olim fuerunt, qui nunc Avoniani ad meridiem.

Tamar flumen difterminans Corinios à Domponiis.

Vaga fluvius Limonia oriens in monte, Britanice Gowy.

Venta Simenorum ad differentiam Ventæ Belgarum, Ventæ Icenorum, Ventæ Sylurum. Crediderim Sylures à fylvarum umbris, quas frequentabant, fuiſſe dictos.

Vilugia, Anglice Wilugfhire, corrupte Wilefhire.

Verovicum, Saxonice Werenwike, vulgo Werwike.

Verolanium à fluvio vicino indubie nomen ſumpſit. Saxones hanc dixere à publica via Vetaliniana Wethelingceſtre. Nunc emporio nomen Fanum Albani.

Venantodunum, id eſt, venatorum mons, Saxonice Huntendune.

Impreſſum Londini apud Joannem Herford
Anno 1544.

ΕΓΚΩΜΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ,

Laudatio pacis.

JOANNE LELANDO

Antiquario Auctore.

AD INGENUOS PACIS CULTORES.

Candida syncera colitis qui munera Pacis,
Concinite hæc melicis carmina læta sonis.
Festa dies nobis quæ Pacem reddidit almam,
Sublatis tenebris rettulit omne jubar.
Concordes igitur veneremur pectore Christum
Auctorem lucis, præsidiumque ratum.

L O N D I N I

ANNO M.D.XLVI.

Σ Υ Γ Κ Ρ Ι Σ Ι Σ.

Prima rosis sedes picto debetur in horto,
 Proximam & a prima lilia cana tenent.
 Illæ Sidoniæ tinguntur murice gentis :
 Hæc sunt Sithonia candidiora nive.
 Illas noster amat tanquam sua stemmata Princeps ;
 Hæc etiam summo Gallus honore colit.
 Lilia purpureis Dii servent juncta rosetis,
 Vernet ut in terris Pacis amica Quies.

Encomium pacis,

Pag. I.

Joanne Lelando Antiquario auctore.

[Numeri majores in margine prima Editionis paginas denotant.]



ARTIA bella canant alii, gladiosque
cruentos :

Me juvat eximix felicia numina
Pacis

Carminе conspicuo vel ad astra ex-
tollere pura.

Aspirate mihi radiantia lumina cœli,
Inceptisque meis justas extendite
vires.

Tu quoque clare Pater Patriæ, qui
gloria Regum

Prima, Henrice, nites, votit nunc annue nostris.

Sic mea Musa suas præstabit candida partes,

Atque manu facili roseam bene læta coronam

10 Contextet, niveæ quæ tempora festa serenet
Pacis, præterea titulos & conferat amplos.

Juppiter omnipotens, celsi qui rector Olympi

Judicio quodam maturo prospicit orbi,

Arbitrioque vices rerum sic temperat æquo,

15 Ut se perpetuum monstret Dominumque, Deumque,
Et genus humanum contractet mitius omne :

Hac ratione tamen Pater ut compareat esse

Communis populi, leges quoque sanciat almas,

Illius imperium per quas grex candidus usque

P.g. II.

20 Suspiceret, coleret, meritosque referret honores ;

Quoque vel intentos animos ut redderet ille,

Officiumque suum præstarent pectore læto,

Talia sponte tulit, mortales qualia nulli

Dona subique suisque ausi sperare futura.

25 Auricomum solem fecit lunamque serenam,
Sedibus inque suis fulgentia sidera certis :

Æquora

Æquora constituit vastas cingentia terras :

Æra diffudit, tum, qui supereminet, ignem.

Terra suos fructus parit, admirabile munus,

30 Et natura virens pictis colludit in hortis.

Hinc pascuit oculos flores varioque nitore.

Nec sic contenti tales emittere formas

Spirant ambrosium quid nescio, nectar & illud.

Spiritus exhalat, suavem quoque reddit odorem;

35 Et bifores refœvet confragens gratia nares.

Quid nunc commemorem sylvas, saltusque ferarum;

Infinuemve choros avium, quæ carmina fundunt ?

Ista canet queruleis modulis philomela canora;

Cujus in arguto sic adsonat ore Camœna;

40 Mulceat ut sylvas resonas, cœlumque supremum.

Ecquid pontus habet, salis qui perfluit undis ?

Equamigeros pisces fovet arduus, inter & illos

Corpora lunantem delphinum labrica primum

Constituit, merito, refluus quod concitus undis ?

Page III. 45 Altius insultet, vivasque exhauriat auras,

Et sit præterea puerorum notus amator,

Denique quod melicos concentus diligit omneis.

Forsitán Henricus tulit hinc Valesius ille

Dulce decus Galli præclaræ insignia famæ,

50 Egregiique sui titulum cognominis altum:

Ær me repetit, liquido qui candet in orbe;

Atque potens ignis, qui vitam, quique calorem

Subsidio quodam confert sua munera largus.

Hic mea non patitur jam longum caussa recessum.

55 Et, quæ præcedunt, æterni dona Tonantis

Magna fuere quidem, recteque monentia plebem,

Ut memores illi complerent jussa Magistri,

Ne majestatis læsæ per crimina nota

Supplicium ingrueret, meriti quoque poena flagelli.

60 At collata novis, quæ fulgent, quæque sequuntur

Exemplis solidis, adsit modo censor acutus,

Parva videbuntur. Divinus spiritus ultro

Obtulit ingenium vivum, fontesque perennes,

Unde & defluerent rationis commoda magna,

65 Auxilio quorum virtus constaret amica.

Ad cumulum rediit Divi indulgentia Patris,

Promittitque suis amplissima munera Pacis,

Dum recolunt terras, cœlumque deinde cornucum,

Hac lege indicta acri, ut quilibet illius alma

70 Mandata observet noctesque diesque fidelis.

Quare tanta Dei quum sit clementia nostri,

O memores niveo reddamus pectore grates,

Page IV.

- Omneque sidereum pulset vox consona cœlum.
 Et quoniam Pax nunc, post tristia fulmina belli,
 75 Post tonitru horrifonum, quale ante hac audit orbis
 Nullum, post miseras sedes, clademque frequentem
 Per mare, per terras factam, collucet abunde,
 Aureus ac tenebras veluti sol pellit iniquas,
 Conspicuumque refert divino numine lumen
 80 Optatum toties votis, & supplice mente,
 At vix speratum, contraria Marte parante :
 Mars perit victus, discedite tela cruenta ;
 Fulminis vomitus sileant, strepitusque sonori.
 In lucem rediit tandem Pax optima rerum.
 85 Salve festa dies, quo non illustrior ulla
 Splenduit à Christo nato, quo tempore fausto
 Angelicus cecinit chorus ille sua suavia plane
 Carmina, synceram bene constituentia Pacem.
 Quis ego jam niveis signem de more lapillis
 90 Nomina clara tui generis Virgo inclita Virgo ?
 Aut quibus ætatis vernis tua tempora fertis
 Festa modis multis iusta eam laude coronem ?
 Purpureæ, mea cura, rosæ lucere serena
 Fronte tua capiant, & latos addere honores.
 95 Palladius ramus vehementer poscit id ipsum.
 Signa ferax præ se fert eutas Pacis oliva.
 Illa triumphalis laurus, victoribus olim
 Cognita, iste tuum caput exornabit amœnum.
 Convicit sigidum tua sic præsentia Martem,
 100 Ut profugas tandem, spe nulla parte favente,
 Sarmaticam gentem, Geticamque reviseret ille,
 Quam vellent nigris tua pingere tabellis ?
 In medio Dæa celsa foro vel tota niteres,
 Ut convecta suis pulcherrima Cynthia plaustris.
 105 Artificem sed me pictorem nulla venustas
 Confirmat felix, vel docta Camœna poetam.
 Mellissimum ista petunt Nasonem, gloria cujus
 Sidereis totum radiis dispersa per orbem.
 Hæc eadem poscunt Pontani lumina clari,
 110 Qui decus omne nitet Musarum dulce canentium.
 Hic ego nunc inter positus saxumque sacrumque
 Distineor, mea mens & pendula fluctuat usque.
 Ut desint justæ vires, tamen ipsa voluntas
 Me jubet, hortatur, monitisque impellit amicis,
 115 Ne piger officii videar desertor honesti
 Accumulare tuas deducto carmine laudes.
 Non subterfugiam, lapis atque movebitur omnis,
 Ut tua laus vireat latæ per elimata terræ

Pag. V.

Pag. VI.

- Pax sincera, parens & nutrix clara Quietis.
 120 Commendo interea zephyris mea vela secundis,
 Naviget ut tuto nunc læta carinula portu.
 Principio referam genus immortale beatæ
 Pacis, & insignem spectatumque illius ortum.
 Ætherei summus cœli qui Rector, & unus
 125 Cuncta videns solide quæ fecerat esse corusca,
 Progeniuit nitidam divino numine Pacem,
 Quæ cœlo exoriens, veluti nova stella, micaret.
 In terris etiam, radiis speciosa serenis,
 Lenis & humanas mentes componeret ipsa.
 130 Virgo sui patris complet pia iussa renidens,
 Conspicuumque auro conscendit splendida currum,
 Et comites secum ducit Virtutis alumnas,
 Inter quas micuit felix Astræaque virgo,
 Cujus concinuit laudes hoc carmen Arati:
 135 "Non dum vefanos rabies nudaverat enses,
 "Nec confanguineis fuerat discordia nota."
 Hæc ille eximius vates, qui sidera pinxit.
 Pluraque personuit, nempe ut, crescentibus inter
 Mortales vitiis, sphæram conscenderit altam,
 140 Et cœli sortita locum, qua proximus illi
 Tardus in occasum sequitur sua plaustra Bootes.
 Proxima colluxit læto Concordia vultu,
 A Græcis toties & decantata Latinis.
 Subsequiturque Quies cœlestis & illa propago.
 145 Advenere simul Pietas, Probitasque decora,
 Mitis & eximio Clementia nomine dicta.
 Defuit officio nec casta Modestia sacro.
 Nec bene grata Charis munus neglexit honestum,
 Quæ se individuum comitem quoque præstitit ultro.
 150 Vidit Amicitia hæc, & festum circinat orbem,
 Filiolumque suum secum deduxit Amorem.
 Denique candidulæ, redolentia ferta ferentes,
 Palladiosque manu quassantes undique ramos,
 Lilia & insignis candoris munera nota,
 155 Nymphæ omnes comites summe venerantur ovantem
 In terris pacem, resonantque precantia verba.
 Talia conspiciens læto Deus enitet ore,
 Prospicit humano & generi mitissimus ipse,
 Admonet atque pius per leges perque prophetas
 160 Servandam Pacem, quæ lucida præmia confert.
 Quid quod & æterni patris quoque filius ille
 Æternus Christus, nostræ spes unica vitæ,
 Horrida non venit sparsurus bella per orbem,
 Semina sparsurus potius felicia Pacis,

165 Unde

- 165 Unde alacer populus fructum defumeret amplum?
Sed nec Apostolici quicquam docuere ministri
Quod niveam Pacem convelleret, atque quietem;
Rectius instabant ut late cresceret illa.
Paulus, præco Dei, sic Pacis numina laudat,
- 170 Predicat, extollit reliquis cordatior unus,
Collocet ut rarum supremo munus Olympo.
Splendida ut hic mittam scripturæ lumina sacræ,
Non defunt veterum monumenta illustria multa
Græcorum, celebrant quæ sic pia munera Pacis
- 175 Laurigeræ, ut solam resonis concentibus illam
Certantes sublime ferant ad sidera dignam.
Euripides, tragicæ qui gloria prima Camœnæ
Pacem describens, opulentam, tumque beatam
Nominat, hæc addens: "Inter pulcherrimæ Divas."
- 180 Atque alibi: "Quantum bello potiorque ferena
"Sit pax, in primis quæ Musas promovet almas,
"Lustibus ac adversatur, sobolisque suâvi
"Dexteritate, hinc atque opibus congaudet opimis."
Hujus Aristophanes quoque vates comprobat omne
- 185 Judicium, laudes Pacis prædivitis augens.
Bacchylides cecinit facer in Poëanibus ista:
"Maxima quæque refert mortalibus aurea Pacis
"Progenies." Pacem commendat Musa Philonis,
Hæc & commemorat: "Nunc id quod perplacet, ipsa
- 190 "Inveni. Confer quæ sunt tua munera large,
"Nuptiolas, prolem, cognatos, divitiasque,
"Corporis & sani vires, vinumque suâve."
Hactenus Aonii celebrarunt carmine Pacem
Sideream vates. Succedent moxque Latini,
- 195 Officii memores, almæ & præconia Pacis
Candida mellifluis resonabunt vocibus apte.
Salmonense decus Næso, (qui floruit illo
Tempore, quo vasti felix Octavius orbis
Imperium tenuit tranquilla pace quietum,)
- 200 Hæc cecinit plane dignissima carmina cedro
Illic, tersa dies ubi fastos Musa celebrat:
"Frondebis Attiacis compotos redimita capillos
"Pax ades, & toto mitis in orbe mane.
"Dum defunt hostes, desit quoque causa triumphi:
- 205 "Tu ducibus bello gloria major eris."
Insuper hos versus vates meditatur ibidem:
"Sub juga bos veniat, sub terras semen aratas:
"Pax Cererem nutrit, Pacis alumna Ceres."
Rursus & in libris de arte hæc conscribit amandi:

Pag. VIII.

Pag. IX.

- 210 "Candida Pax homines, trux decet ira feras."
 Ingerit & se nunc facunda Camœna Tibulli :
 "Interea Pax arva colat, Pax candida primum
 "Duxit araturos sub juga curva boves.
 "Pax aluit vites, & succos condidit uvæ,
 215 "Funderet ut nato testa paterna merum.
 "Pace bidens vomerque vigent, at tristia duri
 "Militis in tenebris occupat arma situs."
 Sillius Italicus canit hæc : "Pax optima rerum
 "Quas homini novisse datum. Pax una triumphis
 220 "Innumeris potior. Pax custodire salutem
 "Et cives æquare potens." Sic Sillius ille.
 Sunt oratorum etiam monumenta, venustant
 Quæ vel compositæ sublimia nomina Pacis.
 Isocrates rhetor, cum dulcis, tum bonus, acri
 225 Concussit bellum sceleratum fulmine linguæ.
 Causa quidem nota est. Pacis fuit ille patronus
 Innocuæ; didicit pius & servire clienti;
 Quam sic à teneris dilexit gratior annis,
 Virginis ut coleret præsentia numina divæ.
 230 Alter & orator scripsit, fuit ille Latinus,
 Talia, vir totus prudens, de pace togata :
 "Parvæ res crescunt, modo sit concordia præsens,
 "Dissipat infelix discordia maxima quæque."
 Nil aliud verbis docuit concordibus istis,
 235 Munera quam Pacis mediis complectitur ulnis.
 Præterea & numerus doctorum applaudit amicæ
 Paci sed longo deducere singula filo
 Tempus non patitur breve nunc. Succinctius ergo
 Musa suas partes præstabit, nec tamen illa
 240 Transiliet temere synceræ pacis honores.
 Bellum tristis hyems, sit fas mihi dicere verum,
 Omnia corrumpit, veluti populator iniquus.
 Nec sperare finit quicquam, quod dulce futurum
 Utile quodve fiet. tanta indignatio crevit.
 245 Veris at effigies Pax est ipsissima læti,
 Ac sperare jubet felix felicia semper,
 Rebus & humanis affulget ut Hesperus illa.
 Cultores repetant agros, hortique renident
 Floribus eximie pictis. Pecudes & opime
 250 Pascuntur. Villæ passim ædificantur in agris.
 Oppida mox instaurantur collapsa, suisque
 Hinc exstructa locis ornantur, & aucta profuse
 Insolitum ostentant per lumina clara nitorem,
 Visque salutiferæ legis viget undique tota.
 255 Cognitione valens vera respublica floret,

Pag. X,

Pag. XI,

Religioque

- Religioque suis innititur alta columnis.
 Urbibus in mediis ipsis æquumque bonumque
 Prævalet, ac morum candor generosior omnis,
 Porroque artificum prudens industria late
 260 Incalet, & tenuis patipertas sentit amicum
 Subsidium. Viduas defendit cura patroni,
 Splendidior solito & collocet divitis aula.
 Otia felicem reddent tranquilla senectam,
 Vilis & annonæ pretium non comprimet ullum.
 265 Gloria vera pios ornabit laudibus omnes
 Emeritis, pœnasque licentia prava malorum
 Sendet illa gravis, scelera & desiebit amara.
 Amissus juvenum bello grex restituetur :
 Virgo frequens nubet delecto chara marito,
 270 Et numerosa cohors reparabit damna cadentium,
 Pacatusque maris reflui furor improbus ille
 Mercatoris opes domino sua scœnora reddet.
 Denique sedulitas studiorum clara bonorum,
 Eloquique decus fama super æthera notum,
 275 Ingenium quotquot felix ostendit & artes,
 Nunc depressa modis multis magnisque ruinais,
 Ad libertatem niveam spe freta redibunt.
 Annuat his votis Pax officiosa, benigna,
 Candida, & extollat nitidæ Virtutis alumnos,
 280 Hæc ego concinui divinæ Pacis amator,
 Qualiacunque mei commonstrans gaudia cordis.
 Te Superi faciles conservent maxime Regum
 Henrice, Eduardumque tuum. Flos inclytus ille
 Nobilium decus & puerorum gloria prima.
 285 Conservent etiam Dii magni fœdera longam
 Pacis oliviferæ, ut tu clarissime Victor
 In terris vigeas Francisco junctus amico,
 Gallorum Domino summo, Regique potenti.
 Sic utriusque suis florebit fama nitelis,
 290 Lætus & applausum populus dabit ore canoro.

Pag. XII.

F I N I S.

A P P L A U S U S.

- V**ICTOR iö ! vivat felix Henricius annos
 Nestoreos, magnus solidæ virtutis amator,
 Christiädumque fidem defendat fortiter almam,
 Pergat & amplecti pulcherrima munera Pacis.
- 295 Vivat iö ! vivat Gallorum maximus heros
 Franciscus, niveam qui pacem prætulit atro
 Bello, discutiens tenebras, solemque reposcens.
 Vivat iö ! Princeps Eduardus, Phosphorus ille,
 Exprimat & patrem vultu factisque serenum.
- 330 Vivat iö ! Henricus, Delphini nomine splendens,
 Prima juventutis qui gloria dicitur esse.
 Vivat iö ! restui Neptuni notus alumnus,
 Nereïdumque decus Dudlegus festa revinctus
 Tempora Apollineis ramis, quem Regia Galli
- 305 Nunc recte mediis genuina amplectitur ulnis,
 Officiique vices generosior usque rependit.
 Vivat iö ! Hanbaultus, quem Gallica littora cantant,
 Extollunt, celebrant, quod præsit navibus altis,
 Oceani tumidas compescat Rector & undas :
- 310 Quæ nunc prætereo præsentem regia divi
 Celsior Henrici collaudat, suscipit, ornat,

L O N D I N I.

Apud Reynerum Wolfium in cœmiterio Paulino,
 ad æneum serpentem.

Anno M. D. XLVI. mense Augusto.

PRINCIPUM,
AC ILLUSTRUM
Aliquot & eruditorum in
ANGLIA VIRORUM,
Encomia, Trophæa,
Genethliaca & Epithalamia.

A Joanne Lelando Antiquario conscripta,
nunc primum in lucem edita.

Quibus etiam adjuncta sunt
Illustrissimorum aliquot Heroum, hodie viven-
tium, aliorumque hinc inde Anglorum,
ENCOMIA quædam: à *Thoma Newtono*, Cestre-
thyrio, succisivis horulis exarata.

LONDINI,
Apud Thomam Orwinum,
Typographum. 1589.

Honoratissimo, splendidissimo, ac ornatissimo viro, D. *Thomæ Henneagio*, Equiti aurato, Camerae Reginae Gazophylaci perspicacissimo; eidem Reg. Ma. Procamerario dignissimo, & Consiliario fideliss. Literarum ac literatorum patrono summo: Domino mihi multis nominibus suspiciendo, *Εὐδαιμονίαν*.

DENT alii gemmas, dent fulva metalla, pyropos
 Dent, ebur, *Εὐδαιμονίαν* granaque lecta vadis:
 Dent Lybicos dentes dent myrrhina munera, pista
 Dent faga, dent Serum vellera, aroma, merum:
 Coccyneas chlamydes dent, Assyriosque tapetes,
 Dent etiam Phrygii flava talenta Midæ.
 Talia nulla tibi *Newtonus* munera defert
Henneagi, ô Clarii flos generose gregis.
 Non *Pactolus* ei, non profuit aurifer *Hermus*,
 Non *Tagus*: huic potius *Castalis* unda fuit.
 Quæ pro viriculis studet æternare patronos,
 Quotquot & Aonidum numina sacra colunt.
 Inter quos, recolende mihi clarissime semper
Henneagi fulges, conspicuusque nites.
 Lelandus Tuccam celebravit carmine doctum
 (Gazophylax Camerae Tucca Brienus erat.)
 Gazophylax Camerae sub Dia principe floret
Hennagius, Tuccæ & munia gnauus obit.
 Lelandus Tuccam, *Newtonus* honore disertum
Hennagium recolet, carmine, mente, præce.
 Tessera sinceri sint ista poemata amoris,
 Quæ tibi submissa consecrat ipse manu.
 Quæ modo si faveas, vultu & dignere sereno,
 Maxima pro parvo munere dona dabis.
 Tanto ego (ceu clypeo) testus munimine, vulgi
 Nil moror applausus, scommata, probra, minas.
 Intentet lites mihi quilibet, infremat ore,
 Vulnifico inque meum fulminet ense caput.
 Undique corradat peditumque equitumque catervas:
 Fulgentes rigido congreget ære duces.
 Bellica nulla truxis *Mavortis* machina desit:
 Cuncta tuo fretus sperno patrocinio.
 Det tibi *Nestoreos* cœlestis *Juppiter* annos,
Nestoreum quoniam pectus & ora dedit.

Amplitud. T. additissimus,

ENCOMIA

ILLUSTRIUM VIRORUM,

JOANNE LELANDO

Antiquario Auctore.

[Numeri in margine collocati Editionis primæ paginæ designant.]

Ad Illustrissimum Henricum Octavum, Regem Angliæ,
Franciæ, & Hiberniæ incomparabilem. Pag. 1;



Egia quum lætis floreret Roma triumphis,
 Esset & in pretio lingua Latina suo :
 Lauriger Augustus Vates ornare studebat
 (Ut decuit) Flaccum Virgiliumq; suos.
 Illius hinc crevit spatiosum fama per
 orbem ;

Fama quidem nullo deperitura die.

Ergo si nomen valet immortale parare,

Officiis doctos excoluisse Viros :

Perge laboranti, Rex, nunc succurrere Musæ,

Quæ pleno laudes concinet ore tuas.

Ad Philomelam.

Dulcia quæ vasto meditaris carmina saltu
 Vocibus argutis, huc, Philomela, veni.

Utque diem radiis Phœbus patefecerit almam,

Somnia nectareis discute vana modis.

Hic locus est inter densas gratissimus umbras,

Qui musco totus luxuriante viret.

Hunc cole, multifoni concentus nota magistra,

Auriculasque tuo carmine pasce meas.

Sic tibi contingant longæ solamina vitæ,

Et foetus simileis gignere sæpe tui :

Sic pedicas auceps nullas tibi tendat avarus,

Viscoso pennas impediatur luto.

TOM. V.

L

Synchrisis

Synchrisis cygnorum & poetarum.

Pag. 2.

CUM niveis ipsos cygnis conferre poetas
 Illum qui, studuit digna notasse puto.
 Candidus est toto concentor corpore cygnus,
 Pectora sunt vatis candidiora nive.
 Lætus olor gelidis fluviis gaudere videtur,
 Gaudet & illimi fonte poeta suo.
 Dulcia Lædæus modulatur carmina cygnus,
 Quum flores Zephyri lenior aura foveat:
 Purpureo vates quum vere Favonius inflat,
 Arguto resonum fundit ab ore melos.
 Viminea cygnus casula contermina ripis
 Sæpe sub ardenti sidere tecta petit:
 Frigora vicinæ sylvæ torrentibus undis
 Æstivo vates tempore captat ovans.
 Quis neget albentis cygnos nunc atque poetas
 Convenisse suis undique nominibus?

In effigiem Temporis.

EFFIGIEM cujus referat, dic, ista tabella,
 Quam pinxit vivo docta colore manus?
 Temporis. Occipiti cur calvo? Certior ut sis,
 Prensandam frontem Temporis esse docet.
 Cur gerit has alas? rapido fugit ocyor Euro,
 Ni caveas, rebus prospiciasque tuis.
 Cur falcem dextra curvam gerit, oro, minaci?
 Illa omneis hujus demetit orbis opes.
 Sola potest aciem divina retundere virtus:
 Hanc recolas, nec erit falx metuenda tibi.

Ad muscam testudinem.

Pag. 3.

TU mihi curarum testudo dulce levamen.
 Quum canis, articuli sollicitata meis:
 Tu mihi solamen studiorum suave meorum,
 Assiduo quoties lassæ Camœna libro.
 Tu mihi composito ad requiem bene dulce juvamen,
 Comprimat ut lenis lumina fessæ sopor.
 Perge, precor, dominum modulis mulcere canoris,
 Per me perpetuum sic tibi nomen erit.

Commigratio bonarum literarum in Britanniam.

CANA bonas passim cantavit fama Carænas
 Alpinas nunquam transiisse nives.
 Ut Pandionias facundia liquit Athenas,
 Venit ad Italicos Musa polita lares.
 Fronte tamen salva dicam nunc, audiat ipsa
 Roma licet, Musas transiisse nives.

Nam penitus toto divisis orbe Britannis
 Tersa Camœna dedit, verba rotunda loqui.
 Illa vetus linguis florebat Roma duabus,
 At linguis gaudet terra Britannia tribus.

Ad Cygnum, Joviani Pontani cultorem.

Pontani ingenium soles deserti,
 Cygne, & ter nivea notare gemma.
 Pontani numeros soles fluentem
 Et venam nivea notare gemma.
 Pontani hinc veneres, & hinc lepores,
 Gemma ter nivea soles notare.
 Te gemma nivea notent venusti
 Omnes, candiduli, elegantiores,
 Cultorem resoni chori, meum qui
 Pontanum niveo notes lapillo.

Ad Auroram.

Purpureis venias investa Aurora quadrigis,
 Cernere da vultus ô mihi Diva tuos:
 Poscimus, & nos hic studiorum commonet alma
 Uranie, roseo tincta colore veni.

Instauratio Britannicæ antiquitatis.

Dætorum genitrix fecunda Britannia, vatem
 Ne te poeniteat me celebrare tuum.
 Nam mihi si vitæ paucos produxerit annos
 Juppiter, & dederit prosperitate frui;
 Quæ modo sunt crassis monumenta obducta tenebris,
 Restituam Phœbo lucidiora tibi.

Pag. 4.

*In effigiem Thomæ Dunovedi, ad Brienum Tuccam, equitem
 Anglum, Serenissimo Regi, Henrico Octavo, à Theauris.*

Ingens gloria Martius Britannæ
 Gentis Dunovedus, feræ cruento
 Qui prôh! naumachiæ dolor tumultu
 Inter fulmineos cadebat ignes,
 Inter cœruleas peribat undas,
 Spirat, Tucca, tua elegante villa,
 Pictus dexteritate tam absoluta,
 Vivo vertice ut invicem capillos
 Discretos vigili putes labore;
 Ut nunc hinc oculos putes & illinc
 Alterna subito rota moveri;
 Et plenas tepido cruore venas
 Toto corpore suscitare vitam.
 Quid quod mirificis modis venustet

L 2

Illustram

Illustrem tabulam coronis alma ?
 In qua tot veneres, tot & lepôres,
 Tot blandæ illecebræ, tot & colores,
 Cum grata novitate suave rident,
 Quot promittere nolasset unquam
 Clarus Parrhasius, nec ipse Zeuxis.

Ad Zachariam jurisconsultum.

DOctis, Zacharia, artibus refulgens,
 Qui Musas colis & levis choreas,
 Parnassum celebrem tuum relinque,
 Nec spernas veteris casae amici :
 Sint quamvis humiles, tuæ tamen sunt,
 Virtutesque tuas canunt lubenter.
 Ad lusus tibi cognitos venito,
 Ornatus viridi caput corona,
 Ac dextra tremula lyram canoram
 Pulsa. Quis numeris neget valere
 Te, quem plectiger ipse Phœbus olim
 Omneis perdocuit modos canendi ?
 Sed tu desine plura nunc Thalia :
 Phœbi Zacharias alumnus intrat.

Fig. 5.

*In effigiem Andreae Smythi, Christophorum
 suum complectentis.*

Purpureis pinxit fucis quam clarus Apelles,
 Christophorum jungit viva tabella patri.
 Mollibus ingenuum puerum complectitur ulnis
 Smythus, Apollinei gloria nota gregis.
 Hoc quasi sentiret, radiantia lumina blande
 Volvit, amor patris delictumque, puer.
 Gaudet & amplexu chari puer ipse parentis,
 Cujus in optato luscitat usque sinu.

Ad Cygnum judicem.

STabit judicio cadetque semper
 Nostrum Cygne tuo diserte carmen,
 Quare si niteat suis figuris,
 Alma inter biferi roseta Pesti,
 Atque inter violas suaviores
 Felix perpetuo thoro fruatur,
 At si purpurco vacet colore,
 Pascat loripedis Dei caminos.

Votum ad Libertatem.

NON in Erythræo fulgentes littore conchas,
 Aut molleis Arabum postulo avarus opes.

Non

Non ego monticulos argenti posco dolosi :
 Candida Libertas, tu Dea sola veni.
 Quid juvat aurata circumdare tempora mitra ?
 Quid Veneta corpus cingere veste juvat ?
 Puniceo vel quid caput insignire galero ?
 Candida Libertas, tu Dea sola veni.
 Sceptrigeri valeant reges, gemmataque ferta,
 Et valeat splendor (nobilis Aula) tuus.
 Pictarum valeat Nympharum cultus adulter ;
 Candida Libertas, tu Dea sola veni.
 Quicquid habet rutila dives Pactolus arena,
 Cedat, & auriferi splendida ripa Tagi.
 Cedite telluris sudantia munera vastæ ;
 Candida Libertas, tu Dea sola veni.

Pag. 6.

Ad Stellam Virginem.

STella, serenato color est tibi talis in ore,
 Qualis mixta sient lilia quando rosis.
 Lumina sideribus certant, auroque capilli :
 Mollia puniceo murice labra rubent.
 Maxima naturæ possunt hæc munera dici,
 Casta tamen quiddam mens tua majus habet.
 Virgineum serva tam puræ mentis honorem,
 Sic niteas alto lucida stella polo.

Immortalis Linacrus.

DEseret ante suos modulos philomela canoros,
 Nullus & in vitreo flumine piscis erit :
 Nullus ager verno producet tempore flores,
 Quam pereat nomen, docte Linacre, tuum.

Natale solum.

MAntua Virgilium genuit, Verona Catullum,
 Patria Londinum est urbs generosa mihi.

Ad Mariam Henrici Octavi, regis Angliæ, filiam.

Quicquid habent Charites niveæ, Lencia proles,
 Musarum quicquid candida turba novem :
 Quicquid habet Pithô, quicquid fecunda Minerva,
 Denique virtutis femina quicquid habet :
 Non minus est in te (Maria illustrissima rerum)
 Conspicuum, quam sol, qui sine nube micat,

In reditum amici.

Pag. 71

SPargite formosas violas, mea cura, Napææ,
 Spargite Pestanis lilia mixta rosis.
 Vos lætæ choreas Charites jam ducite festas,
 Sollicitaque novo carmine Phœbe lyram.

Adfis

Adfīs lætitiæ pater, & ſpumantia muſta
 Quæ tua ſunt larga munera funde manu.
 Namque domum rediit longum exſpectatus amicus:
 Fauſta mihi numeris omnibus iſta dies.

Ad Gulielmum Gunteriden, amicū fideliff:

O Quantum illa dies ſemper mihi fauſta colenda,
 Quæ ſtudio junxit peſtora noſtra pari!
 Nam tunc Pymplæum montem conſcendere primum
 Conabar; ſaceris tingere & ora vadis.
 Tunc etiam Aonios montes luſtrare parabam,
 Nominis ac urbem, Pallas, adire tui.
 Denique tunc doctum Phœbum, doctasque ſorores
 Vidi Aganippææ margine lætus aquæ.
 Omnia quæ tibi nunc, Gulielme, accepta referre,
 Noſtra cupit plena Calliopeia tuba.

*Ad Cygnum, de commigratione Muſarum ad
 Grantanam Academiam.*

D Octiloquas conſtat peramœnum Heliconæ ſorores
 Cum duce laurigeri deſeruiſſe chori.
 Candide ſed tandem ſcis quo nunc Cygne migrarint?
 Recta ad Grantanas, teſta diſerta, ſcholas.

Ad munificentiffimum Henricum Octavum, Angliæ Regem,

D II tibi dent omnes, Rex illuſtriſſime, parvum
 Henricum, referat qui patris ora fui.
 Dii tibi dent patri patriæ, feliciter illa
 Vivere Cecropii ſecula longa ſenis.
 Dii tibi dent fidei tutori, Maxime princeps,
 Ut faveant votis optima quæque tuis.
 Qui facis, ut faveant, fulvo regaliter auro,
 Aſſidue votis optima quæque meis.

Laus hiſtoricæ.

H iſtoriæ quicunque cupit cognoscere laudes
 Eximias, noſtro carmine doctus erit.
 Quod ſol æthereo præſtat pulcherrimus orbi,
 Id noſtris præſtat uſibus hiſtoria.

Ad Camœnam, ut Martialem ſalutet.

I Nunc Pegæſeo gradu Camœna,
 Et docti pete teſta Martialis.
 Scis tu certo ubi ſint? viamque noſti?
 Voſſægi ædibus adjacent potentis,
 Qui nunc vel Tyrio relucet oſtro.
 Illic tu facilis fores modoſto
 Pulſabis digito, rogans, patronum

Ut

Ut paucis veterem cliens salutes,
 A curis modo pervacet severis
 Si tunc annuerit serenus ille,
 Intrabis. Pudor invenustus absit :
 Ac de more statim meo salutem
 Dices nomine plurimam. Docebis
 Ultra, cur ego miserim te ad illum
 Plane magnificæ virum nitelæ :
 Nempe hinc ut liquido meos amores
 Erga tam veterem probarem amicum
 Integros, niveos fuisse semper.
 I nunc Pegaseo gradu Camœna,
 Et docti pete tecta Martialis.

E Græco epigrammate, in laudem Homeri.

Ignibus alstra suis Lunamque obfuscat & ipsam
 Auricomus medio Phœbus in axe nitens.
 Non secus hymnisonos vates obscurat Homerus,
 Illustris claro lumine Pieridum.

Page 9.

In effigiem amoris.

Zeuxis in illustri tabula formabat Amorem
 Pictor, quo nullus clarior orbe fuit.
 Purpureique botri teretes superaddidit uvas,
 Aligeri nivea munera digna manu.
 In quibus ars sic est vivos imitata colores,
 Luserit ut corvum præda petita nigrum.
 Pinxisset puerum si quam feliciter uvas,
 Omni perfectum parte fuisset opus.

Ad Thomam Lupsetum.

SUNT qui pectore postulent avaro
 Thesauros Phrygii Midæ nitentes.
 Sunt qui Nirea maximis venustum.
 Votis ore petant referre pulchro.
 Sunt qui Cæsareum ambient favorem,
 Munus tam breve blandientis Aulæ.
 Sunt & qui ambrosiis gulæ placere
 Affectent dapibus, meroque dulci.
 Ast ter magnum ego deprecor Tonantem,
 Lupsete, ut liceat mihi petenti
 Tecum vivere, commorique tecum,
 Tam noto & niveo undecunque amico.
 Quis nunc si annuerit meis secunda
 Sors votis, titulum invidebo nulli
 Quantumvis (mihi credito) superbum.

Successus

Successus studiorum suarum.

ARtes me septem docuit celeberrima Granta,
Et Schola quæ clarum de Iside nomen habet.
Parhisiî at Musas mihi persuasere colendas,
Hinc variis cecini carmina mista modis.

Pag. 10.

Ad Thomam Houardum, Principis Icenorum filium.

QUI genus Herôo clarum de sanguine ducis,
Hos lege versiculos, candide Thoma, meos.
Alter ab undecimo postquam te viderat annus,
Ingenium excoluit nostra Thalia tuum.
Nomine quo faveam quantum tibi, nulla referre
Lingua quidem, sed nec scribere arundo valet.
O! utinam posses, diis concedentibus ipsis,
Cernere, quæ nostro pectore clausa latent.
Tunc recte scires, quo te præceptor alumnum
Prosequar eximio semper amore meum.
Pervia sed quoniam mortalia pectora non sunt,
Sint animi testes hæc mea dicta pii.
Siquid & officii nos te præstamus amando,
Esse rogo tantum par in amore velis.

Ad Catullum.

SUNT qui admirantur, sunt qui venerantur, & usque
Carmina suspiciunt, docte Catulle, tua.
At mihi Musa quidem sic est blandita Marulli,
Amplius ut dubitem num tuus esse velim:
Et mihi sic placuit Pontani Musa disertæ,
Hic ego dispeream, si tuus esse velim.

Lucretia pudicitia.

QUUM foderet castum formosa Lucretia pectus,
Telaque purpureus tingeret atra cruor:
Tunc exempla dabat nullos moritura per annos,
Quam non mens tacto corpore tacta fuit.

Ad Famam.

DIC tandem mihi, Fama, dic amâbo,
Num donare velis meas Camœnas
Grato munere longioris ævi.
Non sum nescius hic quidem venustas
Illas esse parum: tuum favorem
Qualescunque tamen petunt benigne.
Quem si nunc dederis, novæ studebunt
Formæ, ac purpureum induent colorem,
Ut sint persimiles Catullianis,
Ut sint persimiles Marullianis,

Pag. 11:

Ponta-

Pontanisque, fluentibus quidem illis
Musis, nostra quibus nihil videbit
Ætas pulchrius, elegantiusve.
Sed cur hæc ego curiosus inquam,
Quum sis diva satis tuapte sponte
Propensa hymnisonum beare vatem?

Applausus Posteritatis.

Aëra dum volucris, fluvios dum piscis amabit,
Applaudet numeris Musa Britanna meis.
Forsit invidulis nimium sperasse videbor,
Opto candidulos inter habere locum.
Posteritas sileat, nullum sit in omine pondus,
Præsentis sæculo mihi placuisse sat est.

Ad Thomam Lupsetum.

Laus notissima temporum tuorum,
Lupsete, æquoreis frequens in ore
Facundo Venetis, & eruditis
Gallis, hic placidam parabis aurem
Dum scribit numeros tuus volanti
Lelandus calamo tibi dicatos:
Sint quamvis meritis tuis minores.
Tam sunt omnia, quæ facis, serena,
Ut nulla facula nitere nostra
Possint splendidiusve, fusiussve.
Artes in patriam bonas reducis,
Linguas restituis politiores,
Thesaurus veterum invehis librorum
Doctos, & recolis chorum disertum.
Interpres facilis Latina formas
Ex Græcis monumenta, & ex Latinis
Rursus Græca quidem labore grato,
Nec certe minus utili pioque.
Perge hac ire, precor, via, nec alto
Londino, patriæ tuæ, meæque
Clarus lumina tum feres minora,
Germano eloquii suo Novo quam
Como fulmine Plinius politus.

Pag. 12.

Ad Formosum, de liberalitate Nic. Odoualli.

Defuit ô! studiis nostris crescentibus aurum,
Munus at Odalli sustulit omne malum.
Ista prius faciles contemnent pectora Musas,
Et capient læto Gothica verba sinu,
Illius hoc in me meritum quam oblivio magnum
Impia Lethæis mergere possit aquis.

VOL. V

M

Ad

Ad nobilem quendam juvenem.

CArmina bella canis, dulci fluitantia vena,
Quæ referunt dotes, ingeniumque tuum.
Fac simili pergas filo deducere versus,
Et lepidum cinget festa corona caput.

De Thermis Britannicis.

NOta Murotrigum calidis stat gloria thermis,
Quo nitet eximium flumen Avona loco.
Hic natura potens tepidos (miracula) fontes
Excitat, & quædam vis salientis aquæ est.
Crediderim venas vicinas sulphuris esse,
Nascitur unde latens perpetuusque tepor.
Et si quando latex ebulliat auctior, atèr
Consurgit fumus, foetor & inde gravis.
Tres numero fontes (memini si rectius) existant,
Regius, inter quos, nobile nomen habet.
Cinguntur muro: sedes quoque Regius offert
Excisas faxis sedulitate pia.
Calluit in medicis undis numerosa caterva,
Fracta salutifero & membra calore fovet.
Hic uranantum puerorum in margine fontis
Sperat denarios officiosa cohors,
Talia decantans: "Visne, hospes candide, nostra
"Uti nunc opera? turba parata sumus.
"Dives, & es largus, tua nunc patet atque crumena,
"Promittens nobis præmia læta macris;
"Hæc eadem poscunt fontes de more salubres,
"Hospitis extollunt munificamque manum.
"De meliore nota paucos nunc projice nummos,
"Undas in medias subsideantque graves;
"Nos tamen insultu facto scrutabimur ima:
"Desine mirari, nos referemus opes."
Hactenus & pueri: doctorum turba virorum
Undique decertant quæ sit origo loci.
Somnia Cambrorum Bladudum ad sidera tollunt,
Inventorem operis scilicet eximii.
Maidulphusque, sui decus admirabile secli,
Cæsaris hîc curas officiumque probat.
Territa quæsitis ostendit terga Britannis
Cæsar: & officium præstitit ille? logi.
Induperatores alii, Romanaque virtus
Urbem Thermarum percoluere suam.
Moenibus inque ipsis retinet monumenta Quiritum,
Antiquæ clarum nobilitatis opus.
Gloria Thermarum sic luceat inclyta semper,
Tantum sint memores hospitis usque mei.

Fig. 13.

Ad

Ad Musam suam, ut Christophorum Smythum salutet.

Christophoro multam Smytho dic, Musa, salutem,
 Quum dabis hos versus, munera grata, meos.
 Ille puer quamvis decimum vix computet annum,
 Exterfis loquitur verba Latina modis.
 Histrio, quum scænis gestit comœdia, laudem
 Accipit, & plausu læta theatra sonant.
 Voce refert tristi quum tristia facta tragoedus,
 Spectator lachrimis mæstulus ora rigat.
 Illius hinc genitor componit Apolline dextro
 Carmina, perpetuas quæ meruere cedros.
 Hæc eadem argutus recitat, cantatque puellus,
 Diffuere in labris Attica mella putes.
 Ingenii sunt ista quidem vel signa beati,
 Nec tamen ingenio candida forma minor.
 Scire cupis vultus quæ sit præstantia? Talis
 Est, in Appellæis qualis Amor tabulis.
 Sic nostræ volui te commendare Camœnæ,
 Virtus laudata ut cresceret illa tua.

Fig. 144

Collatio Plutarchi & Severi.

Plutarchus vitas scripsit, vitasque Severus:
 Et pulchre officio est functus uterquo suo.
 Quanto Plutarchus lingua præstantior, alter
 Materie tanto est clarior atque fide.

Ad Calliopen.

Calliope lasso veniam dabis inclyta vati,
 Officii non est immemor ille sui.
 Crastina quum roseos vultus ostenderit orbi
 Aurora, ad solitum penna recurret opus.

Ad Guilielmum Blondum, titulo Montjoii, illustrum.

Sequanicis mitto parvum tibi munus ab oris,
 Candida Pierii gratia, Blonde, chori.
 At si animum spectes, magnum misisse videbor:
 Res ubi deficiunt, est voluisse satis.

Ad Joannem Fraterculum, insignem medicum.

ME curis vacuum beata rura
 Nunc Fratercule detinent amice.
 Contentus laris hic quiete parvi,
 (Sed quem fertilis hortulus coronat,)
 Compono lepidos Poëta versus,
 Versus, quos, Clario favente, docta
 Forsan posteritas canet probatos.
 Te sacræ retinet locus sophiæ

Fig. 15.

Illic, lector ubi frequens columnas
 Tritas occupat, & labore longo
 Palmæ dulce decus parat superbæ.
 Unde inter medios sophos, sophistas
 Monstraris digiti nota benigni.
 Ut tu gymnasii celebritate
 Gaudes; sic ego amœnitate ruris.

Ad somnum.

GRata quies fessis membris dulcissime somne,
 Languida permulcens lumina, somne veni.
 Fulserit ignifera quum lampade Phœbus,
 Hinc è turgidulis somne recede genis.

Unio Rosæ & Lillii.

Prima rosis sedes picto debetur in horto,
 Proximam & à prima Lilia cana tenent.
 Illæ Sidoniæ tinguntur murice gentis,
 Hæc sunt Sithonia candidiora nive.
 Illas noster amat, tanquam sua stemmata, Princeps:
 Hæc etiam summo Gallus honore colit.
 Lilia purpureis dii jungant alba rosetis,
 Vernet ut in terris pacis alumna quies.

E Græco.

Candidus est ingens plane Thesaurus amicus,
 Si quis servandi norit habere modum.

Ad Brienum Tuccam, Henrico Octavo Regi à thesauris.

Fig. 16.

Lumen Pierii gregis, Briene,
 Quem vel tergemini virum cætera
 Doctorum titulis ad astra tollit:
 Si te non teneant tui meique
 Causæ Principis inclyti severæ,
 Ignoram accipe schedulæ Camœnam,
 Quæ pro tempore gratiam laborat
 His paucis numeris apud te inire.
 Ut sic freta tua beniginitate,
 Plures, ac etiam elegantiores
 Promat, queis celebrem tuam Britannis
 Virtutem faciat celebriorem.

In effigiem Nymphæ, terrarum orbem altero calcantis pede.

Castalios decorat Smythi formosa Penates
 Nympha, coronati Zeuxidis arte nitens.
 Stat roseo vultu, crispat quoque vertice plumas,
 Syndone se mediam, cetera nuda, tegit.
 Calcat ovans orbis subiecta cacumina valli,
 Femina quod juvenes presserit, atque senes.

Ad

Ad Christophorum Smythum, maxima spei puellum.

INter candidulos decus puellos
 Non vulgare quidem, novem sorores
 Ipsas qui colis, huc adesto Smythe,
 Dum nos primitias damus recentes,
 Suadente hendecasyllabos Thalia.
 Hoc aurem facilis tuam reflecte,
 Nostrum & consilium libenter audi,
 Musis sic potieris & cito almis.
 Selectos veterum bono libellos.
 Edisce auspicio, ex quibus Latinae
 Linguae munera comparabis ampla.
 Si porro cupias venustus esse,
 Et tersum ac teretem stylum peroptes,
 Tunc amplectere candidi Terenti
 Argutum eloquium: sales docebit
 Sparfos ac venerem simul jocosam.
 Si molles numeros amor decorus
 Exposcat, tibi Naso tunc colendus.
 Solus regnat enim potens rotundo
 Versus ore loqui: duos foveto
 Hos recte, teneris tuis dicatos
 Annis: ne fugias cave citato
 Ut praeter casulam gradu, morantes
 Mellito refovent cibo puellos.

Fig. 17.

In adventum candidae Libertatis.

Venisti, toties petita, tandem,
 Libertas placidae mihi quietis:
 Illud dulce quidem datura munus
 Quo curam minuas laboriosam,
 Et tristes animi mei labores.
 An fallor volucris nigrore somni?
 Ipsa est. Nosco etenim remissiozem
 Frontem, lumina laeta, siderumque
 Instar, tota micantia hic & illinc.
 Tum vestes video levis, & auro
 Servili vacuas, tamen decentes:
 Subridet loculum ferens apertum,
 Laudata mediocritate felix.
 Felix & comite optima quiete:
 Nec pili faciens opes Midæas,
 Fortunam tenuem beata praefert.
 Qua nunc lætitia, quibusve digne
 Adventum celebrem tuum corollis?
 Vos Musæ, mea cura maxima, ô vos

Musæ

Musæ incendite nunc focus Sabææ
 Plenis munera : vos rosas suæve
 Spirantes date, ceterosque fundit
 Quos ver purpureum novos odores.
 Hæc nam prima dies tulit salutem,
 Libertate mihi favente blanda.

Pag. 18.

Qualis Guallelmus Latimarus Isiacus.

SI quis Cecropiæ gentis sermone venusto
 Floret, & eloquio, Roma disertæ, tuo :
 Si quis Aristotelis fecunda volumina versat,
 Judicii rara dexteritate boni :
 Si quis legiserit Mosen, sanctosque Prophetas
 Excolit, ac Christum purius ore docet :
 Si quis, avaritia pulsæ, mediocria curat,
 Est ea Latimari gloria vera pii.

Pardus venator.

ÆRipedem cursu volucris prævertere cervum
 Nuper erat capibus palma superba citis,
 Prodiit intrepide, non vinci at vincere sperans,
 Pardus, habens maculis vellera sparsa nigra.
 Cursu Gnosiacas illum superare sagittas
 Et volucres credas vincere posse leves.
 Romanis, rerum Dominis, venatio forsan
 Perplacuit : similem secula nostra vident.

Ad Justum, Paulina scholæ moderatorem.

QUI linguas teneras nova refingis
 Quadam dexteritate, nec ruinam
 Musarum pateris nitentium ullam,
 Tu nunc, Juste, meum manu benigna
 Carmen suscipe, lætitaque pridem
 Conscriptum monitore præpotente
 Phœbo, cujus amor mihi indies sic
 Crescit, conspicuos ferens ab alto
 Cœlo tot radios, quot hæc arundo
 Istis nunc facile illinire chartis
 Certe nulla potest ; lubens patroni
 At magni imperium sequetur omne,
 Virtutesque tuas ad astra tollet
 Comptis hendecasyllabis Phaleucî,
 Quos Paulo chorus ille consecratus
 Laudem concinet in tuam canorus.

Pag. 19.

Columna in Isidis vado, à Nicolao Gratzero Mathematico erecta.

MArmoreas cantat celeberrima fama columnas,
 Quas claris statuit maxima Roma viris.

Nec

Nec minus insignem cantabit fama columnam;
 Cratzeri artifices quam statuere manus.
 Candida Zodiacus circumdat circulus apte
 Marmora, quæ vario picta colore nitent.
 Fulgidus auricomus quum splendet lumine Titan,
 Umbriferis spatiis tempora certa docet.
 Quum nitidis fulget Phœbe redimita coronis,
 Horarum numeros linea tincta notat.
 Præterea variis inscripta columna figuris
 Astrorum motus ingeniosa refert.
 Cujus ab exemplo, doctorum turba columnas
 Erexit rara sedulitate novas.

Ad N. Jonum.

Illustris veteres, notæ poëtas
 Tu versas, studiose Jone, dextra
 Nostro consilio : precor recepta
 Ut provincia nunc tuo labori
 Fructus accumulet, favente Musa,
 Amplos. Dimidium quidem negotii
 Est recte incipere : exitus probabit
 Distorum niveus fidem meorum.
 Durum principium : sed hoc voluptas
 Mollit blandula. Scire quæ sit ista
 Vis ? Audi. Resonos colit poëtas
 Quisquis judicio valet profundo,
 Ille autem poterit volare certis
 Pennis per varias vices, & atris
 Lucentem tenebris opem referre.
 Hinc tutus poterit genusque quodvis
 Doctrinæ melioris ore terso
 Orbi pandere, & Aonas forq̃res
 Sacris montibus evocare, cum quæis
 Aut molleis elegos amator ardens
 Totus consonet, aut cruenta grandi
 Cantet bella virum tuba, Deorum
 Laudem aut hymnisonis modis supremam
 Vel fulgentia ad astra transfiguret.
 Me sic magna loqui putes, modo adsit
 Viva industria, mens & incallescens.
 Maturas segetes tui laboris
 Exacti pretium feres perenne.

Fig. 10.

Laus Macrini.

Barbitus argutis Macrini personat odis,
 Quas vel Pierides concinuisse velint.

Comparatio,

Comparatio, in gloriam Henrici octavi Regis potentiss.

Quantum puniceis novo rosetis
Cedunt vere suis rubeta spinis :
Quantum lilio amœnioris horti
Gemmæ omnes aliæ nitore cedunt :
Quantum cetera punicis decoro
Malis poma quidem rubore cedunt :
Quantum coniferis breves myricæ
Concedunt quoque gloria cupressis :
Quantum stelligero repressa tellus
Cælo mole sua & nigrore cedit :
Tantum omnes alii celebritate,
Fama, nomine, gloriaque verâ
(Ut mittam ingenii valentioris
Lumen, flumina, fulmen, atque vires
Rari judicii tui perennes)
Concedunt tibi Principes sereni,
Henrice, ô patriæ tuæ columna
Talis, qualis erat celebris illa
Olim quam extulit Hercules triumphans.

Fig. 27.

Ad Musas.

Onis quæ montibus assoletis
Lusitare, & virgineam choream
Ducere, insertis manibus, sorores,
Carminè dulci,
Ferte vires, atque lyram canoram
Consonis hic versiculis, poetæ
Cognito gratissima dona vestro,
Ferte, sorores,
Omnis arbor parturiens odoris
Floribus, spirante Favonio tam
Molliter, mentem ad numeros canoros
Illicit almam.
Asperæ brumæ impatiens hirundo
Tecta (nidos intepidos quidem illos).
Jam relinquens penna agili serenas
Verberat auras.
Sepibus lætæ volucres amœnis
Dulce cantillant, resonantque claris
Vocibus pulsata celebriori
Æthera cantu.
Si lyram Musæ faciles rogatam
Hic novo vati dederitis, aptis
Laudibus divina canet benignus
Numina vestra.

Ad Franciscum Poinum, equitem undequaque clarissimum.

SIC, Francisce, tuis chorus canentis
 Phœbi laudibus insonat, decora
 Ut se quisque putet sacri tulisse
 Vatis nomina, gloriamque, & una
 Ornamentum hederæ sequacis alnum,
 Si te carmine laudet, ornet, effert :
 Quem Musæ, Charites, Venus, Iovisque
 Tollunt unanimes ad astra celsa,
 Quare nunc mea candidum Thalia
 Persuasit mihi calculum inferendum.
 Quo dotes celebrem tuas benignus :
 Gaudes qui rigidos & inter hostes
 Blando Pegasides sinu fovere ;
 Contendisque tuis dare id Britannis,
 Priscis quod dedit inclytus Latinis
 Mæcenas, studiosus & Maronis
 Et Flacci lyrici illius poetæ.

Pag. 22.

Judicium de Brixio & Moro.

BRixius est nivei candoris plenus, & ille
 Judicii veri libera verba ferit.
 Brixius æquavit mellito carmine Morum,
 Clarior ingenii nomine Morus erat.

Ad Ephœbum.

NActus oportunum tempus, formose salutem
 Lelandus multam mittit Ephœbe tibi.
 Nec modo contentus solam misisse salutem,
 Dona etiam studiis mittit & apta tuis :
 Nempe hoc reticulum, nervoso stamine tensum,
 Bissenas numero Sequanicaque pilas.
 Tu, scio, gaudebis collato munere parvo,
 Ac si misissem gemmea dona tibi.
 Nec sine causa equidem, si tandem judico recte,
 Respondent annis munera nostra tuis.

Ad Briennum Tuccam, Equitem.

Virgilii carmen quod non violaverit ignis,
 Tucca dedit : tu das Bacchica festa mihi.
 Quilibet è doctis versus servaret ab igne,
 Principis est hederam sed tribuisse viri.
 Quanto privatus minor exstat principe, tanto
 Major Romano, Tucca Britannus erit.

Pag. 23.

Sciurus Chrysidis.

HAstas dum coryli colit vibranteis
 Rufus testigeram nucem sciurus,

Hamis prandiolum rotans aduncis,
 Aures lætus & arrigens acutum,
 Erectusque sedens statim reduxit
 Et caudam ad tremulum caput pilosam,
 Naturæ referens suæ latentem
 Certe nescio quam potentiam ; unde
 Et nomen proprium inditum eleganter.
 Illic scilicet oriens Pelasgo è
 Fonte, & significanter undecunque :
 Hinc exercet acutulos receptis
 Testis denticulos, opusque fervet :
 Fragmenta undique decidunt refracta,
 Testarum & cumulus cito fit ingens.
 Elugent sua præmia hæc puelli
 Sic sublata quidem, frequenter idque.
 Tunc viscum & pedicas, crucem tyranno
 Immiti, unanimes minantur omaes.
 Felix ille tamen fame repulsa
 Maturas coryli nuces recondit
 Cautus continuo horreis in ipsis :
 Illic arbor ubi incavata prostat,
 Securosque thoros suis alumnis
 Musco luxuriante præparavit.
 Libertatis erat sciurus iste
 Cultor perpetuus : sed (heu !) puellus
 Unus, fraudibus usus (heu !) malignis,
 Tam gratæ invidet illius quieti.
 Hic vero nemus omne curiosus
 Collustraverat, & dolo assuētus
 Compegit remoras, quibus miselli
 Vel collum implicet, aut pedes catenet.
 Ignarus laquei sciurus atri,
 Prædatum egreditur vagus per umbras
 Optatas, coryleta qua virescunt
 Et fructus reparant suos abunde.
 Nec quicquam timet : interim impeditus
 Et multum subito malo gravatus,
 Persentit pedicæ subesse fraudes.
 Contendit miseris modis retorta
 Vi dissolvere vincla, ibi tumultu
 At nil proficit, arctiusque tandem
 Irretitus & involutus omnem
 Servus spem projicit, doloque cedit.
 Præstructor videt, advenitque lætus,
 Et vinclis cito prædulam solutis
 Captæ colla feræ premit catena.

Pag. 86.

Hinc

Hinc prudens animalculo puellus
 Tam molli & lepidò potitus, urbem
 Turritam repetit, sui & patroni
 Hæc munuscula deferens amicæ,
 Formosam Venerem salutat ore.
 Tunc illa, officii memor, puellum
 Laudatum aureolo venusta donat.
 Chrysis bella suis videns parata
 Dona hæc deliciis, comit sovetque,
 Cicurat quoque dextera sciurum
 Molli, ac ambrosios cibos ministrat.
 Nunc collum illius aurea catena
 Cingit, longius ille ne vagetur.
 Sic qui frondicola esse totus olim
 Assuevit, facile hac domesticus fit.
 Et non illepidos movere lusus
 Doctus, tum Dominæ suæ placere :
 Cujus tam bene cognitam ille frontem
 Observator habet, nuces amaræ
 Quam fuscas coryli : nigros ocellos
 Observat Dominæ, indices doloris
 Atri, lætitiæve : quos solo ipso
 Fixos quum videt, ô quot ille tristes
 Tum curas simulat ? severus aures
 Demittit teneras, gemenisque mœsta
 Claudit lumina, velat omne pansa
 Cauda corpus, & algida recumbit
 Terra, tristitiam docente vultu.
 At quum Chrysidis aureæ micantes
 Cernit clare oculos, redit lubenter
 Ad lusus veteres, & ad cachinnos :
 Fulgentis Dominæ sinum tepentem
 Scandens, lacteolas premit papillas.
 Atque ut Chaoniæ solent columbæ,
 Jungit molliculis labella labris.
 Nunc tundit pedibus ferox protervis
 Pectus marmoreum suæ Dianæ.
 Iras & simulat graves receptas :
 Nunc & depositis minis serenus
 Fingit ludicra blandulus faceta,
 Notum præmiolum petens nucellæ.

Pag. 255

*In reditum Richardi Pacæi, utriusque linguae
ornamenti clariss.*

JAM spesce rediit noster ab inclytis
 Pacæus Venetis, Aënidum decus,

N 2

Et

Et secum in patriam lumina retrulit,
 Aut (verum ut fatear) numina rectius.
 Ecquis lucidulis candidus unio
 Conchis innitet? Ecquis mihi fulgidus
 Ramus concrepitat frondibus aureis?
 Cum quo pectoris ingentia gaudia
 Plaudentis celebrem? Quæ mihi consonæ
 Musæ clara ferent carmina, queis ego
 Iacæo reduci gratuler intime?
 Quem absentem miseris vocibus ambiit
 Doctorum chorus, O sidera conquerens
 Vel crudelia. Quem splendidus insuper
 Nympharum numerus notus Apollini
 Absentem indoluit mirificis modis.
 Quem saluum ac reducem visere gestiens
 Grex natus studiis, plausibus assonat.
 Quem Musæ reducem denique splendidæ
 Victæ purpureis tempora floribus,
 Certant carminibus vel ter ovariantibus
 Ad cœli nitidi tollere culmina.

Fig. 26.

In statuam Joannis Coleti, fani Paulini Decani.

ELoquio juvenes ubi Lillius ille polivit,
 In statua spiras, magne Coletæ, tua.
 Quam si Praxiteles fecisset magnus & ille,
 Forsitan æquasset, non superasset opus.
 Hac salva statua, divini forma Coleti
 Temporibus longis non peritura manet.

Ad Joannem Diconum.

EXimius nostri cultor, Dicone, fuisti
 Nominis, eximius cultor & ipse tui.
 Sæpe tibi nugas nostras recitare solebam,
 Sæpe mihi nugas tu recitare tuas.
 Posteritas igitur merito testabitur ipsa,
 Numen amicitiae nos coluisse pium.

Ad Cygnum.

CYgne, coronasti viridi mea tempora cisso,
 Et mea sunt hederæ munera, Cygne, tibi.
 Crescite felices hederæ, felicia vatum
 Præmia, non ullo deperitura die.

Ad Thomam Milonem.

Dicerer à cunctis merito ingratisse esse,
 Si non laudaret te mea Musa, Milo.
 Tu me vel teneris annis utroque parente
 Orbem accepisti, vel pietate mera.

Tu me informandum studiis melioribus usque
 Curasti: instructor Lillius ille fuit.
 Cujus ab industri cura didicere Britanni,
 Facunde pubes ingeniosa loqui.
 Tu me Socraticos juvenem post inter alumnos
 Qua nitet eximie Granta beata, locas.
 Deinde etiam Isiacam petii feliciter urbem,
 Exstincto Icenno Principe morte meo.
 Postremo Henrici regis mihi gratia multum
 Profuit octavi, munificæque manus.
 Hinc mihi facta domus studiosa Lutetia, ad unguem
 Doctos qua colui sedulus urbe viros:
 Budæum, Fabrum, Paulum Æmiliumque, Ruellumque,
 Æternis plane nomina digna cedris.
 Pro quibus ô meritis cessabit fundere summo
 Lucifer ante suum clarus ab axe jubar,
 Impiger & fluctus odio delphinus habebit,
 Equoreasque ferox ursus amabit aquas,
 Quam, Milo chare, tuum labatur pectore nostro
 Nomen, quod pietas perfovet ipsa sinu.

Pag. 27.

Ad Petrum Vannum.

Laudasti tenuem, doctissime Petre, Camœnam
 Qua cecini Tuccæ nomina clara mei.
 Ipse tuæ mentis niveum laudabo vicissim
 Candorem, simili non ratione tamen.
 Nam tuus ille meæ candor decus addere Musæ,
 Candori poterit nil mea Musa tuo.

Gratulatio ad amicum pro munere.

Temporibus duris quod certe defuit aurum,
 A famulo accepi, munera grata, tuo.
 Quid tibi nunc reddam tali pro munere munus,
 Mittere quum tenuis fors mea, magna vetet?
 Si præstare novem quicquam per carmina Musæ
 Possint, & si quid fautor Apollo meus,
 Deferet ante suas sylvas philomela canora,
 Quam non officii sim memor ipse tui.

Ad Gonellum, ut urbem relinquat.

Pag. 28.

CUR tanto studio colas celebris
 Londini Aœnie improbos Gonelle
 Luxus, non video; quibus fovetur
 Corpus molliculum, ingeni impotenter
 Cura posthabita sacri: vel illos
 Cur vanos strepitus ames superbæ
 Urbis, multiloquus licet popellus

Te monstret digito, quod inter ipsos
 Doctos doctus & ipse consequaris
 Linguae delicias meras Latinae.
 Averte auriculas tuas ab illo
 Plebis iudicio levi frequenter.
 Si laudis solidae petis coronam,
 Secessus pete, conferent & illi
 Flores ad cumulum venustiores.
 Aedes ergo age civicas relinque,
 Nam, me iudice, non videtur ille
 Dignis sat propriae modis studere
 Vitae, qui genium suum per urbis
 Cessator medias fovet popinas:
 Quin ultro ingenium colit qui amoenum
 Intento studio & quidem perenni.
 Hic forsan videor tibi molestus,
 Dum totus cano cantilenam eandem:
 Certe candor, amor movent iubentque,
 Ac nunc ultra etiam imperant, ut audax
 Scribam, sustineamque constitutam
 Causam, sed ratione quadam honesta
 Hac, ut pervehemens velim videri
 Orator potius tibi, imperator
 Quam subdurus ego. Satis voluntas
 Est autem tua cognita, at laboro
 Currenti stimulum addere impetentem.
 Sic villam repetas tuam beatus,
 Commissamque tibi sacro patrono.
 Defendas querulos pius clientes.
 Te Grantania praedicabit illa,
 Qua floret Schola maxime diserta,
 Linguae & gloriola utriusque pollens.
 Venatoria te statim obviisque
 Gens amplexibus advolans fovebit
 Vivum, tum reducem sibi valentemque
 Hinc inde accipient: libenter ergo
 Secessum celebra, relinque & urbem.

Pag. 29.

Quale carmen Borbonii.

TAlia Barbonius modulatur carmina vates,
 Qualia quum moritur, concinit albus olor.

In effigiem D. Hieronymi.

DIve tuos cerno quoties Hieronyme vultus,
 Scripturae toties ardeo amore sacrae.

Ad leFlorem de Cyngi querela.

PALLADIAS misere facundus Cygnus Athenas
 Ingeniis queritur non superesse bonis.

Quid

Quid Pandionæ jam sunt nisi nomen Athenæ?
 Carminibus cecinit Naso poëta suis.
 Sed cur sic queritur? florebunt semper Athenæ,
 Atticus æterno perfluet ore lepos.
 Urbes ut pereant, facundia nulla peribit;
 Gloria virtutis non moritura viret.
 Naturæ vitio fons areat unus & alter
 Non expectatus tertius ecce fluit.
 Ingenii Eloquiiq; vices commutat & ipsa,
 Sic tamen ut reparet semen utrique bonum.
 Urbis Athenarum monumenta illustria multum
 Suspicio, veneror, percolo, laudo, cano.
 Nomen Athenarum mihi non bene tinnit ad aurem
 Nudum; Granta quidem perfonat usque mea.
 Illam barbaries Scythicis sædavit ab oris
 Urbem, progenies & truculenta, Geæ.
 Hanc Sigbertus apex regni, & Burgundio felix,
 Certabant studiis condecorare sacris.
 Vicus (& exiguus tantum) male tectus & ille,
 Antiquæ famæ perdidit omne decus.
 Cognitione trium linguarum Granta coruscat,
 Attici & eloquii fulmine præstat acri.
 Quam juvat ingenuæ nutricis dicere laudes!
 Parta per illam si nunc mea fama nitet!
 Tempora deducant longam felicia vitam,
 Laudibus assurgam, Granta serena, tuis.

Pag. 30.

Ad Brienum Tuccam, in frontispicio Procopii.

SI quid in humanis sit rebus, reddere possit
 Quod nos prudentes, multisciosque viros:
 Si quid sit vitæ quod prosit, & undique mentem
 Moribus informet terque quaterque bonis:
 Historia hoc præstat, Tucca ornatissime, cujus
 Nulla tibi laudes dicere Musa potest.
 Accipies igitur quem mitto fronte serena
 Hunc Procopum, studiis munera digna tuis.

*Ad Thomam Sulmonem, Henrico octavo, Angliæ
Regi, ab Epistolis Gallicis.*

TU mihi doctrinam tribuis laudemque disertis,
 Et celebras longo nomen honore meum.
 Non ego, mi Sulmo, tali me dignor honore,
 Laurea nominibus convenit ista tuis.

In natalem diem.

Tempora Pierides roseis vincite corollis,
 Consona Castaliæ fila movete lyræ.

Hæc

Pag. 31.

Hæc est festa dies, qua primum vidimus illa
 Sideribus picti lumina clara poli.
 Hæc lux alma quater senis natalibus Idus
 Septembris reparat : tempora læta quidem,
 Atque mihi certe niveo signanda lapillo,
 Officii ut videar commeminisse mei.
 Sic mihi Nestoreos concedat Juppiter annos,
 Et det tranquilla prosperitate frui.
 Deliciis nec enim statuo hinc extendere vitam,
 Otia vel rebus pigra fovere malis.
 Hoc tantum cupio, studiis prodesse possis;
 Laudibus & patriæ crescere certo meæ.
 Nobilis illa fuit, sed tantum hoc defuit unum,
 Scriptores memores, posteritatis amor.
 Vos antiquarum rerum (mea cura) Britanni,
 Sollicita excutitis qui monumenta fide,
 Exferite ô calamos, exempla ostendite clara,
 Patria ut eniteat, picta colore suo.

Ad Laur: Sparchfordum.

Pag. 32.

SI fortuna potens meis faveret
 Votis, præmia pectore allubente
 Donarem aurea : sed mihi volenti
 Hæc fors invida quum neget, retortam
 Ostentans faciem, boni feres nunc
 Parvum carmina munus ista. Tantum
 Effusos numeros finit severum
 Hoc tempus dare, quos tuus benignus
 Certe poscit amor. Manet repostum
 Namque imis penetralibus tenacis
 Constantisque animi, quibus beasti
 Me pridem officiis domi tuæ, quum
 Smithum, delicias meas, venirem
 Visurus : poteram & lubenter illic
 Tecum perpetuos dies manere.
 Nymphis non Helicon sacris videtur
 Fons nunc gratior, illa quam tua istinc.
 Visa est villa mihi, nitens serenum
 Passim floribus & situ tam amœno,
 Supplex comprecor ut tuis amicis
 Serves, atque tibi valens (paratum
 Musis hospitium) bonis ad annos
 Illos centuplices : gravis nec unquam
 Vitæ tædia sentias amara
 Mi Sparcforde, vel horridum ruentis
 Fortunæ illius impetus feroces.

In effigiem Fortune navigantis.

Navigat æquoreo Fortuna in gurgite pista,
Qualis Apellæis est Væus in tabulis.
Lubrica dat puppim lunatus corpora delphin,
Cœruleas fulcans impete ventris aquas.
Dat tenuis syndon curvæ quoque vela carinæ,
Quam tenet in nivea splendida virgo manu.
Quatuor horridono spirantes turbine venti
Distendunt pleno flamine vela simul.
I nunc, & dubites tecum, Fortuna proterva
Cur una æqueat sede manere diu.

Ad Gulielmum, Gunteri filium.

Herculis æterni celebrant præconia vates,
Victor quod Cacus prefferat ille trucem.
Cecropius famæ tulit inclyta præmia Theseus,
Qui sævum rigido contudit ense Scynin.
Nec minor ipsius crudelem fama latronem
Quod Scyron ad Stygias miserit ultor aquas.
Si tanta Alcidis debetur gloria factis,
Si tanta Ægiden gloria jure manet :
Quanta tuis merito accedent encomia factis,
Quo duce piratæ, victa caterva, jacent ?
Quos neque Turcarum potuit convincere princeps,
Armiferisve Rhodos insula clara viris.
Quos neque vitiferæ potuerunt agmina Cretæ
Vincere, quos Veneti nec potuere dnces.
Macte animo, & monstis fac talibus æquora purges,
Guntere, armiferi cura decusque Dei.

Ad Thomam Voluesagum, Archiepiscopum Isurocanum.

Pag. 11.

SIC tuus Henricus, regum qui gloria florens,
Perpetuo studio te colat, ornet, amet :
Sic pia conjungat proceres concordia magnos,
Ut iusto belli fulmine Turca ruat :
Sic vastas operum tantorum denique moles
Absolvas, summo templa dicata Deo.
Sis bonus ô ! felixque mihi : tutela Camœnæ
Dicæris merito, præsidiumque meæ.

Ad Nicolaum Odouallum.

Odoualle, novem comes sororum,
Doctas pectore litteras benigno
Qui totus deamas, sinistra plane
Mæstus sidera nunc vocare possum,
Quæ te tam niveum mihi sodalem,
Quæ te tam veterem intimumque amicum

Vol. V.

Q

Fate

Fato non placido mihi abstulere,
 Translatum ad rigidos quidem Brigantes,
 Quo vix crediderim migrasse Musas.
 Nam Mavors ibi regnat, ac cruentos
 Exercet gladios, premens subinde
 Scottos, & valida manu Britannos.
 Quid Musis modo Marte cum furenti ?
 At si fata negant, tuos penates
 Ut dulces repetas, precor deserto
 Te Septentrio barbarus patrono
 Linguis floreat undecunque doctis.

In naumachiam, à Gulielmo Guntero in mari Gallico commissam.

Fulmineo hostilem premeret quum Marte carinam

Gunterus, tumido victor in orbe potens,
 Occuluit pater Oceanus sua cana timore

715: 34.

Tempora, qua vitrei gurgitis ima latent,
 Cœruleisque suum caput ocyus abdidit undis
 Neptunus, falsæ rex stupefactus aquæ.

Qui ferrugineos alga præcingere crines
 Assolet, attonitus Glaucus in antra ruit.

Quique capistrati delphini curva Palæmon
 Terga premit, scopulis condidit ora cavis.

Nec minus horrifono Triton qui personat ære,
 Mersit præcipiti corpora vasta fuga.

Omnes nam tonitru pavefacti, & fulmine multo
 Tormentorum, animos vix habuere suos.

Iratumque Jovem è cœlo venisse putabant,
 Ut fratrem è refluvis pelleret ultor aquis.

At quum deposito lætum Pæana furore,
 Victor Iô ingeminans, concinuisset Iô ;

Et spoliis captis, hostili & nave refracta,
 Magnanimum felix exhibuisset opus ;

Æquoreus sensim princeps caput extulit undis,
 Lumine collustrans spumea regna vago.

Qui postquam chari cognoverat hospitis ora
 Gunteri, eminuit totus ab æmne Deus :

Conchisonumque suum ex undis Tritona vocavit,
 Ut caneret forti præcella facta manu.

Ille patris properans audita voce, marinis
 Undis exsiliit, classica bella canens.

Tum virides toto vidisses æquore Nymphas,
 Doridaque in numerum disposuisse pedes.

Quarum & ad exemplar, tunc turba Britanna recurvo
 Littore gaudebat ducere tota choros.

Atque revertentem lætis complectitur ulnis
 Victorem tantum, præsidiumque maris.

Ad Joannem Barretum Jurisperitum.

SIC tua Budæi divina volumina magni
 Sæpe manus verset, verset & Alceati.
 Sic tua sollicitos facundia rara clientes
 Sublevet, & medio stet tua caussa foro.
 Perlege quæso meas, Barrete, Epigrammata nugæ,
 Censorem quoniam te statuere suum.

Page 11.

Ad Briennm Tuccam, equitem.

Magnus Alexander fertur præclara poëtis
 Grandisonis larga dona dedisse manu:
 Sed nec Tucca tulit meus ulla minora, Philippos
 Qui totidem, quot nos carmina læta dedit.
 Pierides tanto patrono assurgite vestro,
 Æquat Alexandrum munere Tucca suo.

Ad D. Quietem.

SALVO læta Quies, venisti fidere fausto
 Ut vatem invisas Dia serena tuum?
 Te rogo per Phœbum mihi dicas perque sorores,
 Tam longæ fuerit quæ tibi caussa moræ.
 An te detinuit vates Hieronymus, an te
 Hæssus, an Ursinus, Borboniusve meus?
 Doctotum certe quisquis fuit ille virorum,
 Felicem multis credo fuisse modis.
 Ergo velis mecum longos habitare per annos,
 Et mea Musa tuum nomen ad astra feret.

Ad Arturium Arcium, nobiliss. Equitem.

VENIT fama mihi frequens ad aures,
 Quæ te magdiloquo ore prædicabat
 Doctrinæ eximium politionis
 Cultorem, obtigerat mihi priusquam
 Tecum notitia ulla luculenta:
 Quam me cōfiteor bono meo amplo
 Arci hic omnibus erudite veram
 Invenisse modis. Memor serenæ
 Frontis, qua me ita candidus beâsti
 Vel tum quum Domino tuo meoque
 Læta porrigerem manu Libellum:
 Ut certe mihi visus inde fautor
 Virtutis celeberrimus venisset.
 Quare nunc calamo tibi volucris
 Nactus temporis otium quieti,
 Has transmittere litteris parabam,
 Crates, ne beneficium putares
 Ingrato, immemorive contulisse.

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O 2

Ad

Ad Musas, ut Mariam, Henr. Oct. filium, invitant.

FAustis nunc avibus novem sorores
 Sumptis organulis docuisti iec
 Ad divam Mariam, decus Britanni
 Rarum Trojgenæ: bonas colit quæ
 Multum pectore litteras benigno:
 Late & conspicuis astat per orbem
 Quæ virtutibus optimis serena.
 Recta pergite, cura nostra, Nymphæ
 Ad Nympham faciles, & ora lata
 Lætæ solvite vocibus canoris.

Ad Mellitum.

Dignus es hoc dulci Melliti nomine, sic sunt,
 Quæ scribis, quovis mellea melle magis.

Ad Rodolphum Bourcæum.

DUM certas animo crescentem ornare poetam,
 Candidulo nectens florida ferta mihi,
 Munera pro tenui fortuna maxima præbes,
 Ut doceas Musis quæ tribuenda bonis.
 Talibus officiis ego motus, arundine sumpta
 Imparibus cupio nectere verba sonis.
 Sed dare jam numeros paucos tibi, docte Rodolphe,
 Est aquulam vastis fundere gurgitibus.

In effigiem Nymphæ.

EXercet digitos Veneta testudine Nympha,
 Puniceus radius cuius in ore nitet.
 Aurea & hanc gracilem commendat corpore vestis,
 Ac lepidum cingens pluma superba caput.
 Cetera quid narrem? narrabo pingere Apellis
 Artifices talem vix potuisse manus.

Ad Richardum Tomiæntem.

AUT me destituit Clarus, Clarique sorores,
 Aut, Tomio, in nostro cervice primus tria
 Nam quamvis solido multos complectar amaro,
 Pectoris ipse tamen maxima cura mei.
 Nota satis causa est, (nec enim manifesta nego)
 Me quoniam summe diligit atque colis.
 O! mihi si linguæ centum sint, oraque centum,
 Cresceret in laudes tunc mea Musa tuas.
 Destituor: tenuis certe sacundia nostra:
 Quanta tamen quanta est, serviet illa tibi.

Gratulatio in reditum Thomæ Lupseti.

Venisti incolumis jam mihi reddite
 Lupsete? & Venetum linguere floridos

Vis campos, studiis mote Britannicis,
 Quæ sic auxilium concupiunt tuum?
 Venisti ut veteres fospes amiculos
 Nunc tandem recolas? ô! niveam mihi
 Lucem, quæ potuit te modo reddere
 Optatum toties sollicita prece.
 Hæc festis radians froudibus est dies,
 Et fertis mihi signanda recentibus:
 Hæc votiva dies, hæc mihi calculo
 Ornanda est niveo: quæ simul expulit
 Curas è tremulo pectore lugubreis,
 Et te delictum reddit amabile.
 Non certe lyrico lauriger ille erat
 Flacco Virgilius gravior, Atticis
 Post longum rediens tempus ab intimis,
 Quam Lupsete mihi tu modo reddite:
 Quem longum cupiens cernere sæpius
 Lassabam Superos vocibus asperis.

Fig. 30

Posteritatis amor dubius.

POSTERITATIS amor mihi perblanditur, & ulcro
 Promittit libris secula multa meis.
 At non tam facile est oculato imponere, nosco
 Quam non sim tali dignus honore frui.
 Græcia magniloquos vates desiderat ipsa,
 Roma suos etiam disperiisse dolet.
 Exemplis quum sim clavis edoctus ab istis,
 Qui sperem Musas vivere posse meas?
 Certe mihi sat erit præfenti scribere seculo,
 Auribus & patriæ complacuisse meæ.

Ad Carolum Blondum, Guil. Blondi filium.

PARVUM candidule en tibi libellum
 Dono Carole mittimus, quem Homero
 Magno Thespiadum facer fororum
 Ut vero tribuit chorus parenti.
 Tu munus specie licet pusillum
 Ne spernas tamen. Indicus lapillus
 Sæpe est vel Pariis prior columnis.
 Ne spernas Latine lyre moventem
 Græcum stamina suaviora Homerum,
 Nam Musa illecebras habet Latina,
 Quæ sæpe Aonios tenent poetas.

Epithalamium Jo. Clementis medici, & Margaritæ.

MUSA purpureis novem revinctæ
 Sertis, nunc Helicone cur relictæ

Huc

Pag. 39.

Huc tendant, lepidos modos canentes :
 Cur junctis manibus levem choream
 Tam præter solitum colant, venusta
 Dic quæso soror ô mihi Thalia.

Thalia.

HÆC lux, quæ rosea lampade panditur,
 Clementi niveam jungit amiculam,
 Et dat conjugii fidere faustulo
 Pulchri primitias sacras.
 Græcis litterulis vir nitet undique,
 Conjux eloquio prænitet Italo,
 Hinc festus properat Pieridum chorus
 Ut dulces decorent thoros.

Euphrosyne.

Splendidam lucem celebremus ergo,
 Sedula cura niveæ sorores :
 Illas dextris faculas tescentes
 Sulphure vivo,
 Virgines & nunc alacres amœnæ
 Incolas Cyrrhæ comitemur almas,
 Vocibus belle resonis canentes
 Carmina læta.

Aglaia.

HUC Hymenæe veni, crocea redimite marta,
 Et grato faveas ignibus ore novis.
 Lucida felici veniat fax omine quæso,
 Assuetasque preces dic Hymenæe tuas.
 Candida nam docto Clementi jungitor uxor,
 Margaritis, insigni virgo decore, nitens.

Ad Brienum Tuccam, equitem.

TUcca tibi mitto chartacea munera vates;
 Non est fors Musis amplior ulla meis.

Ad Andreæm Smythum.

Pag. 40.

Quid verbis referam jam tibi pluribus
 Quam sit res gravis (ah !) te sine vivere ?
 Cum quo sæpe fui pectoris intima
 Arcani solitus pandere, & ad lyram
 Argutis resonam dulcia vocibus
 Felix assidue fingere carmina.
 Cum quo sum solitus prata nitentia
 Gemmis visere tam versicoloribus.
 Quod tantum nisi me pelleret invida
 Per fluctus miserum fors male concitos;

Tecum

Tecum perpetuo vivere molliter
 Quam lætus poteram ! meque beatulum
 Te semper socio credere candido !
 Non auri studium, vel sacer ambitus,
 Non quicquid gremio fertilius solum
 Producit, solidam sic alio mihi
 Mentem distraheret, quin tibi jungerem
 Me totum facili. At nunc prohibet mea
 Quum me fors miserum longius aspera,
 Te præfente frui, judico proximum,
 Crebris litterulis damna rependere.
 Sic præfens animus me comitem tibi
 Absenti niveo junget amiculo.

Laus Rosa, à comparatione.

LEntula coniferæ quantum viburna cupressi
 Vincunt, & salicem vincit oliva ferax :
 Degeneres fructus, acida, & sylvestria poma,
 Punica ut evincunt mala decore suo :
 Quantum verè novo superat formosior hortus
 Herbifera montes fertilitate rudes :
 Tantum crediderim cunctos superare nitore
 Flores puniceam (Cyprica dona) rosam.

Ad Briennum Tuccam.

TU mihi, tu fulvum magni das pignus amoris
 Aurum munifica, splendide Tucca, manu.
 En ego pauca tibi parca do carmina dextra,
 Sic me pro magnis parva dedisse putes.
 Quod mihi Tucca dabas naper, jam fugit & aurum,
 Tam bene non locus quam caput ipse tenet.
 Sit fors fausta meæ Musæ, tua, candide Tucca,
 Aurea carminibus vicero dona meis.

Pag. 44.

Ad Jo. Clericum, Epif. Badunicum.

CLerice, facundos inter numerande patronos,
 Qui jus Cæsareum & Pontificale colunt :
 Te mea Musa studeat modulis laudare canoris,
 Sit quamvis impar laudibus illa tuis.
 Sat scio Parrhysios tua dicere facta solere,
 Et tua Romano gloria nota foro.
 Nec te sanctarum studiosa Bononia legum
 Desinit emeritis irradiare notis.
 Quid referam, quibus ipse modis utranque Minervam
 Exornes ? doctos qua ratione viros ?
 Pontifices claros Badunum reddidit olim,
 Urbem nunc claram clarior ipse facis.

Diligat

Diligat ista suum pastorem, pastor & urbem,
Ingenii dotes ut mea Musa tai.

Ad R. Craifordum.

DUM me Sequanicus chorus benigne,
Craiforde, illecebris tenet quibuldam
Linguarum, & solidæ eruditionis,
Tu vel totus obambulas beatus
Aulæ inter celebres viros Britannæ,
Et vultu frueris sereniori
Ter felix Domini tui meique.
Quam non ipse tamen tibi secundam
Fortunam invideo: mihi vicissim
Nunc in re tenui artium bonarum
Non plane tenues macroſve fructus
Contingat modo strenue parare,
Antiquam ac nitidam eloquentiamque
Instaurare, meo favente Phœbo.

Fig. 42.

Ad Cygnum de Thoma Linacro.

TE sæpe audiivi quærentem Græca Latine
Cujus adoptaret Pieris ore loqui.
Certior ut fieres super hac re, nuper adibam
Plectrigerum Phœbum, Thespiadasque Deas.
Ipse mihi Phœbus Linacrum, Linacrumque sorores,
Totaque Castalii turba diserta chori
Dixerunt uno consensu, verba Latina
Esse illum vellent cuius in ore loqui.

Laus Borbonii Vandoperani.

GALLIA Borbonium celebrat facunda poëtam,
Cujus nectareum spirat ab ore melos.
Non sum Borbonio par versibus, attamen olim
Cantabit Musas terra Britanna meas.

Solsequium.

SURGERET Eôo nitidus quum Phœbus ab orbe,
Surrexi, vultus exseruique meos.
Occiduas sed quum fessus pertingeret undas,
Velavi rutilis ora venusta comis.
Soluti amatores inter mihi perplacet omnes
Phœbus, Iô cœli delictumque soli.
Hinc ego demonstror digito formosa per hortos,
Nomine vulgari Solsequiumque vocor.

Ad Musas, ut Henricum octavum concelebrant.

MUSÆ dicite Iô & Iô nunc dicite Musæ,
Tempora Pestanis cingite festa rosis.

Totius

Totius Henricus rex illustrissimus orbis,
 Pectore ter niveo nos colit, ornat, amat.
 Nunc licet ô tali, tanto ac sub principe nobis
 Lumina Sequanicae visere pulchra scholæ.
 Nunc licet Italiam nobis lustrare disertam,
 Condire & Græco verba Latina sate.
 Quæ vestro dabitur regi, vestroque patrono,
 Dicite, pro tali pectore dona mihi?
 Quæ? nisi dulcissimi notissima munera vatis,
 Munera per longos non moritura dies.

Pag. 43.

In librum Th. Linacri de emendata structura.

NON Palamedæis opus impallescere chartis,
 Nec Diomedæis invigilare libris.
 Talia nam peperit Linacer monumenta politus,
 Longa dies rerum qualia nulla dedit.
 Hoc facile evincam sub quovis iudice recto,
 Dulcia præripuit præmia Grammaticis.
 Quicquid ab antiquis selegit & ipse Latinis,
 Seu Græcis, recitat fertilitate sua.
 Illeque cornicum tentabit figere ocellos,
 Edere qui tentat scripta polita magis.

Aliud carmen, de eodem Libro.

Virginem, docti juvenes, celebrare catervam
 Quid juvat, aut nitidas Bellerophonis aquas?
 Quidve Heliconæ sacrum juvat, aut Permessidos amnes?
 Laurigero Cyrrhæ quid loca festa Deo?
 Hac potius lætis concurrite passibus omnes,
 Fingite victuris ora tenella libris.
 Somnia Parnassi valeant, Bœoticaque arva:
 Nunc Linacer nobis omnibus unus erit.

Ad Richardum Guntherum.

Purpurei ambrosios veris nova semina flores
 Tu mihi decerpens, munera grata paras.
 Sæpius hoc cures, quo certe nomine, multo
 Ingenium inventes mitius esse meum.

Ad Calliopen, de Jo. Claimundo.

TE nunc, Calliope, colit politus
 Claimundus facilis, novem sororum
 Cui fert tot niveos chorus lapillos.
 Exornat quoque te frequenter ille
 Largo munere & ore perbenigno.
 Quare, Calliope, lyra resumpta
 Cures officium tuum vicissim,
 Nomen Castalii. *serpens ad ætra*

Pag. 44.

Claimundi aurea laudibus canoris.

TOM. V.

P

Ad

Ad Richardum Hirtium.

Lumen Castalii chori serenum
 Hirti qui decoras tuo Britannos
 Doctos ingenio illo amœniori,
 Currenti calamo jubet notare
 Hos me jam numeros Camœna dulcis
 Ad te mittere, cujus os replerunt
 Hyblææ ambrosio cibo volucres.
 Nam quum nectareis Latina verba
 E labris fluitant tuis renata,
 Tum plane videor mihi videre
 Facundi Ciceronis illa secla.
 Et quum mellifluos modos poëta
 Felix aggredieris favente Musâ
 Bella scribere, tum meas fluenti
 Vena has auricolas styloque mulces.
 Plures dicere nunc Camœna versus
 Noli : nam dabis Hirtio canenti
 Nostro carmina, ut undulam tument
 Infusam pelago, & minuta ligna
 Densis robore saltibus vetusto.

In pictam Occasionis effigiem.

Quiscuis in argutis tabulis te, Occasio, pinxit,
 Seu notus Coæ gentis alumnus erat,
 Seu multum toto cantatus Zeuxis in orbe,
 Naturam penitus sentiit ille tuam.
 Namque dedit fronti molleis gestare capillos,
 Occipiti prorsus crine vacante tuo.
 Fortunam arripiant præsentem : Occasio frontem
 Avertens, iterum non capienda, fugit.

Pag. 45.

Collatio Budæi & Cuthoberti Dunstalli.

QUA te nostra canet, Dunstalle, Britannia laude ?
 An qua Budæum Gallia docta suum ?
 Candidus ille studet Græcam celebrare Minervam,
 Græcorum celebras tu monumenta patrum.
 Ille colit veteres intento pectore leges,
 Sunt studii leges cura diserta tui.
 Ille rudes assis docuit cognoscere partes,
 Tu numeros primus verba Latina loqui.
 Gallia, caudicem tecum dignare Britannum
 Conferri, niveis dignus uterque notis.

In mortem Hyppolyti crudelissime interfecti.

Hippolytus quondam succinctæ cura Dianæ,
 Occidit, à sævis dilaceratus equis.

Noster

Noster at Hippolytus periit, (quid non furor audet ?)
 Transfossus gladio pectora tincta fero.
 Integer ille fuit liquidas revocatus in auras
 Numine felici, Delia casta, tuo.
 Hic melioris erat vitæ revocatus in auras,
 Mortis & auctorem poena secuta fuit.
 Nam misere periit serpentis fulmine diro,
 Spectat sanguineos exitus ille viros.
 Parcite mortales, scelerato parcite ferro :
 Tangunt ultores impia facta Deos.

De Zephyro & Cygno.

Miratur Zephyrus meus canori
 Cygni mellissimum silere carmen ?
 Aspiret Zephyrus, modis canora
 Cygnus dulcisonis resolvat ora.

Ad Sequanam fluvium.

Page 46.

Sequana vitiferis cinem redimite corollis,
 Gallica qui vitreo gurgite prata rigas :
 Tu nostro præstas solamen dulce labori,
 Et tetricum misces lusibus usque sophos.
 Namque tuis ripis quum lentis passibus erro,
 Flora quidem nares pascit odora meas.
 Atque oculos eadem pictarum lumine rerum
 Detinet insignis, vel sine fine, Dea.
 Nominis illa tui cultrix, vicinaque felix
 Hospitibusque tuis officiosa favet.
 Tu quoque, quum salicis requiesco fessus in umbra,
 Perstrepis arguto murmure, Somne Veni.
 Audiit hæc Zephyrus genialis, statque secundo
 Intentus strepitu, ventilat atque salax.
 Insuper illimi natito quum flumine nudus,
 Lympha tua est votis candida tota meis.
 Fac mihi, fac semper te talem, Sequana, præstes,
 Et recinet numen Musa Britannia tuum.

Ad Grantanam Academiam, ut Jo. Redmanum celebret.

SI vis te facilem mihi nunc ostendere, Granta,
 Et vatem officio demeruisse pium :
 Quæ peto iusta, mei præstabis candida causa,
 Ni causa mavis gratior esse tua.
 Nominis en tuus est nostri studiosus alumnus
 Redmannus, lingua doctus utraque probe.
 Hunc famæ studeo modo consecrare perenni,
 Sed mea vix poterit Musula tanta dare.

J. LELANDI ANTIQUARIJ

Tu bene magna potes præstare, solesque disertis
 Discipulis semper grata favere tuis.
 Ergo bonas quoniam puris è fontibus hausit
 Artes, Cecropii quot docuere patres,
 Effice fama mei Redmanni ut floreat, utque
 Lethæas nunquam mortua gustet aquas.

Pag. 47.

In frontispicio libelli.

INtra laurigeros liber penates
 Henrici modo principis sereni :
 Intra, & pellito rusticum pudorem.
 Te rex accipiet manu benigna,
 Notus Pegalidum comes, canentisque
 Argutus Clarii piusque cultor.

Ad Thomam Viatum, Equitem clariss:

DUdlegus patrias suum hinc in oras
 Ornaturus iter, monebat ut te,
 Et notum & veterem mihi sodalem,
 Impertirem aliqua memor salute.
 Feci quod voluit, lubensque certe.
 Illum nam studiis tuis sciebam
 Vinculis mirifici quibusdam amoris
 Conjunctum : ac etiam addo litterarum
 Fautorem & niveum quidem mearum.
 Tu nunc fac animum rogo, Viate,
 Nostrum non Veneres styli fluentis
 Expendas propius nitentiores.
 Quas sic Castaliæ tibi puellæ
 Consensu facili simul dederunt,
 Ut vel montibus Aonijs in ipsis
 Te natum chorus æstimet virorum
 Doctorum niveus fuisse plane.
 Tu nunc officium vides amici
 Qualecunque tui, proba & valetq.

Ad Briennum Tuccam Equitem.

MOS erat antiquis Jani celebrare Calendas
 Strenis, quem ritum secula nostra probant.
 Hinc est, quod mittam munus tibi, splendide Tucca,
 Officii ut videar commemorasse mei.
 Quod tibi dant alii gemmas, sat scimus, & aurum :
 Convenit ut magnis mittere magna viris.
 Pauca ego, at illa libens, antiqua numismata mitto,
 Exiguæ fortis munera parva meæ.
 Ille tamen qui quanta potest dat, maxima certe
 Non auro aut gemmis inferiora dedit.

Pag. 48.

Ad

Ad Janum Lascari.

Nostrorum unice temporum polite
 Phoenix Lascari, qui tuis Athenas
 Musis Cecropias nitere totum
 Phœbi judicio facis per orbem :
 Jam longum mea gessit Camœna
 Longum intrare aliqua tuos penates,
 Et præsens oculis suis videre
 Præsentem numero novem sorores
 Cum cantato Helicone, cumque festis
 Parnassi Clario jugis favente.
 Quæ tu si nivea benignitate
 Commonstraveris, illa se putabit
 Multis & merito modis beatam.

Ad Gulielmum Guntherum.

Horrida præsignis victor Gunthere solebas
 Bella sequi, & magnos ense ferire duces.
 Post domitos Turcas, post Gallica proelia, tandem
 Te post naumachiam nunc habet alma quies,
 Fixisti galeam cristatam vertice plumis,
 Emeritus postem miles ad Herculeum.
 Pro niveis tantum castris, pro puppibus altis,
 Coniuge cum chara, tetrica testâ colis.
 Spirat Apellæa quorum pedestralibus arte
 Principis Henrici lucida imago tui.

Ad S. Gardinerum.

Argutos resonæ modos Camœnæ
 Gardinere tibi mæ dicatos
 Facunde accipe dextera benigna.
 Certat quandoquidem nitentioris
 Virtutes animi tui probare
 Paucis hendecasyllabis libenter.
 Tu certe innumeris locis ad illum
 Leges vel veterem labore grato
 Splendorem revocas, docens vieta
 Tot glossæmata (opus recentiorum
 Scriptorum) ingeniis bonis obesse.
 Hinc monstres, Cicero ut, parens Latini
 Sæmonis, veterum recepta jura
 Orando insinuet, polita lingua &
 Ut causas placide statim serenet.
 Tu Plauti quoque fabulas poëtæ
 Antiqui lepidas quidem & venustas
 Illas, conspicuo decore quodam

Pag. 49.

Felix

Felix actor & eloquens, vel usque
 Ad miracula, nunc suis theatris
 Pulchre restituis, nitesque facto,
 Miles lumina gloriosus ille
 Sic certe mea capta detinebat,
 Ut dum vixero, semper actionem
 Illam vel memori sup̄ recondam.
 Partes præstitit Hancuinus amplas,
 Achinus quoque tunc suæ decorum
 Personæ exhibuit: sed up̄us ille
 Fabrilegus erat puellus, instar
 Multorum lepidus, venustus, ardens,
 Cujus gloria crescet undecunque.
 Tu nunc denique juris utriusque
 Consultissimus hoc agis, prius quod
 (Quantum intelligo) præstiterè nulli,
 Nempe ut causidicus sacræ patronus
 Interpres vigeat scholæ beatus:
 Instrumenti etiam vetustioris
 Et mysteria magna dehinc novelli
 Tractet judicio valens secundo.
 Hæc Fortuna videns manu expedita
 Famæ ducet ovans gradus te ad altos,
 Perducetque, tuum caput decenter
 Donec præniteat mitra bicorni.

Ep̄. 50.

Ad Leonardum Coxum.

Inclita Sarmaticæ Cracovia gloria gentis
 Virtutes novit, Coxæ diserte, tuas.
 Novit & eloquii phoenix utriusque Melancthon,
 Quam te Phœbus amet, Pieriusque chorus,
 Praga tuas cecinit, cecinitque Lutetia laudes,
 Urbs erga doctos officiosa viros.
 Talia quum consent, genetrix tua propria debet
 Anglia te simili concelebrare modo.
 Et faciet, nam me cantantem nuper adorta,
 Hoc ipsum jussit significare tibi.

Ad Rosetum Galum poetam.

Clarum Threicii, Rosete, vatis
 Plectrum cui faciles dedere Musæ,
 Quod sæpe Armenias tigres sonoro
 Mulcet carmine, montibusque quercus
 Deducit rigidas, & alta (mirum)
 Sistit flumina, paullulum Camœnas
 Ponas quæso tuas severiores,
 Atque adfīs tenues modos canenti

Lelando, solita serenitate
 Frontis: sic titulos tuos sonabit
 Post hac grandiloquis tubis, secreta
 Ruptus viscera Delphico furore.

Ad Philippum.

T Erga premis Scythici quoties violenta caballi,
 Nomina de factis vera, Philippe, probas.

Ad Antonium Barkerum.

A Ntoni, veteres qui nostros inter amicos
 Jure tuo loca non inferiora tenes,
 Si potes a studiis tetricæ cessare Minervæ,
 Paullulum ad has nugas lumina flecte meas.
 Non facile hîc credas quantum, Barkere polite,
 Judicio tribuat nostra Thalia tuo:
 Ergo adsis, chartas parvi & transcurrere libelli,
 Qui Musæ servat pignora chara meæ.

Ad Borbonium Vandoperanum.

Pag. 51.

V Andoperane, mei censor tu carminis esto,
 Quam vellem Nugis proximus esse tuis.

Filiæ Thoma Mori. Charitæa corona.

T RES numero Charites Græci finxere poëtæ,
 Æmula quas toties carmine Roma sonat.
 Hastenus àt nunquam res est hæc credita vera,
 Ut neque de Musis fabula vana novem.
 Nos tamen intrantes facundi limina Mori,
 Attoniti Charites tres novitate rei
 Vidimus. Et quid enim est oculis (rogo) certius? Ergo
 Accipiat plenam fabula prisca fidem.

Ad Sereniss: Mariam, Reg: F.

C Larum virginæ decus cohortis
 Quæ nubes patriæ tenebricosas
 Virtutis facibus tuæ serenas:
 En testos Senecæ nitenti in horto
 Flores attulimus suäviores,
 Quam quos purpurei ferunt rosæta
 Pestis. Nam hi perituro odore paucas
 Post horas bifores foveant latebras
 Nasæ. Illi autem animi sacros recessus
 Quam longum Ambrosio foveant odore.

Ad Nicolaum Uilfonum.

I Ratæ habeam novem sorores
 Cum toto Clarii choro canente,
 Si quicquam acciderit mihi petenti

Gratum

Pag. 50.

Gratum litterulis magis venustis,
 Quas nuper mihi reddidit disertus
 Lupsetus, solidum Britannicarum
 Musarum decus, addita tuo vel
 Multa nomine candido salute.
 Unde esse officium meum putavi
 Ad te scribere litteras vicissim,
 Et candorem animi parem referre;
 Non autem similem styli nitorem.
 Nam hoc præstare quibus modis, rogo te,
 Possim? pene reliqueris locum tu
 Quum nullum Veneri elegantiori.
 Sed tandem quid ego hæc tibi modesto,
 Qui præconia negligis faventis
 Linguae? Rectius obsecrem, crudite
 Uillone, ut veteri colas amore
 Me, qui suspicio tui nitentis
 Virtutes animi, perenne lumen,
 Ut, quum occasio fulserit serena,
 Commendes Domino tuo meoque.

Ad Ambrosium.

Convenit Ambrosii pulchra tibi nomen amorem:
 Moribus es dulci dulcior ambrosia.

Instauratio Britannicæ antiquitatis.

Quam Rheno debet Germania docto,
 Tantum debet terra Britannia mihi.
 Ille suæ gentis ritus & nomina prisca
 Æstivo fecit lucidiora die.
 Ipse antiquarum rerum quoque magnus amator,
 Ornabo patriæ lumina clara meæ.
 Quæ quum prodierint niveis inscripta tabellis,
 Testes tum nostræ sedulitatis erunt.

Ad Musam, de Henr: 8. Rege Angl:

Si tu post cineres meos secundo
 Fato vixeris, inter & Latinas
 Musas si poteris locum tenere,
 Fac ut præsidium tuum meumque,
 Fac ut dulce decus tuum meumque
 Henricum, patriæ patrem supremum,
 Doctorum resonet chorus disertus.

Ad Carolum Blondum, juvenem nobilem.

Tempus nostra suum Camœna nacta
 Fufum mollibus otis amico
 Me tali alloquitur sono decora:

Pag. 53.

" Plenas

" Plenas aggredere inclyti puelli
 " Laudes carmine Caroli insonare.
 " Namque is Gorgoneos colit beato
 " Torrentes studio, comes sororum
 " Doctarum solitus, levis choreas
 " Quum alti in vertice germinante ducunt
 " Parnassi, sua floreis revinctæ
 " Sertis tempora more perdecente :
 " Pro quo nunc studio novem puellæ
 " Aptæ hæc munera Blondulo puello
 " Consensu unanimi quidem dedere,
 " Linguae perpetuum Atticæ leporem,
 " Linguae & delicias meras Latinæ."
 Parendum monitis, Camœna, honestis,
 Bis pulchrum reputo tuam Minervam
 Insignem numeris meis probare.

Ad Rogerum Afchanum.

A Schame litterulas tam belle pingis, ut ipsa
 Græcia te scribam pavelit esse suum :
 Ut vellet esse suum, rerum caput, inclyta Roma,
 Quamvis Italicos scribere docta modos.
 Sed calamos cur certo tuos attollere vates
 Carmine : sit virtus quum tua nota satis ?

Ad Robertum Seuerum.

DUM tu declamas Grantæ, versasque beatas
 Antonizæ facili tot monumenta manu :
 Græcorumque omnem lustras studiosior orbem,
 Bellerophontæis fontibus ora rigans :
 Ipse tuus, vetus ipse tuus Lelandus amicus
 Fato felici Gallica regna colo.
 Hic tibi si curæ est, quid agam, cognoscere, tandem
 Accipe, sed breviter facta relata mihi.
 Condo & compono quæ mox depromere possim,
 Ut resono Flacci carmine Musa canat.
 Præterea veterum multa exemplaria quero,
 Exploro, crassis eruo & è tenebris.
 Ecce vides nostræ rationem (& certius) omnem
 Vitæ hinc transactæ : docte Severe vale.

Fig. 54.

Ad Valerium Martialem.

EGREGII vates scripsere Epigrammata multi,
 Quæ canit in toto doctior orbe chorus.
 Iudicio nostro sed vivum solus acumen
 Vates tu semper Bilbilitane refers.
 Materiam Morus si pertractasset eandem,
 Certasset Musis æmula Musa tuis.

VOL. V.

Q

Ille

Ille quidem tantum voluit, peryoque labore,
 Monstrare ingenii lucida signa sui.
 Tu vastum pelagus penetrasti : divide laudes,
 Gloria sic famæ crescet utrique sua.

Ad Desiderium Erasmum Roterodamum:

SI vis Castalio choro placere,
 I nunc, I mea sed gradu citato
 Dulcis Pieri, gentis ad nitentes
 Agros Helveticæ, recurvus undis
 Qua Rhenus tumidis volat per arces
 Defluxu Basilæias amœno.
 Illic invenies disertum Erasmum,
 Insigne eloquii decus Latini,
 Pulsantem querulo lyræ canoros
 Nervos pollice; subtimentibus cum
 Musis, tum Clario : inclytos honores
 Ne mons verticibus sacer duobus
 Perdat, ne titulos suos Cytheron,
 Et dent Teutonico locum poëtæ.
 Cui si Pieri plurimam salutem
 Nostro nomine dixeris, statim ulnis
 Te amplexabitur obviis benignus.

Pag. 55.

Ad Musæ, de Guilielmo Blondo, Barone Montjoio.

MUſæ, si Domino placere nostro
 Et rem ter facere hic quaterque gratam
 Læto pectore concupiscitis : nunc
 Tandem ostendite vos meo obsequentes
 Blondo, qui patriæ eruditionem
 Felix asseruit politiolem :
 Dum totus studiis dicatus ipse,
 Et virtutis amator eminentis,
 Exempli specimen tulit perenne,
 Mæcenatis erat loco probati,
 Cujus sedulo gloriam secutus
 Doctos muneribus beavit omnes
 Amplis, atque Scholæ Lutetianæ
 Cultor conspicuus, frequens, disertus.
 Imprimis sibi comparavit illum
 Torrentem eloquii, sodalem Erasmum :
 Crevit fructus & inde luculentus,
 Ac Desiderius novis adauctus
 (Blondo munifico faventa) amicis
 Ditescit : niveus patronus unde
 Commendatus ad astra celsa scandit,
 Et facti pretium accipit supremum,

Quod

Quod nunquam morietur : enitebunt
Dum libri radiis suis politis.

In laudem atitis.

SÆpe sub exiguo virtus latet alta lapillo,
Judicio ætites omnibus esse protelli.
Ipse aderam in mediis paritura doloribus, cheu !
Quum clamaret, " opem fer Dea casta mihi" :
Cujus sollicita tactus pietate maritus,
Ventriculo ætiten admovet ille manu.
Vix lapis attigerat gremium, mox vagiit infans,
Exfiliitque, ferens parvulus ora patris.
O qualis Rector, subjectos numine magno
Qui lapides nostris usibus esse jubet !

Pag. 56.

Ad Jo. Chæredamum.

MUltum magnificis diserte verbis
Passim Chæredame, & lubenter effers
Lelandi tenues tui Camœnas :
Qui nunc aggreditur tuas vicissim,
Spirantes tragicum oppido cothurnum,
Impar ter gracili sonare avena.
Forsan surgere ad altiora posthac
Arguto poterit favente Phœbo :
Et claram æquoreis tuam Britannis
Famam Mæonia tuba referre.

Horti Guilielmi Guntheri, hyeme vernantes.

NUNC biferi sileant laudare rosaria Pesti,
Hortos nec jactet regia Roma suos.
Vidimus æquoreis hortum florere Britannis,
Quum premeret gelido frigore Janus agros.
Purpureas violas, ferrugineumque hyacinthum,
Luteolam caltham, Cecropiumque thymum,
Hinc Clyties florem mutatæ vidimus alnum,
Et Paphiæ suaveis, dona venusta, rosas.
Atque alios, quorum mihi dicere nomina longum :
Vivite sæcundi jugera picta soli.

In Borbonii laudem.

EST mihi Borbonius merito decorandus honore,
Qui valet ingenio, qui viget eloquio.
Cedite nunc Musæ (Pympleia turba) canoræ,
Et tu cum resona cantor Apollo lyra.
Ite alio Veneres, Charites, Suadela, leposque,
Nil moror applausus, vestra nec eulogia.
Forsitan ingratus dicar, contemptor & idem
Quisquis erit doctus, Phœbus & ille mihi

Q 2

Talem

J. LELANDI ANTIQUARIII

Talem ego delectum facio : meus ergo disertus
Borbonius nostro carmine clarus erit.

Insignia regis Henrici Octavi.

Lilia magnanimis conjuncta leonibus alma,
Regis ab Henrici numine lumen habent.

Insignia Eadueardi principis.

Aurea ter geminis ornata coronula plumis,
Sidereo Eduardi vertice celsa nitet.

Ad Cygnum, de Joanne Masono, Equ.

Cygne, decus montis Pymplæi, quæris amore
Masonum quali prosequar ipse meum.
Illud quandoquidem studio tu poscis amico,
Accipe sincera verba relata fide :
Tali Masonum fidum complector amore,
Qualem nulla tibi dicere lingua potest.

*Eduardo principi Cambria illustrissimo, Duci
Coriniae, & Comiti Palatino.*

EST mea Musa tuo vel devinctissima patri,
Cujus præcingit festa corona caput.
Omnibus ergo modis studet invigilatque modestis
Te talem ac tantum demeruisse sibi.
Ut desint vires, animo tamen ardet amico
Eximias dotes concelebrare tuas.
Præbuit exemplum nuper, cecinitque canoro
Natalem illa tuum carmine læta diem.
Prodiit in lucem tum qualiscunque libellus,
A doctis legitur, judiciumque subit.
Non majestatem potuit conferre Maronis,
Nasonis fontes sed nec adire sacros.
Candida sollicite, potuit quod, præstitit omne
Musa per argutos officiosa modos.
Inque tua ditione frequens demonstrat aperte
Antiquas urbes, flumina, castra, sinus.
Quorum nigrarant ingrata silentia famam,
Quæ prius emicuit, lumine clara suo.
Nec contenta bonis studiis hanc addere metam,
Ad solitum felix Musa recurrit opus.
En liber hic prodit referens Encomia lætus
Inclita, Nobilibus dona parata viris.
Mirificeque tuum cupit ille extendere nomen,
Famem, virtutes, numen & omne decus :
Talia decantans de te, quæ concinat ætas
Præsens, quæ adveniens posteritasque canat.

*Ad sereniss. Elisabetham, Virginem incomparabilem,
Henrici octavi, regis Angliæ, &c. filiam.*

SIC tua collucet virtus clarissima Virgo,
Fulget ut in nitidis vecta Diana rotis.
Atque sibi laudes merito deposcit opimas,
Præmia in æterna vivere digna cedro.
Quam vellem me posse tuas extendere dotes !
Luceres medio stella serena polo.
Si mihi Castalius fons ora rigasset abunde,
Fudisset liquidum tunc mea Musa melos.
Interea possum testis pius ista referre,
Quæ te commendent, perplaceantque mihi.
Aridenti studio conflagrans ipse videndi
Illustrem Eduardum, qui decus omne meum,
Aunthullum petii felici sidere montem,
Hic vidi fratrem percoluique tuum.
Tempore quo Chæcus, Musarum cura, politus
Me commendavit voce favente tibi.
Utque salutares me tunc sermone Latino
Egit, ut hinc scirem quantus in ore lepos.
De te concepi certe vel maxima quæque,
Candida iudicium vincis at omne meum.
Quid referam hic aures qua tu dulcedine nostras
Explêris, clare Gallica verba sonans ?
Aut quid commemorem quos tu testudine sumpta
Concentus referas, mellifluosque modos ?
Rectius insinuare tuum volo, Nympha, pudorem
Virgineum, mores ingenuosque tuos.
Ad cumulum accedet tua nota modestia laudis,
Fortunæ teres & circulus omnis erit.
Perge hac ire via precor Heroïna beata,
Virtutemque tuam suspice læta ducem.

Pag. 12.

Ad Joannem Pollardium, Equ.

QUAMVIS nominibus tu multis clarior exstes,
Utpote vir prudens, iudicioque valens,
Et patrocinii collucens munere claro,
Causidico fervet quum tua cura foro :
Attamen eluces mage nullo nomine, quam quod
Musarum fautor floridus ipse sies.
Inde tibi à doctis est gratia plena relata,
Perfruere hac grata commoditate tua.
Namque operis pretium mæmor illa extenderit omne,
Fulgebis medio Castalidumque choro.
Sim licet exiguus, Musas tamen excolo sacras,
Et dotes possum tollere præco tuas.

Interea

Interea tantum quod posco, candide præsta,
Musæ & cantanti perge favere meæ.

Ad Jo. Brennum, Equ.

Splendida belligeri præluxit gloria Brenni,
Innotuit cujus nomen utrique polo.
Militiæ decus ille fuit, victorque triumphans
Romulidam pressit colla superba jugo.
Illius hinc laudes Græci & scripsere Latini,
Certantes talem concelebrent ducem.
Gallus erat, si Roma refert vera omnia verè,
Et Senonum ductor strenuus ipse fuit.
Illum ductorem Senonum cognosco fuisse,
Pernegat at Gallum Musa fuisse mea.
Notus erat Gallis per Martia facta, sed illum
Protulit in lucem terra Britannia parens.
Frater & hujus erat Bellinus natus ad arma,
Dulce Britannorum qui decus omne fuit.
Talibus intentum sic me docuere priores,
Contemptor patriæ non ego laudis ero.
Interea pergas exemplo assurgere claro,
Atque tui felix æmulus esse Ducis.
Sic decet ut Brenno Brennus subserviat alter,
Virtutis solidæ gloria calcar habet,
Ergo hic quum referras nomen de nomine Brenni,
Exhibeas forti Brennica facta manu.
Italia edocuit te multa illustria felix,
Maxima pars famæ crevit & inde tuæ.
Marte Caledonios Scottos fufosque fugatosque
Aspexisti audax, tu quoque victor eras.
Quum caderet multa vi fracta Bononia, miles
Tunc atrox aderas, tela cruenta gerens.
Sed quid ego in bellis tantum nunc immoror istis?
Spes mea sunt Musæ, deliciæque meæ.
Candida pax regnat: Deponas tela molesta,
Fac Musas repetas impiger atque tuas.
Illæ te statuent felicem in vertice summo
Parnassi: pretium nobile laurus erit.

De Hectore Boethio.

Hectoris historici tot, quot mendacia scripsit,
Si vis ut numerem, lector amice, tibi:
Me jubeas etiam fluctus numerare marinos,
Et liquidi stellas connumerare poli.

De libro Hieronymi Vide de Scacchis.

Mæonides cecinit fera prælia, gessit Achivus
Quæ cum Dardanio milite miles atrox.

Ludicra

Ludicra sed Marcus cecinit Vida prælia, picti
Quæ gessere duces, albus & inde niger.
Ilias æternum sublimi nomen Homero
Contulit, at Marco ludicra bella ferent.

Ad Polydorum Virgilium.

Fig. 61.

PRImus ego asserui nostræ sua nomina gentis
Urbibus antiquis, ne Polydore neges.
Et quæ Cimmeriis obducta fuere tenebris,
Accepere novum (me referente) diem.

Ad Carolum Capellium, Oratorem Venetum.

IPse tuos legi sermones, doctæ Capelli,
Eloquio claros, religionem, fide.
Te quis in Hebræa sic profecisse putasset
Lingua? Rabbinos vel superare potes.
Expectare quidem potuisssem talia Divo
Vel de Munstero, vel Capitone sacro.
Sed tu iudicium voluisti fallere nostrum:
Maeste animo. ad Superos hæc via recta deos.

Ad Antonium Rossum.

SIC doctas habeam novem puellas
Fautrices mihi, Rosse, Apollinemque,
Ut te tanquam oculos amem meos, qui
Absentem studio colis sodalem
Nullo inquam penitus tuum minori,
Quam quo tempore singulis diebus
Præsens tecum ad agros amœniores
Iret, sumpto aliquo in manus libello,
Lingux non modo qui decus Latinæ,
Sed virtutem etiam doceret ipsam.

Ad Ludovicum Vivem.

GENtis rarus honor decusque Iberæ
Vives, qui patriam tuam serenas
Claris artibus eloquentiaque,
Auctores cupiens suo nitori
Doctos reddere, quos molesta valde
Illa injuria temporum repressit,
Aspira resonos modos canenti
Musæ, quæ vehementer ardet illas
Virtutis solidæ tuæ nitelas
Toto pectore consecrare famæ,
Ut te posteritas celebret omnis.
Marcus Tullius, utriusque lingux
Fons vel perpetuus bonusque, poscit:
Orator Fabius minora nulla,

Fig. 62.

Illius

Illius quoniam disertus aptusque
 Interpres, ita Scipionis alti
 Somnum discutis, ut vel elegantis
 Commentaria Macrobi labore
 Pergrato superes, potens vel æques.
 Atque hujus recolis frequenter artes
 Dicendi, probus artifex & ipse.
 Tantundem tribuit tibi severus
 Hispano Seneca eruditionis.
 Alnum lumen & interim libellos
 Illustri calamo tuo notatos
 Felices reputat suos : ovatque
 Augustinus Afer, sacrationis
 Scripturæ pius optimusque certe
 Doctor, gaudet alacritate motus.
 Qua tu restituis Deo supremo,
 Oblatrantibus impiis, coronam
 Festam, munera summa Civitatis
 Cœlestis, scholia aspicitque lætus,
 Queis illum niveis modis beasti.
 Perge hac comprecor ire : sic micantes
 Conscendes nitidi ad choros Olympi.

In Flores Terentii, à Nic. Odonallo illustratos.

Candidus eximiam monstrare Terentius artem
 Eloquii novit, Roma diserta, tui.
 Illius ex horto flores selegit amœnos
 Odallus, cupidæ sedulus instar apis,
 Quoque labor pueris studiosis gratior esset,
 Transtulit in patrios, verba Latina, sonos.
 Insuper & scholion, facundæ munera linguæ,
 Addidit, æterna vivere digna cedro.
 Vos igitur juvenes Odallum ornate Britanni,
 Sic fluat è vestro comicus ore lepos.

Ad Eadueardum Foxium.

Flores gratia patriæ Britannæ
 Foxi, inter celebres tenens Latini
 Sermonis merito locum patronos.
 Te bis terque tuus rogat benigne
 Lelandus, capias ut hæc amici
 Læta munera fronte, quæ notavit
 Currenti teneris manu papyris :
 Nondum cincta quidem Camœna pulchre
 Fulgentes hedera comas nitenti.
 Quod te non dubirat lubentiori
 Facturum studio, (vel hoc probato.

Inquam nomine) principem eruditum,
Communem Dominum, favente sorte,
Quod rectum deamet, colatque felix.
Cujus gloria vera sic cœruscet
Virtutum radiis, ut unus ille
Totum sol nitidus serenet orbem.

Ad Augustinum Paitonum medicum.

NON equidem possum satis admirari, unde
Ista tibi in Musam laus sine fine meam.
Forſitan exſpectas, alterno rursus amore
Prædicet ut laudes noſtra Camœna tuas.
Rectius hoc facient Patavini, docta caterva,
Inter quos olim tu quoque talis eras,
Qualis erat Linacer, medica celeberrimus arte,
Judicio & lingua clarus utraque meo.
Des igitur veniam tenui, Auguſtine, Camœnæ,
Laudes ſi poſſet, diceret illa tuas.

In frontiſpicio Petronii Arbitri.

Fig. 641

ERUIT hic venas abſtruſas divitis auri,
Quærit Erythræi littoſis alter opes.
Nos veteres libros, linguæ monumenta Latinæ,
Sollicita aſſerimus terque quaterque manu.
Ecce tibi, lector ſtudioſe, Petronius ille
Prodit, & in nivea veſte ſerenus ovat.
Aurum temporibus cedit, gemmæque, Petroni
Perpetuo docti fama ſuperſtes erit.

Ad N. Biſſum, Fontanum.

EST tua perpetua probitas digniſſima laudẽ
Multis nominibus cognite Biſſe mihi.
Et tua præclaros titulos doctrina meretur,
Seu te ſacra vocet concio, ſive forum.
Addo quod & niveus candor morum ille tuorum
Inſignem ac merito poſtulet uſque notam.
Ergo ego fortunæ ut raras oſculetur iſtas,
Sic Fontanæ omnis te chorus urbis amet.

Calamus Niloticus, dono datus Guilielmo Blondo.

QUAM mihi tranſmiſit pro pignore Smythus amoris,
En ad te exiguum munus arundo venit.
Sed et exiguum, ne ſpernas attamen: ingens
Gratia vel parvis rebus ineſſe ſolet.
Namque, alia hæc præter quæ ſecum plurima deſert
Commota, Niloticis venit arundo vadis.
O quoties volucri depinxit carmina curſu,
Officium præſtans nocte dieque ſuum!

TOM. V.

R

Accola

Accola Niloticæ ripæ proferre fusurros
 Edidicit, Zephyro & flante canora fuit.
 At mihi musæum postquam excoluisset amœnum,
 Concinnuit variis carmina mista sonis.
 A dominoque ægre divelli passa, penates,
 Quo fortuna vocat, suspicit illa tuos.

Pag. 65.

Ad Thaliæ, ut Eadueardum Ododunum m:dicum inviset.

TU nunc auriculis studes placere
 Si terfis, pete candidum Ododunum,
 Quo felix apium loco caterva
 Flores excutit, at suaviore,
 Et clarum celebra virum Thalia.
 Ille alto Siculi docet poetæ
 Carmen iudicio. Explicat disertis
 Libros magniloqui modis Homeri.
 Tullî & Rhetoricos sui colores
 Orator vehemens venustat ipse.
 Cultor denique maximus Galeni
 Exercet medicas lubenter artes,
 Et nostris studiis favet serenus.
 Natura locus est sacer Camœnis,
 Ibis gratior hospes, & redibis.

Encomium Rosæ, ad Mariam, Regis F.

Rosæ loquitur.

GLoria quæ clari virgo ter maxima patris,
 Et patriæ à cunctis diceris esse tuæ:
 En rosa florigero (formosum munus) ab horto
 Adsum, lacteolo gemma locanda sinu.
 Id quod ut obtineam, paucis tibi, Nympha serena,
 Narrabo generis nomina celsa mei.
 Est mihi (Diva) pater Zephyrus, qui flamine leni
 Temperat hortensis florida regna soli.
 Mater at eximia veniens ab origine Tellus,
 Omnifero cujus numine prata virent.
 Ubra prima mihi charæ præbebat alumnae
 Flora, renascentis gratia veris ovans.
 Si patriam quæris, pulchra est mihi patria Pestum,
 Appulicos inter fama superba lares.
 Si quoque fragrantem trivit quis casus odorem
 Quæris, & unde mihi sanguinis iste color:
 Expediam. Phrygius Ganymedes nectaris olim
 Forte ministrabat pocula plena Jovi.
 Dumque ministraret, stellantis lumina cœli,
 Miratus, fudit nectara dulce puer.
 Quod liquidi stillans sinuosa per atria cœli,
 Susceptum foliis diffuit usque meis.

Pag. 66.

Purpureum

Purpureum magnæ Veneri debemus honorem,
 Quæ me præ cunctis floribus alma fovet.
 Illa per Idalios lucos dum quærit Amorem,
 Sorte pedis dura vulnerat ima rubus.
 Unde ego pressa novos lacero de vulnere succos
 Imbibî, & ex albo facta colore rubens.
 Jam tibi si placeo Maria illustrissima, primum
 Basia da foliis terque quaterque meis.
 Tum quoque quum nares fragor demulserit ardens,
 Iste sinus niveus me gerat usque tuus.
 Sic decet ut foveas præstantior omnibus una
 Me florem, generis participemque tui.

Ad Antonium Cocum nobilem.

CUris tota mihi jacebat atris
 Languens Musa, lyræ nec ulla curvæ
 Mansit gratia, quum tua obseratas
 Pulsavit digito fores Thalia
 Nostras, puniceis decora fertis :
 Et docta citharam manu canoram
 Pulsans usque adeo suäviter, me
 Captum ut mirificis modis simulque
 Delectaverit, excitaveritque
 Desuetam ad resonas fides Camœnam.
 Nunc Amphiona provocasse credo
 Dulci carmine saxa delibuta,
 Thebanas facili labore ad arces.
 Nunc Arioniam lyram secutum
 Credo pinnigerum fuisse piscem.
 Nam tu qui ad numeros vocare nostram
 Tam tardam potes erudite Musam
 Antoni, minimo labore, saxa, &
 Pisces æquoreos potes movere.

Fig. 671

Ad Gloriam.

GLoria, tu celebris semper stas vertice summo
 Parnassi, juvenes ad tua sacra vocans.
 Inter quos fateor quondam me thura dedisse,
 Votaque cum preculis ingeminasse piis.
 Gloria, vis verum dicam? & quæ sentio? vulgi
 Non moror applausus, judiciumve leve.
 Interea potero laudes agnoscere, sed quas
 Doctorum tribuet calculus ille virum.

Ad Thomam Roncornum.

Felix quum teneas linguam, Roncorne, Latinam
 Judicii rara dexteritate boni :

R 2

Cur

Cur sibi non partem studiorum vendicat unam
 Carmen. & effusus miscet amara jocis?
 Incipe Mœonio vates præludere versu
 Adveniet cœptis dexter Apollo tuis.
 Ipse ego præterita peterem quum nocte cubile,
 Clausissetque mihi lumina fessa sopor,
 Laurigerum vidi Phœbum vidique sorores
 Ex hedera facili nexere ferta manu.
 Cum quibus ornârant postquam tua tempora, dixit
 Delius: "Auspiciis cresce poëta bonis."
 Omnia ne spernas sacri felicia Phœbi:
 Est magnum, talem demeruisse deum.

Moriades. Charitæa corona.

Desine facundas nimium laudare disert
 Natas hortensi, maxima Roma, tui.
 Candida tres Charites nam Mori cura politi
 Obscurant multis nomina v.stra modis.
 Non illis studium Milesia vellera dextra
 Carpere, non facili ducere fila manu.
 Sed juvat eloquii crebro monumenta Latini
 Versare, & doctis pingere verba notis.
 Nec minus auctores Græcos evolvere, Homerum
 Et quem dicendi gloria prima manet.
 Ut nec Aristotelis dicam quo pectore libros
 Scrutentur, Sophiæ mystica dona deæ.
 Turpe viris posthac erit ignorare Minervæ
 Artes, grex adeo quas muliebris amet.

Fig. 68.

Ad Ludovicum Dubringum.

Carmen quo, Ludovice, me salutas
 Post longos reducem scholæ labores,
 Arridet varia mihi figura:
 Non tam quod facilem quorum fororum
 Secum magnifice afferat, deique
 Sacrum Laurigeri gregem poëtas,
 Quam quod sic animi ferat benigni
 Candorem niveum, fidemque certam
 Inter nos similes futuri amoris,
 Quam nunc accipio, lubensque: non quas
 Tu laudes calamo incalente scribis
 Accepturus: habent enim altiora
 Nostra hæc quam tenuis Minerva possit
 Fronte agnoscere maxime pudica:
 Sed tu, inquam, facile id facis, quod ultro
 Et semper facis illici favore:
 Hoc est, laudibus evehis frequenter

Omaes

Omnes magniloquis, Dubringe, saltem
 Addictos sophiæ sacris severæ.
 Ergo carmine reddimus Phaleuco
 Laudem, quam tribuis canorus ipse
 Præco. Sic etenim decet, juvatque
 Par munus numeris tuis dedisse.

Ad illustriſſimum Henricum, Ducem Richemontanum.

QUO Romana modo majuscula littera pingi,
 Pingi quo possit littera parva modo,
 Hic liber ecce tibi signes monstrabit apertis,
 Princeps, Aönii spes & alumne gregis.
 Qui tibi si placeat, quod certe spero futurum,
 Maxima pro parvo munere dona dabis.

Page 69.

Ad invictiſſimum Regem Henricum octavum, De Hippomachiis.

Splendida quis nescit veteris spectacula sæcli
 Quot titulis vaturn tollat in astra chorus?
 Quæ collata tuis, Rex invictissime Regum,
 Frigent: nunc liceat dicere vera mihi.
 Præmia nam pugnae quoties decernis equestri,
 Ipse sedens Scythico conspiciendus equo,
 Flaminii longe vincis miracula circi,
 Et quicquid campus Martius ille tulit.
 Testis erit magnus Cæsar, mihi testis & ipse,
 Gallica qui forti r. bore regna tenet.
 Hi vel sæpe tuos coram videre triumphos,
 Et visis palmam numen utrumque dedit.
 Quis valet applausus hic connumerare tuorum,
 Quos dant quum sonipes verberet acer humum?
 Quis valet insultus tatis admirariæ altos,
 Quum ferit alipedis calcar utrumque latus?
 Artificesque manus, illos fortesque lacertos,
 Quis valet emeritis condecorare notis?
 Clamat iò populus, quoties cum laude reportas
 Concusso fractam victor ab hoste trabem.
 Scinditur interea procerum sententia late,
 De virtute ferunt iudiciumque tua.
 Omnes magniloqui: certantes fortiter omnes,
 Insignes titulos accumulare tibi.
 Unus contendit, domitor quod Castor equorum
 Talis erat, qualem te tua turba videt.
 Alter, lætitia perfusus pectora dulci,
 Hæc dicit: "Talis Troicus Hector erat."
 Tertius, applaudens confert tibi nomen Achillis,
 Virtutis similem fortem in utroque notans.

Denique

Pag. 70.

Denique, ut excrescat factorum fama tuorum,
 Non desunt, hac te qui ratione probant :
 “ Belliger horrifonis quantus Mars fertur in armis,
 “ Henricum tantum sensit arena ducem.”

In laudem Desiderii Erasmi.

O Ratore bono tumeat Demosthene Græcus,
 Et celebret Marcum turba Latina suum :
 Dummodo collaudet magnum Germanus Erasmus,
 Eloquii cujus fons & in ore fluit.

Ad Rob. Aldrigum.

SI scires penitus meæ Camœnæ
 Erga te studium, benignis illam
 Ulnis acciperes, tuoque dignam
 (Ni fallor modo) diceres favore.
 At qui scire meæ (rogo) tacentis
 Affectum potes intimum Camœnæ ?
 (Ut sis ergo sciens) lubenter in te
 Testatos faciet suos amores,
 Attingetque tuas canora laudes
 Doctrinæ solidas, jubente Granta :
 Quæ te quæ juvenem bonas docebat
 Artes ingenuum, elegantiamque :
 Illo tempore, quo beata Erasmus
 Ingentis pretii virum fovebat,
 Non magno sine commodo suorum
 Omnium, &, tulit ut quidem secundus
 Casus, præcipue tuo. Affidebas
 Nam Desiderio laboriose
 Exemplaria docta conferenti,
 Castæ reliquias Latinitatis.
 Nunc, Aldrige, tibi suas Camœna
 Partes præstitit, additura metam
 Succincti hendecasyllabis Phaleuci.

Pag. 71.

*Acclamatio ad illustrissimum Henricum octi: Angliæ
 regem, Isidis vadium reviviscentem.*

VEnisti princeps expectatissime rerum
 Ut tandem (radiis veluti sol aureus orbem)
 Isidis illustres sedem numerumque sophorum ?
 Ulnis te merito Charis & complectitur Isis,
 Quosque foveat placido gremio tua nomina, dulce
 Cantantes excessa ferunt ad sidera Cygni.
 Perge precor doctis sua præmia reddere princeps,
 Qui te virtutesque tuas sic vasta per orbis
 Climata distendent, videaris ut omnibus instar
 Unus multorum victor ter maximus esse.

De

De quibusdam nostri seculi poetis.

HIC inter vates, quos secula nostra tulere,
 Si quæris, quis me iudice primus erit :
 Invidia dicam posita, quod sentio plane :
 Ungues nec metuet nostra Thalia nigros.
 Splendida collucet Pontani gloria primi,
 Nasonis cultor maximus ille fuit.
 Proximus à primo Græca de gente Marullus,
 Ad numeros natus mellifluosque modos.
 Actius, æterno Synceri nomine dignus,
 Florem virginei tollit ad astra chori :
 Mantua quem genuit Baptista canorus eandem
 Concinuit Mariam : clarus uterque niter.
 Angelus ad numerum venit immortalis eorum :
 Divinus vates subsequiturque Vida.
 Nobilis est Hessi Musa, illustrissima testis
 Ilias in Latiis conspicienda scolis.
 Nicoles noto dictus cognomine Valla,
 Candidus interpres hac quoque parte micat.
 Ætas nostra sales ac Mori laudat acumen,
 Grator hæc eadem posteritasque canet.
 Borbonii Nugæ nostri vel seria ducunt.
 Sunt alii quorum carmina digna cedris.
 Non ego Sedigitus : mihi qui volet usque reclamet :
 Judicium per me stet modo cuique suum.
 At si nunc sciolus vel confidentior unus
 Pontani minuat dona beata mei :
 Præsto est quod referam (nec enim metuo mihi ab umbris)
 Unde operis pretium censor & ipse feret.
 Quicquid Cecropii procures docuere : Latini
 Quicquid & eloquii Roma diserta tulit :
 Eximium quicquid Dea prudentissima Pallas
 Præstitit ingenii fertilitate sui :
 Excoluit quicquid Phœbus, doctæque sorores,
 Quicquid in Aëniis prænitet atque jugis :
 Et Veneres quicquid, Charitesque, salesque, leporesque
 Ac Pithô niveis exhibuere notis :
 Ut mittam Uranien, cœli stellasque micantes,
 Hesperidumque hortos, munera læta quidem :
 Adde antiquarum monumenta celebria rerum,
 In lucem è tenebris jam revocata novam :
 Omnino edidicit, mente atque recondidit alta,
 Intentus studiis nocte dieque bonis.
 Hæc me virtutis radiantia signa serenæ
 Tollere Pontanum sydera ad ipsa jubent.

Pag. 72.

Ad

Ad Eadmundum Bonerum.

NON ego glandiferas possum deducere quercus
 Montibus aut dulci saxa movere sono:
 Non possum rapidos fluviorum sistere cursus:
 Sectantes prædam nec retinere feras.
 Parva loquor parvus: forsan mulcere Thalia
 Auriculas poterit nostra, Bonere, tuas.

Ad Lud: Bedellium.

Fig. 73.

Suppeteret mihi si dicendi tanta facultas
 Olim quanta fuit Naso poeta tibi:
 Aut mihi si dives præstaret copia cornu,
 Virgilii quondam quale fuisse canunt:
 Te vel in illustri tabula depingere vellem,
 Bedelli, Aonii candida fama gregis.
 Sed quoniam non ista meo dat curta supellex
 Ingenio, vati sit vcluisse satis.
 Nec voluisse fatis, repetat nisi paucula, quæ te
 Commendent, laudes insinuantque tuas.
 Cantius ille suum te magni fecit alumnum
 Varramus, multæ nobilitatis homo.
 Omnibus hinc doctis cœpisti gratior esse,
 Præcipueque tuus magnus Erasmus erat.
 Qui fuit æqualis magno Grocinus Erasmo,
 Insigni coluit te pietate diu.
 Prima salutiferæ medicinæ gloria, Thomas
 Te Linacer noster fovit amore pari.
 Denique te longo dilexit tempore Morus,
 Morus amor Phœbi, delictumque fori.
 Hæc habui, cupidus te commendare peregrini
 Famæ. Nunc votis annuat illa meis.

Ad Tho. Hardingum Theologum.

Talis nuper erat tua certe oratio felix,
 Excoluit linguæ quæ decus omne sacræ,
 Qualis erat magni Demosthenis optima quondam,
 Atticus effluxit cujus ab ore lepos.
 Qualis & eximii Ciceronis floruit illa,
 Qua duce securus constitit ipse Milo.
 Unde hæc tam subito crevit facundia dives?
 Aures quæ mentem detinuitque meam?
 An dulcis Pithô rorem tibi nectaris illum
 Infudit? vel apes mella dedere sua?
 Intulerit quæcunque tuis fors fausta liquorem
 Labris mellissimum, profuit illa quidem.
 Denique si tua me posthac oratio lecta,
 Quantum audita semel, misserit arte pari:

Confirmator

Confirmator ero vel maximus ipse tuarum
 Laudum ; præterea præco canorus ero.
 Et mea Musa tuum celebrabit carmine nomen,
 Cedro quo nullum dignius esse puto.

Pag. 74.

Liber Fr: Barbari, de re uxoria, D. Maria, Regis filia, datus.

BAbarus hoc parvo, quid res uxoria, Libro
 Explicat egregie (diva Maria) tibi.
 Accipies igitur plenis hæc nubilis annis
 Munera, ab officiis non aliena tuis,
 Sed qua fronte solet turbæ Regina pudicæ
 Quum vehitur niveis conspicienda rotis :
 Sic tibi contingat formosus (Nymphæ) maritus,
 Quem facias læta fertilitate patrem.

Instauratio bonarum literarum.

ECCE renascentis doctrinæ gloria floret,
 Linguarum floret cognitioque trium
 Migrat in Italiam Græcus thesaurus, & artes
 Se reparaturum prædicat usque bonas.
 Excolit eloquii vivos Hispania fontes,
 Gallia nunc studiis tota dicata nitet.
 Nutrit honorificè doctos Germania multos,
 Quorum sunt orbi nomina nota probe.
 Ingeniorum alitrix & nostra Britannia, Phræum,
 Tiptotum, Viduum, Flaminiumque tulit.
 Lumina doctrinæ, Grocinus deinde secutus,
 Selligus, Linacer, Latimarusque pius,
 Dunstallus, Phoenix, Stocletus atque Coletus,
 Lilius & Paceus, festa corona virum.
 Omnes Italiam petierunt fidere fausto :
 Et nituit Latii Musa Britannia scholis.
 Omnes inque suam patriam rediere disertis,
 Secum thesauros & retulere suos :
 Nempe antiquorum scripta exemplaria passim
 Græcorum, æternas quæ meruere cedros.
 Vivat doctorum felix industria, per quam
 Lux, pulsus tenebris, reddita clara nitet.

Pag. 75.

Ad Robertum Talbotum.

TU qui Castalio sitim liquore
 Musarum comes excutis beatus,
 Atque in verticibus sacri duobus
 Parnassi, placido sopore felix
 Languentis oculos subinde mulces :
 Tu qui nunc hederam geris sequacem,
 Clari præmia consueta vasis :

Tom. V.

S

Arguta

Arguta ad cythram canisque voce
 Conventus melicos, Apollo quales,
 Quantumvis deus, ipse comprobaret
 Adsis orefonæ modis Camœnæ,
 Talbote, Aônii chori nitela,
 Quæ certe vehementer optat acro
 Istud iudicium tuum subire,
 Quo nil tersius, elegantiusve,
 Sed nec doctius, absolutiusve,
 Ut sic vel cadat impotenter æta,
 Aut stet candida, calculo notata
 Insigni, tereti, unionis instar:
 Et blattas timeat nihîl, - stumque;
 Jam tandem videor mihi videre
 Crescentes facie in tua favillas,
 Ignes quæ bene suscitent amoris.
 Sic frons læta quidem serenat ora,
 Mentis sic oculi indices faventis
 Elucent radiis, benignus ipse
 Subrides etiam, titillat illud,
 Me tum commonet, ut putem Camœntes
 Vel salva omnia jam esse, salva plane.
 Rumores igitur severiorum
 Omnes unius æstimabit assis,
 Et Codros (genus invidum) malignos,
 Picos obstreperos, loquaciotem
 Illum denique pûstacum, sinistra
 Et corvos crocitate raucos
 Contemnet, clypeo valente freta:
 Ac rursus niveam benignitatem
 In charta memori tuam locabit.

Pag. 76.

Favonius, instructor musicus.

QUIS docuit Cygnum cantare? Favonius ille,
 Cujus ab occiduo spiritus orbe venit.

Ad Henricum octavum, Regem potentiss.

ANTE suos Phœbus radios ostendere mundo
 Definet & claras Cynthia pulchro faces:
 Ante fluet rapidum tacitis sine piscibus æquor,
 Spinifer & nullam sentis habebit avem:
 Ante sacra quercus cessabunt spargere ramos,
 Floraque, sollicita pingere prata manu:
 Quam, Rex dive, tuum labatur pectore nostro
 Nomen, quod studiis portus & aura meis.

Ad Timotheum Lucium.

LUCI, Pieriz decus cohortis,
 Cum quo sum solitus jocis severas
 Curas fallere maxime, obsecrator
 Ad te nunc venio: simulque causa est,
 Ut Plauti numeros tui, salesque,
 Deponas aliquot lubens ad horas:
 Noti & versiculos legas amici,
 Qui dotes faciles tuas celebrant:
 Qui te tam veterem mihi sodalem
 Cantant, suspiciunt, colunt, adornant
 Pro candore tuo: suas putantes
 Partes esse quidem, benignitatem
 Collatis meritis parem referre.

*Ad Brienum Tuccam Equitem, quum et
 Melam & Solinum offerret.*

Pag 97.

SI mores hominum multorum, urbesque videre
 Convenit ingenuo, Tucca diserte, viro:
 Si maris & terræ varios cognoscere tractus
 Tam gratam est, ut nil gratius esse queat:
 Occupet iste tuos oculos, animumque libellus,
 Qui tibi pro speculo totius orbis erit.

In reditum Guilielmi Guntheri.

PARVA remitte mihi nunc tempora, dia Thalia,
 Tempora nunc studiis parva remitte meis.
 Hæc modo festa dies, quæ lucem protulit altam,
 Cretenſi multum more notanda mihi.
 En meus en rediit Guntherus lætus ab orbe,
 Dulce decus, Musas præsidiumque meæ.
 Digna Panomphæo reddentur vota Tonanti,
 Gaudia qui fausto sidere tanta dedit.

In frontispicio Libelli.

SI cupis antiquas rerum cognoscere causas,
 Quicquid & inscripti marmoris orbis habet:
 Huc mentem, huc oculos flectas, hic aurea pleno
 Ingentes cornu copia fundit opes.

Ad Frantiscum Dinanum.

BELLISONI doctum degustas carmen Homeri,
 Exfugens labris Attica mella tuis.
 Perge animo forti, coeptis audacibus olim
 Plenos successus pulcher Apollo dabit.
 Ipse sequar, mollis Zephyri quum lenior aura
 Extendet navis vela secunda meæ:

Interea utaris faustis, ~~franchis~~, diebus;
Nam sine linterulis, quæ tinxit, hoda perit.

Ad Cygnum, de Stella virgine.

Pag. 78.

O Qualis vultus, & quali dignus Apelle
Prænitet in Stella, candidæ Cygne, mea;
Rufus qui mores! animus quam candidus illi!
Pictor, qui formet talia, nullus erit.

In agilitatem scænobatis.

Splendida famosum coluit dum Roma theatrum,
In pretioque stetit fabula docta suo:
Detinuit populi funambulus alipes usque
Defixos oculos, sit strepitusque frequens.
Præstitit artificis partes feliciter omnes,
Tensa levi doctus stringere lina pede.
Talia delectent sic quum spectacula plebem,
Ars pretium sperans exlerit alta caput.
Venit ad æquoreos animosa virago Britannos,
Spectaculo certam præstititque diem.
Et quia cudebat nummos, urbs inclyta visa est
Londinum, cumulos posse referre novos.
Jamque dies aderat, numerus convenerat ingens:
Distenti funes, area tota calet:
Ludit in extensis agili pede Gallica virgo,
Nec timet occasum præcipitesve minas.
Sed quocunque parat sese transferre, volucris
Comprimat atque agitat lina retorta pede.
Mæandros populus dum suspicit, adsonat ore
Stentoreo, "temeros femina siste pedes."
Illa volat, cursuque novo perstringere lina
Perstat, festivis alloquiturque modis.
Alligat inde pilas teretes audacula plantis,
Et calcat celeri cognita lina gradu.
Mox spectatorum loculos ubi sentit apertos:
"O cadat in casses præda petita meos,"
Dixit. Et applaudens populus large erogat, atque
Virginis impigræ ludicra facta probat.
Secula quod retinent veterum, spectacula nostra
Collaudo plane, suspicioque lubens.
Adsit lætitiæ cumulus: crudelia prorsus
Damno, sanguineam, carnificemque madum.
Qualia multa quidem violenta potentia quondam
Urbis Romanæ tristitia sæpe tulit.

Ad Georgium Golduinum.

Pag. 79.

Communis studiorum amicus ille
Nostrorum Tomio, mejs salutatur

Te

Te verbis, rogitant tunc ut Candor
Carmen tam lepidum, elegans, venustum.
Plene carminibus meis probarem.
Quod quanquam artificem petit peritum,
Fontem ac ingenii, tamen rogatus
Tali nec potui negare amico
Quicquam, nec volui. Ergo ut imperita
Ignoscas rogo, Goldūme, Musæ,
Quam nunc languidulam prope & jacentem
Hinc magnis Tomio excitavit ausis,
Illinc Lentulus excitavit ausis.

In laudem Gallofridi Chauceri, Isiaci.

DUM juga montis aper, frondes dum læta volucres,
Squamiger & liquidas piscis amabit aquas,
Mæonides Græcæ linguæ clarissimus auctor
Aonio primus carmine semper erit.
Alifonusque lyrae, Phœbo applaudente, Latinæ
Gloria Virgilius maxima semper erit.
Nec minus & noster Galfridus summa Britannæ
Chaucerus Musæ gratia semper erit.
Illos quis nescit felicia secula tulisse?
Hunc ætas tantum protulit illa rudis.
Tempora vidisset quod si florentia Musis,
Æquasset celebres vel superasset avos.

Ad H. Colern.

Felix Thespiadum comes diserte
Cole, illo ingenuo calore mentis
Linguæ qui recolis patres Latinæ,
Miscens apposite Latina Græcis:
Si nunc à tetrica vaces Minerva,
Et non detineant ter occupatum
Majores animum tuum labores,
Hoc carmen breve perlegas amici,
Quo monstrare cupit suum benignus
Erga te studium, elegantia at non
Illa, qua niveus chorus renidet
Hinc illinc patavinus, atque dotes
Insignes celebrat tuas canorus:
Sed qua principio sacram pœsia
Crescentes juvenes solent adire,
Hoc est, pertenui & parum sonora.

Page 80.

De Gallofrido Chaucero, Equite.

PRædicat Aligerum merito Florentia Dantem,
Italia & numeros tota (Petrarcha) tuos:

Anglia

Anglia, Changerum generatur nostra poetam,
Cui videres debet patriæ lingua suas.

Victoria Vicennsis.

Siqua dies unquam, merito hæc te fausta canoram
Admonet ut sumas, Calliopæa, lyram.
Nam pater omnipotens gentem miseratus ab alto
Christicolam, victor ab hoste redit.
Cinxerat innumeris pedumque equitumque catervis
Muros Turca ferox (quidam Vienna) tuos.
Hunc sensisse putas immanem elementa tyrannum,
Illius inque sacrum tela vibrare caput.
Danubius tumuit rapidis violentior undis,
Intentans Scythico fures, iusta, duci.
Toto (vera loquor) cecidit nix plurima coelo,
Et gelidus cœpit stringere cuncta rigor.
Hinc etiam cives telorum grandine densa
Millia Turcarum multa dedere neci.
Barbarus hæc sensit Solymannus, & urbe relicta
Corripuit turpem, turpior ipso fugam.

De munificentissimo rege Henrico octavo.

Fig. 81.

NON possum domino meo referre
Grates pro meritis pateris tuis: Ted
Longam si dederint fecunda nostris
Vitam fata libris; futura clare
Ætas sentiet, atque prædicabit
Demissum à Superis fuisse lumen
Illum conspicuum meis Camœnis.

Ad Richardum Ventanum. Juridicum.

Desieram plectron digitis aptare suavia,
Et chelys in theca condita nostra fuit:
Candida quum tua me virtus, Ventame, juberet
Argutæ nervis invigillare lyrae.
Quis mihi defueto dictabit carmina vati?
Quis? nisi præcipuus fautor Apollo meus?
Ille probe novit dotes quas sacra Minerva
Ingeniis dederit, iudicisque tibi.
Ille etiam novit tua sit faciendia quanta,
Quæ vel dura quidem saxa movere solet.
Supprimat hæc Clarids: nos nulla minora canemus:
Sunt tua caudico fulmina nota foro.
Fulmina cordatos terrentia sæpè patronos,
Quum partes nequeunt constabillire suas.
Non ego nunc vanus jacto sine testibus ista,
Carnæus testes atque Ododunus erunt.

Quos

Quos habet in pressu querulorum turba clientum,
 Consilium quoties ardua causis petit.
 Sit satis hic laudum pars, cecidisse reorum :
 Olim forte meo carmine major eris,
 Tunc canet alma parens nostros tua Cambria verus,
 Et docti, quotquot terra Britannia foveat.

Ad Joannem Shepreyium.

INter candidulos meos amicos,
 Sheprevi, loca qui tenes suprema,
 Ob morum lepidam suavitatem,
 Et musas etiam elegantiores :
 En nomen placuit tuum libellis
 Nostris inseruisse : non quod ipse
 His unquam numeris putem futurum,
 Clara ardeat ut sereniori
 Vultu fama tibi, sed ut beneant
 Cognoscas animum & probes amicos.

Ad Thomam Marenum.

QUAM bene cum Zephyro violetis convenit, & quam
 Melliferis apibus cum redolente thymo !
 Coniuge cum propria viti quam convenit ulmo,
 Tam mihi cum niveis moribus hercle tuia.
 Unanimes igitur synceri munus amoris
 Curemus, dextris candide utrinque danti,
 En mea dextra tuo prompte subscribit amori,
 Ne desit fidei syngrapha certa bonae.
 Fac tua (quod superest) subscribat dextera nostro,
 Impleat ut gratas charta notata vices.
 Sic tibi, docte Maro, illustri virtutis alumno,
 Cum Musis faveat, clarus Apollo noverim.

Fama virtutis aeterna.

QUAM parvo fragilis marcescit tempore forma ?
 Deserit & niveum corpora nostra decus ?
 Ille ego cognovi puerum, qui viderat annos
 Bis senos, (formae gloria prima fuit.)
 Contigit hunc ipsum post paucos cernere menses,
 Heu nitidae formae gratia lapsa fuit,
 Virginei decor est oris (ni fallor) ameno
 Persimilis flori, nam cito uterque cadit.
 Retrogradi quum sol petit igneus arva Cancri,
 Florida puniceo spirat odore rosa :
 Deficiente statim vitalis munere succi,
 Purpureas moritur pallida facta comas.
 Sic modo quae pulchra resplendet fronte venusta
 Languabit, spatio defluet atque brevi.

Pag. 83.

Fingite formati animi, virtutem, cordibus altis,
 Cultorem nunquam deferet illa suum.
 Conferet hæc vitæ fructus feliciter amplos
 Præsentî, pacem constituetque ratam.
 Et tandem à tenebris lucem perducet ad almam,
 Æternam ut videant atria celsa Dei.

De Jo: Tuino:

Incipe nunc, Erato, nostrum laudare Tuinum,
 Doctorum merito quem chorus omnis amat:
 Ille canit dextris Musis & Apollinè versus,
 Quos habet in pretio Cantia tota suo.
 Insuper illustrat nostros ex ordine reges,
 Imperii sobolem, Dux Gulielme, tui,
 Denique scriptorum veterum monumenta polita
 Disquirît, studiis profit ut ille bonis.
 Invigilatque scholæ, Dorovernæ nomine, dictæ,
 Quæ servatori fana dicata tenet.
 Ista quidem si sunt minime laudanda, Tuinum
 Desine tunc, Erato, concelebrare meum.

Ad Thomam Eliotam, Equitem ornatiss:

Pag. 84.

Forsitan exspectans, Eliota diserte, venustum
 Ut transmittam aliquod munus ab urbe tibi.
 Ut non exspectes, mentis tamen intimus in me
 Promeruit candor munus at omne tuæ.
 At ne quid temere mittam, vel quod sit ineptum,
 Restat in officiis unica cura meis.
 Non aurum mittam, longo nam temporis usu
 Fulgidus est auri deperiturus honor.
 Non in Erythræis crescentia munera conchis,
 Margaritarum gratia fluxa, brevis.
 Sed neque gemmarum radiantia sidera mittam:
 Tantum oculos pascunt, cetera nuda quidem.
 Excutienda mihi quare sunt munera, quæ non
 Corrumpant ullo secula longa modo.
 Talia sed magno quærentur dona labore,
 Et poscunt animi fertilioris opem.
 Quum mea nil aliud possit præstare Camœna,
 Præter Castaliis carmina mista modis:
 Carmina fac igitur capias hæc fronte remissâ
 Munera, sed meritis inferiora tuis.
 Queis modo si annuerint stabilem fata optima vitam,
 Longe auro & gemmis splendidiora dedi.
 Sic te perpetuo victuros scribere libros,
 Edere me juvet & carmina digna cedro.

Ad

Ad Musam, de H. Dunovedo Equite.

Quantus erat, celebri quum Roma niteret honore
 Mæcenas Flacco Virgilioque suo :
 Quantus erat lepidio facundus Stella poetæ,
 Quem jactat civem Bilbilis alta suum :
 Quantus erat satyræ scriptori Caius ille
 Bassus : in Ausonia cognita fama chely :
 Tantis Dunovedus tibi sit, mea Musa canora,
 Quo solido propior nemo in amore mihi.

*Ad Nic: Ododunum, Ecclesie Durovernenfis &
 Isurovicane Decanum.*

Felix Cæsarei fori Ododune
 Lumen conspicuum, sereniore
 Extende hic radios tuos : ocellis
 Lætis aspice candidum libellum
 In lucem modo prodeuntem apertam,
 Ut doctos celebret viros, tuasque
 Laudes eximias canat sonorus.
 Hoc unum rogitat, velis favere
 Nunc auctori operis laboriosi.
 Cujus sedulitate convalescens
 Tandem sic didicit loqui diserte.
 Fausto fidere prænitente primum
 Te gens libera Cantii videbant,
 Natum ex nobilium domo virorum,
 Divina indole præditumque, cujus
 Magno munere litteras politas
 Degustasti etiam domi forisque.
 Unde & Parrhisios, chorum eloquentem,
 Germanosque, gregem venustiore,
 Postremo ac Italos, decus Latinæ
 Linguae præcipuum, inclytamque Romam
 Invisisti alacer, tulisti & amplos
 Fructus, tunc pretium laboris altum.
 Sic tandem repetens tuos penates
 Intrasti medium forum, clientesque
 In rebus dubiis suum patronum
 Collaudant, recolunt, probant, amantque.
 Auctus denique Regio favore
 Legati officium omne præstitisti.
 Noster concinnit tuas libellus
 Laudes : concine tu illius vicissim,
 Alternos numeros amant Camœnæ.

Fig. 95.

Ad Thomam Moterſbedum.

DOctorum niveum decus ſororum,
 Mi Thoma, patriam tuam ſerenas
 Qui virtutibus undequaque claris :
 Ad te nunc properat gradu ſecundo
 Vel lætiſſima Muſa noſtra, ſperans
 Pro candore tuo futurum id, optat
 Quod vel mirificis modis, benignum
 Nempe ut te ſibi comparet patronum ;
 Quo tandem duce cognito, probatoque,
 Inſigni Clario, petat celebres
 Montes Aönios, petatque feſtum
 Parnafſum, ac Heliconios liquores
 Pleno combibat ore perbeata.
 Hanc tu ſi facili manu lubenter
 Nunc perduxeris uſque eo venire
 Quo contendit, ita illa comprobabit
 Erga ſe beneficium tuum omne
 Collatum, ut reſonēt modis canoris
 Te natum ſtudia ad politiora :
 Nam clariffima Cæſarum tuorum
 Facta & Laurigeros canet triumphos,
 Tum Mauros domitos, ſerumque Turcam
 Deviſtum reſonabit & fugatum.

Fig. 85.

In laudem Hugonis Viſiduni.

Viſidunus erit mea candida cura, celebris,
 Qui Chriſtum, ſacram perſonat atque fidem,
 Is quum ſuggeſtum conſcendit candidus altum,
 Aeterni ut reſeret myſtica verba Dei,
 Doſta caterva virum, ſtrevius qua labitur Iſis,
 Convolat, ac aures arrigit uſque ſilens.
 Edocet interea magni miracula Chriſti,
 Auditor ſolem juſtitiaque colit.
 Majori nullus ſtudio pia Themata dictat :
 Orator dulcis, ſedulus, atque ſagax.
 Quam pius hic tractat partes feliciter omnes,
 Quas vel jure ſuo concio ſacra petit ?
 Audivi claros dicendi ſæpius arte,
 Eloquio quorum raptus & ipſe fui ;
 Haſtenus at non eſt certe mihi cognitus alter,
 Qui, Viſidunus fulget ut ille meus.
 Quid referam multis vultumque habitumque decorum
 Illius ? aut quod mel profluat ore merum ?
 Aut quibus exemplis divina lumina legis
 Muſtret, rara dexteritate ſua ?

Sedulitatem

Sedulitatem apium prudens imitatus Hyblæam,
 Delibat veterum tot monumenta patrum.
 Quidve loquar morem quo, denique, numine fretus,
 Ad Christum alliciat mitia corda suum?
 Hac recta pergat pius, &, duce flamine sancto,
 Conscendet magni culmina celsa dei.

Ad Richardum Schellægum.

Salve delictum merum Britannæ
 Gentis, qui celebres tuos parentes
 Virtute alta animi celebriores
 Reddis, restituisque utranque linguam
 Antiquo facilis sub nitori:
 Momentum breve temporis remitte,
 Excultis sophiæ libris severæ.
 Tolli & Rhetoricis tui colores
 Pone, hic dum Pharia notat papyro
 Dulcis versiculos Camæna paucos.
 Quæ stare in numero cupit tuorum,
 Si tu si modo splendida relucens
 Fortuna, tenuem benignitate
 Admittas solita, quod ipse non te
 Facturum dubito: vir es modestus,
 Candoris nivei, & lepōris almi.
 Nunc, Schellæge, vale, manuque fausta
 Artes asserere, litterasque doctas.

Pag. 874

Causa Cygneæ cantionis non edita ab Erasmo.

Quid fuit in causâ moriens quod nuper Erasmus
 Cygneum tacito presserit ore melos?
 Quæ solet argutos cantores reddere Cygnos,
 Non flavit zephyri lenior aura sui.

Ad eruditissimum virum D. Thomam Smythium, Equ.

Doctorum celebras (Smythi) monumenta virorum
 Ardenti studio & dexteritate pari.
 Unde tibi accrevit virtutis nomine fama,
 Judice me, nullo deperitura die.
 Granta venusta tuas collandat, cantitat, ornat
 Eximias dotes, ingeniumque tuum.
 Quicquid in Aoniis speciosum montibus olim,
 Quicquid in Italicis prænitet atque jugis:
 Est tibi tam notum, quam quod notissimum: abundas
 Artibus, & rara cognitione vales.
 Fontibus eloquii sitientia labra rigâsti:
 Atticus ille tuo regnat in ore lepos.
 Instaurare bonas pergas feliciter artes,
 Laudabit factum posteritasque tuum.

T 2

Ad

Ad Thomam Tidringtonum.

TE nunc per Charites rogo benignas,
 Et te per faciles rogo Camoenas,
 Te per Castaliæ ducem catervæ,
 Et numen rogo per sacrum Minervæ,
 Quæso per Genium tuum, venustas
 Et per litterulas tuas quidem illas,
 Ut munus solide meum perornes
 Verbis ac stimulis novis subinde :
 Si torpet, memor excites Roæum.
 Quam tu sis probus artifex, simulque
 Novi quam vehemens sis Pericles.
 Extendas igitur velim valentes
 Nervos ingenii tui expediti.
 Sic stabit mea causa te patrono,
 Tu laudem officii feres perennem.

In frontispicio libelli, cui titulus Antiphilarchia.

ME jussit pietas amorque veri,
 Jussit religio, fidesque pura,
 Christus denique jussit ipse, stricto ut
 Divini impeterem mucrone verbi
 Hostem Evangelii ferocientem.
 Lectores, mea cura, candidi, nunc
 Æquum si petimus, novo libello
 Linguis ac animis favete dextris.

Ad libellum de D. Jo: Checo.

SI vis Thespiadum choro probari,
 Fac ut consilio, libelle, nostro,
 Facundo studeas placere Checo,
 Quem Pandionæ colunt Athenæ,
 Et quem Roma colit diserta multum.
 Quem Rex maximus omnium supremusque
 Henricus reputans virum probatum
 Spectatumque satis, reconditæque
 Censore solidum eruditionis,
 Eduardum bene filium, suumque
 Heredem, puerum, illi ad alta natum,
 Sic concredidit, utriusque linguæ
 Flores ut legeret venustiores,
 Exercens facili manum labore,
 Et Christi imbiberet suæve nectar.
 Felicem arbitror hanc diem fuisse,
 Tanto discipulo dedit magistrum
 Quæ talem. Unde suo venusta alumno

Granta assurgit, & excitata plaudit.
 Quod jussi, facias velim, libelle,
 Checum concilies tibi que amicum.
 Is si te nivea manu tenebit,
 Perlustrans oculo tuos sereno
 Versus, ô facile inter eruditos
 Expectare potes locum poëtas,
 Et famam domini tui per orbem
 Late extendere. Perge quo parabas.

*Ad Thomam Leghum, Armigerum Adlingtonensem,
 de D. Richardi Coxii fide & integritate.*

QUUM fucis adeo laboret orbis
 Totus, me rogitas, amice, narrem
 Ore ut veridico tibi petenti,
 Si dum reppererim, omnibus fidelem
 Quem possem numeris virum probare.
 Talem me volo repperisse credas :
 Albo rarior est ac ille corvo.
 Novisti bene Coxium pium illum,
 Sacri Evangelii tubam sonoram :
 Quem clarus patriæ pater Britannus
 Dilectum refovet, suoque nato
 Inservire jubet probum tenello.
 Is vir judicio omnium piorum
 Omni ex parte fidelis integerque.

In effigiem Henrici octi: Regis Angliæ.

Fig. 90.

Siqua manus pinxit vivos in imagine vultus,
 Hæc operis pretium verna tabella tulit.
 Sidereos sic rex oculos frontemque serenat
 Splendidus Henricus, sol sine nube micans.

Ad Thomam Cranmerum, Cantiorum Archiepiscopum.

EST congesta mihi domi supellex
 Ingens, aurea, nobilis, venusta,
 Qua totus studeo Britanniarum
 Vero reddere gloriam nitori.
 Sed fortuna meis noverca cœptis
 Jam felicibus invidet maligna.
 Quare, ne pereant brevi vel hora
 Multarum mihi noctium labores
 Omnes, & patriæ simul decora
 Ornamenta cadant, suusque splendor
 Antiquis male desit usque rebus,
 Cranmere, eximium decus piorum,
 Implorare tuam benignitatem

Cogor :

Cogor : fac igitur tuo fuëto
 Pro candore, meum decus, patronumque,
 Ut tantum faveat, roges, labori
 Incepto : pretium sequetur amplum.
 Sic nomen tibi litteræ elegantes
 Recte perpetuum dabunt, suosque
 Partim vel titulos tibi receptos
 Concedet memori Britannus ore.
 Sic te posteritas amabit omnis,
 Et fama super æthera innotesces.

Ad Henricum Houertum, illustriff: Regnorum Comitem.

Fig. 91.

QUOT sunt sidera candicante cœlo,
 Et quot saltibus arbores in ipsis,
 Quot sunt pinnigeri freto Britanno
 Pisces, & Lybicus lapilli arenis :
 Quot sunt collibus Italis racemi,
 Et quot Niliacis agris aristæ :
 Tot Lelandus agit tibi benigno,
 Toto pectore gratias amico
 Regnorum Comiti, tibi coronas
 Texens laurigeras, perenne munus,
 Quæ festum caput implicant triumphis.

Castos esse decet poëtas.

Lesbia lascivo placuit formosa Catullo,
 Lesbia fulgentes candida pexa comas.
 Collaudant alii teneros Varronis amores,
 Formosam & noto nomine Leucadiam.
 Qui cecinit molles elegos resonante Camœna,
 Calvi Quintiliam tollit ad astra sui.
 Deliciæ Galli docti clarique poëtæ,
 Eximium nomen pulchra Lycoris habet.
 Lactea Peligni floret Nasonis amica,
 Materiem numeris sueta Corynna dare :
 Cynthia laudatur deterfi Nympha Propertî,
 Et Cynara est Flacco nota puella suo.
 Talia molliculi cantabant carmina vates,
 Ignari vitæ qui melioris erant.
 Christicola at castos castus decantet amores,
 Et sacros resonet Musa pudica thoros.
 Sic in siderea cœli spatiaabitur aula,
 Lætitiæque novos concinet ille modos.

Ad libellum, de Jo: Bechenfano.

TU quum prodieris pictus fuligine preli
 In lucem, doctos extulerisque viros :

Bechen-

Bechenfanus erit tibi vel tutela politus,
 Artes qui didicist perdocuitque bonas,
 Qua celer ancipiti decursu profuit amnis
 Isis, dicta est urbs Isidis unde Vadum :
 Et qua Parrhisios collambit Sequana flumen,
 Valle vagus media, nobilis urbis honor.
 Te decet, excultum multa impertire salute
 Illum, nam studiis annuit atque favet.
 Utpote qui certet præstantes fortiter artes
 Splendorem ad solitum jam revocare suum.
 Lectio multa quidem, linguarum & gratia felix
 Illius hinc causam promovet, auget, agit.
 Officio quare ne desis, chare libelle,
 Candoris niveo & munere clarus eris.

Pag. 92.

Ad Helium Eobanum, Hæsum.

Hesse tuos libros vatum celeberrime legi,
 Et lecti summe perplacuerunt mihi :
 Sentio Nasonis venam facilemque fluentemque
 Ingenii fontes nunc subuisse tui.
 Mentior, hæc eadem nisi tota Britannia nostra
 Quanta est (& merito) prædicet atque canat.
 Non opus est in re manifesta testibus ullis,
 Testibus hinc quanquam nec mea verba carent.
 Unus erat Burgratus, eritque Micocius alter,
 Testis Pombergus tertius esse potest.
 Quos oratores à Chatto & Saxone missos,
 Splendida jam nostri principis aula fovet.
 Misimus ecce tibi versus ex tempore natos,
 Delicias Musæ quæso remitte tuæ.

Ad Antonium Denegum, Equitem.

Antoni, eximios qui flores inter amicos,
 Quos dedit Henrici regia clara mihi :
 Te mea contendit justis celebrare Camœna
 Laudibus, & nomen tollere ad astra tuum.
 In teneris annis juncti conviximus ambo,
 Qua docuit tersus Lillius ipse schola.
 O quoties audita mihi tua verba ferebant
 Assiduosque jocos, assiduosque sales !
 Ingenio nec te quisquam felicior acri,
 Perpetuusque tuo fluxit ab ore lepos.
 Tum desiderio captus peregrina videndi,
 Acceleras votum, duxque Briennus erat.
 Cognitioque tibi linguarum hinc floruit alta,
 Perplacuitque oculis Gallica terra tuis.

Fig. 93.

Senferat

Senferat hoc regum qui prudentissimus unus,
 Te famulum fautor constituitque suum.
 Quanta apud illum sit tua nunc vel gratia flagrans,
 Testatur resonis aula canora modis.
 Illa quidem ut sileat, sum testis certior ipse :
 Commendas regi munera nostra tuo.
 Hinc me conspicuo collustrat lumine Phœbus,
 Promovet & causam gratia blanda meam.
 Quas tibi nunc referam pro tali pectore grates ?
 Dicêris Musæ gloria magna meæ.

De Gallofrido Chaucero.

QUUM vivum teres Atticus lepôrem
 Invenisset, & undecunque Græcam
 Linguam perpoliisset, insolenter
 Audebat reliquos, rudes vocare.
 Cujus judicium impiger Quirinus
 Intenso studio sequens, Latinum
 Sermonem quoque reddidit venustum,
 Et cum Græco, alios rudes vocavit.
 At quanto mihi rectius videtur
 Fecisse officium suum disertus
 Chaucerus, brevitate primus apta
 Linguam qnî patriam redegit illam
 In formam, ut Venere & lepôre multo,
 Ut multo sale, gratiâque multa,
 Luceret, velut hesperus minora
 Inter sidera ? nec tamen superbus
 Linguæ barbariem exprobravit ulli
 Genti : tam facilis fuit, benignusque.
 Ergo vos juvenes manu Britanni
 Læta spargite nunc rosas suâve
 Spirantes, violasque molliores :
 Et vestro date candido poëtæ
 Formosam ex hedera citi coronam.

Pag. 94.

Ad Richardum Maurifonum, Equitem.

TRADIDIT Iſiacis tua carmina candidus hospes,
 Herœum justo quæ pede facta canunt.
 Judiciumque meum quærebat sedulus idem,
 Ascribens Musis non tribuenda meis.
 Hæc cui pauca quidem dixi pro tempore : “ non sum
 “ Inter Aristarchos dignus habere locum.”
 Quin alacri potius testabar gaudia vultu,
 Ansam me numeris forte dedisse tuis.
 Unde quod ipse rudi cecinissem carmine, quodque
 Scripsissem, irato terque quaterque Deo :

Tu

Tu melicis plenus numeris & Apolline plenus
 Cantares, hederæ præripesque decus.
 Sic amet Henricus doctos (tua munera) libros
 Octavus, nostri maximus orbis honor.
 Perpetuo certa nostram superare canendo
 Musam, grandisonæ quæ minus apta tubæ est.

Promissis dives.

Reddere si quenquam ditem promissa valerent,
 Attalicas locus noster haberet opes.

Ad Tho: Danetium.

Candide nostrarum Musarum præco Daneti,
 Qui veteris secli tempora docta refers:
 Dispeream si non tam sis mihi charus, ut ullo
 Nil prorsus possit charius esse modo.
 Cujus & indicium monstrabo paratus amoris,
 Obtulerit quoties se tua causa mihi.
 Interea nostrum hoc, quod nec leve munus, amice,
 Imparibus capias carmina mista sonis.
 Carmina, quæ Phœbo doctisque faventibus, olim
 Ausonii venient forsan ad ora chori,
 Et tua servabunt florentia nomina, libris
 Ille meis genius si modo fautor erit.

Pag. 95.

Ad Thomam Caium.

Caius, imperii dum gloria floruit ampli,
 Inter Romanos nobile nomen erat.
 Magnificumque refert quiddam vox illa castra,
 Ausonii sic me perdocuere patres.
 Tu per se clarum contendis reddere nomen
 Clarius, eloquio iudicioque nitens.
 Tu celebras sophiæ mysteria magna severæ,
 Et colis Aonii lumina clara gregis.
 Tuque laboranteis Musas, qua nescio clade,
 Erigis atque levas, subsidiumque refers.
 Si nunc præstiteris deducto temporis usque
 Cursu te talem, parta corona tibi est.

Ad D. Eduardum Phyttonum, illustrem Equ:

Ergit insignes volucris Junonia plumas,
 Auricomus medio quum nitet axe Deus.
 Spectat opes hinc inde suas, spectando tumescit,
 Postponens formæ cetera quæque suæ;
 Donec ad incurvos ungues desceat ocellos,
 Inque suum recidunt lumina picta locum.
 Exemplum cunctis est hoc, Phyttone, notandum,
 Et certe est multis utile nominibus:

TOM. V.

U

Elaui

Elati ut fastum deponant pectoris omnes,
Quum spectant terræ debita membra putri.

De Georgio Daio, Episc: Ceicasteren:

DAius est Musis commendatissimus ipsis,
Nec calamo felix indiget ille meo.
Attamen hic cupio veteris meminisse sodalis,
Ingenuum juveni quem mihi Granta dedit.
Præcipue quum sit talis, qualem utraque Pallas
Approbat, & melicis tollit ad astra logis.
Et quum sit talis, qualem Suadela Charisque
Certarunt mammis supposuisse suis.
Non loquar ulterius quicquam : virtutibus ejus
Impense eximiis languet avena mea.

Pag. 96.

In effigiem Eadueardi principis incomparabilis.

INtentis quoties oculis vultumque coloremque
Aspicio lætum, dive Edoarde, tuum :
Expressam toties videor mihi cernere formam
Magnanimi patris, quo nitet ore, tui.

Ad D. Audoenum, medicum Regium.

MUSIS Isiacis, Audæne, notus
Es, quas tu recolis severiori
Intentus studio frequenter illo,
Fruustum hinc inde refers opimiorum :
Naturæ excutiens potentioris
Vel mysteria magna, quæ, favente
Illustri sophia, tuo labore
Nunc pulsas tenebris nitent serenum.
Hinc & tu medicam celebris artem
Exerces : nivea manu volumen
Antiqui Hippocratis ratum, ac Galeni
Versas conspicui libros probatos.
Hæc persensit apex decusque regum
Henricus, statuitque te venusti
Eduardi medicum, deinde & almæ
Reginæ Catarinulæ, sibi que.
Vivat Nestoreos valens at ille
Annos, præsidium tuum, meumque.

Ad Eadueardum Northæum, Equitem.

DOCTORUM merito generosa caterva virorum
Me plane ingratum diceret atque rudem,
Si mihi cessaret calamus cunctator iniquus,
Nec justas laudes scriberet ille tuas.
Inclyta Londinum urbs genuit nos sidere fausto,
Imbibimus læti litterulasque simul,

Tu puero in studiis mihi conjunctissimus: ipsos
 Suspexi mores, ingeniumque tuum.
 Et me felicem, fortunatumque putabam,
 Te socium nactus, præsidiumque mihi.
 A Superis petii supplex, votoque favebant,
 Nos ut perpetuus cresceret inter amor.
 Causidici tu jura fori celebrare parabas,
 Applausit studiis Granta beata meis.
 Tempore sic longo disjuncta ita corpora nostra:
 Præsentes animi convaluere tamen.
 Confectis studiis affulsit lætior hora,
 Disjunctos rursus quæ sociare queat.
 Quid nunc commemorem, quo tu candore beâsti
 Exiguas Musas, vel sine fine, meas?
 Hactenus à te nil petii, quod non tuus in me
 Contulerit promptus munificusque favor.
 Testis erat factorum erga me Tucca tuorum,
 Legius, & testis, noster amicus erat.
 Coxius & superest æterno carmine dignus,
 Te qui patronum prædicat esse meum.
 Pingere si possem, vivisque coloribus uti,
 Effigiem exprimeret dextera nostra tuam.
 Splenderesque foro medio, velut hesperus alter,
 Signaque justitiæ conspiciendâ dares.
 Hanc ego quum nequeam præstare venustius artem,
 Id faciam certe quod mea cura monet.
 Nempe ut posteritas noscat, ferique nepotes,
 Virtutes semper me coluisse tuas.

Ad Henr: 8. regem.

Quinti nunc opera loquens Latine
 Dictys Septimii venit, rogatque,
 Princeps maxime, ut erutum duelli
 In lucem Priamæii libellum
 Verses, qui referet tibi tuorum
 Virtutes celeberrimas avorum.

*Ad Guilielmum Henricum, nobilissimum
 Comitem Ostrofaxonum.*

Pag. 98.

ME tua nobilitas, qua non illustrior ulla,
 Provocat ad cytharam, clarisonumque melos.
 Perge favere tuas laudes, Gulielme, canenti
 Vati, quo certe nomine major eris.
 Te genuit scitum borealis Avonia, tellus
 Eximie omnigena fertilitate scatens.
 Teque adolescentem facundo Pindarus ore;
 Ingenuum docuit verba Latina loqui.

Mellifluos modulos quisquis fuit ille deorum
 Qui te perdocuit contremulosque tonos,
 A te discipulo præconia lucida sumpsit,
 Cujus concentus pulsat utrumque polum,
 Crediderim Phœbum sic te instruxisse canorum,
 Carmina tam melicis concinis usque sonis.
 Non te convincit fama celeberrimus Orpheus,
 Ut nec Arionæ stamina læta lyræ.
 Nec te convincit resonis philomela querelis,
 Nec qui, quum moritur, concinit albus olor.
 Fulmineo caderet quum fracta Bononia bello,
 Et Morinos premerent Martia tela truces,
 Talia personuit dulci tua cantio voce,
 Qualia vel Musæ concinuisse velint.
 Non meliora quidem Dantes dedit inclytus ille,
 Aut qui Petrarchæ nomine notus erat.
 Sed neque Chaucerus resonanti musicus ore,
 Aut meus, arguta voce, Viatus, amor.
 Sæpe es doctorum numeros laudare suetus,
 Emeritis tribuens præmia digna viris.
 Denique tu punctum facile hic sic omne tulisti,
 Impar ut videar laudibus esse tuis.

Ad Helium Eobanum Hesium.

Reg. 99.

EXiguos elegos nuper transmisimus ad te,
 Cultorem Phœbi Castaliique chori.
 Reddita nulla tamen nobis pervenit ab Hesso
 Littera, quæ posset grata referre vices.
 Provocat en iterum calamos Burgratus ineptos,
 Da veniam nugis, magne poëta, meis.

Ad Georgium Ferrarium.

SI modo Verlamum, vetus urbs victoribus olim
 Cognita Romanis, tota niteret ovans :
 Te niveis certe insigniret grata lapillis,
 Texeret ac facili florea sertâ manu :
 Queis tua congaudens redimirct tempora festa
 Quod Musas deamet, Castaliumque gregem.
 Concidit antiquæ sed gloria funditus urbis,
 Albani fanum quod reparavit opus.
 Fortunæ scandens alta ad fastigia summæ,
 Cromuellus sibi te vir catus asseruit.
 Deinde animo leges patrias evolvis, & illis
 Sedulus infervis, causidicoque foro,
 Patronum veterem repetis patronus & ipse,
 Ac lepidis dictis lætitiæque studes.

Gloria

Gloria at illius cecidit, magnamque ruinam
 Passa est : sic versat fors male fida rotas.
 Aulica vita tibi placuit, mox regia magni
 Te Henrici gremio foverat ampla suo.
 Horrida bella sonant, Martis foetura coruscat,
 Et Scotti & Morini tela cruenta vibrant.
 Fortior occurris, gladio clypeoque resumpto,
 Bellator prodis Martius, atque minax.
 Vidisti Scottos victor Morinosque fugatos,
 Et patuit virtus amplior inde tua.
 Perge, ut coepisti, magnum te ostendere factis
 Ferrari, & nostro carmine major eris.

Ad Guilielmum Pagettium, Henrico oët: Regi à secretis.

Illustrare tuum, Pagetti candide, nomen
 Percupio, niveis & celebrare notis.
 Lucidus aspiret Phœbus mihi grata canenti,
 Inceptum facilis promoveatque meum.
 Sic ego magnificum potero deducere carmen,
 Et tua per resonos dicere facta modos.
 Sentio nunc venisse Deum : viresque ministrat,
 Perscribam laudes ingeniose tuas.
 Te puerum in lucem Londinum protulit almam,
 Est urbs hæc eadem, patria clara mihi.
 In qua tu studiis operam cum fruge dedisti,
 Sed nec ego à studiis tunc alienus eram.
 Grammatici enituit quo tempore gloria Lilli,
 Notior ille tibi, notior ille mihi.
 Cujus tu partes fautor, certante Gonello,
 Tutatus calamo es, non sine laude, tuo.
 Interea excrevit vitæ maturior ætas,
 Atque puellares præteriere dies.
 Ecce petis vivos fontes, Grantana fluenta,
 Nectareoque rigas labra liquore tua.
 Ast ego præcessi : nec segniter ipse secutus
 Vicisti fortis munera parva meæ.
 Tu Gardineri petiisti testæ, disert
 Eloquii sedem, Pierique chori.
 Sors vel ad obstreperos me duxit iniqua sophistas,
 Tale quidem potui non ego ferre jugum.
 Suffugio quodam sed honesto Gallica regna
 Invisi, schola qua Parthiisana viget.
 Quo magnis & tu properasti passibus, ardens
 Linguarum nitida cognitione frui.
 Confecta tandem causa feliciter omni,
 Tu patriam repetis civis amicus humum.

Gardinerum

Pag. 1046

Gardinerum etiam recolis de more patronum :

Uritislegi & nomina chara tibi.

Per quos cœpisti commendatissimus esse

Henrico Regi, nobilibusque viris.

Scriba Palatinas coluisti hinc sedulus ædes,

Exercens calamos dexteritate nova.

Pag. 101.

Quo tibi conjuncta est Presdunia tempore virgo;

Qualis in æthereis Cynthia vecta rotis.

Felicem quæ te generosa prole parentem

Reddidit, & casto prænitet usque thoro.

Principis arrisit tandem tibi gratia flagrans;

Legati ac Gallum munere functus adis.

Deinde & Cæsaream fortunatissimus aulam

Prudens orator conspicuusque petis.

Affulsere tuis meritis hinc præmia digna :

Ditescis, cumulos possidet arca suos.

Tantum est munifico domino servire : beavit

Te Rex, excelso constituitque loco.

Hic ego pro veteri vel consuetudine nostra;

Optarem studiis proximus esse tuis,

Ni tuus atque meus cultor Masonius ille

Jam persuasisset, me satis esset tuum:

Addidit hoc etiam, per me te velle videre;

Quæ Burgiduni gloria, fama, decus.

Talia siqua juvant, possum describere ad unguem;

Oppidum & antiquis irradiare notis.

Insignia Regia.

Circulus imperii vastum qui circinat orbem;

Atque coronato collucet vertice celsus,

Excolit Henrici multis insignia votis ;

Magnanimos illos noctuque diuque leones,

Eximie & vernos candentia lilia flores.

Quid sibi vult lauri, quid olivæ festa corona ?

Illa suum Phœbum, colit hæc fecunda Minervam:

Insignia Janæ Reginae.

Phoenix nuper eram venusta pennis;

Ortum non Arabes mihi dedere;

Sed gens clara quidem Severiana :

Henricum colui serena solem,

Pullum cui facilis meum sacravi,

Fausto & sidere prænitente natum:

Pag. 102.

Rosarum unio.

Rettulit illa dies Angiis spectata salutem,

Qua rosa purpureis candida juncta rosis:

Cataractæ,

Cataracta, Ducum Somersetensium symbolum gentilitium.

HÆC cataracta, Ducis, fulvo quæ prænitet auro,
Somurotrigum tessera nota fuit.

Lilia.

Lilia quis nescit cœlo demissa supremo,
Imperio Henrici succubuisse sui?

Pluma, Principis Eduardi Insigne.

Candida gemmiferæ cultrix hæc Pluma coronæ,
Principis Eduardi tollit ad astra caput.

Ad Gualterum Heueddum, Ciceronianum.

Heueddune tibi favet caterva
(Grantæ fluminis accola) erudita,
In ripis puer ipse cujus olim
Læto pectore lusitare suevi,
Et cannas refecare concinentes
Quum flaret Zephyri faventis aura.
Tu Marco bene Tullio diserto
Cura sollicita faves benignus,
Dicendi genus illius colisque
Facundum, teres, elegans, venustum,
Tersum, conspicuum, fluens, amœnum,
Elimatum etiam, & suis decore
Pictum floribus undecumque vernis
Illis usque adeo, ut nitente quadam
Majestate styli Atticum leporem
Græcis fontibus exprimas petitum.
Felicem puto te beatulumque,
Hæc qui sic meditaris, ut perornes
Tam doctis studiis tibi faventem
Grantam, cujus amor mihi profecto
Tantum crescit, opaca prævirensque
Quantum vere novo illa alumna Phœbi
Laurus vimina subjicit tenella.
Inceptis igitur tuis secundis
Vela extende manu valentiori:
Ventus mox aderit Favoniusque:
Tu portum iuvenies, tibi paratum
Optatumque, ubi commode quiescas.

*Ad Thomam Uriteslegum Tichosfeldensem,
Anglia Archigrammateum.*

PHœbus adest, Musisque novem comitatus amœnis
Secum lætitiæ signa serena refert.
Ac me subtristem solatur carmine tali,
Quale vel Aoniis concinit ille jugis.

Fig. 109.

Tg

Te decet imperio nostro parere, sorores
 Suavifonas istas suspicere atque meas,
 Uriteslegum, titulis & nomine clarum,
 Extolles dignis, me monitore, notis.
 Ingenium cujus, mores, virtusque modesta,
 Judicio semper sic placuere meo,
 Ut terris dignum, vel cœlo rectius, illum
 Optârim comitem perpetuum esse mihi.
 Nolo tamen radium talem subducere terræ,
 Fulgeat, obscuris restituatque diem.
 Imperium hoc nostrum vates extende canore,
 Ne timeas : vires, eloquiumque dabo.
 Dixerat : applausum resonando dedere Camœnæ,
 Et subito sedes reppetiere suas.
 Impulerit quo nos, Uriteslege beate,
 Imperium Clarii, certior ipse vides.
 Tu, quoniam juvenis mihi vel percognitus olim,
 Aspira, & cœptis inclyte plaude meis.
 Est Dens in nobis, agitante calescimus illo,
 Ardor & inde mihi dicere facta tua.
 Urbs mea Londinum genuit te clara puellum,
 Et tuus in dubie nobilis inde pater.
 A teneris annis coluisti pectore toto
 Musas, sic Geniis jusserat ipse bonus.
 Argutæ resonos nervos testudinis apta
 Curâsti eximie sollicitare manu.
 Et Fortuna parens sic te promovit alumnum
 Illa suum, ut medio lux tua nota foro.
 Grantannaque scholas petiisti sidere fausto,
 Gardinerus erat fautor & ille tibi.
 Uroque Vicanum te docta caterva vocabat,
 Contulit hoc nomen functio clara patris.
 Forma venusta quidem tua sic in fronte reluxit,
 Auricomus vertex sic nituitque tuus,
 Lumen & ingenii tibi sic affulsit acuti,
 Tum virtus sic te condecoravit ovans,
 Unus multorum certe sis visus ut instar :
 Tu mihi mel fragrans delictumque merum.
 Quid nunc commemorem, quo te Comœdia Plauti
 Accepit plausu, miles & ille tumens ?
 Si mihi judicium solidum perfloruit unquam,
 Aures si aut oculi prævalere mei,
 Dispeream si non fueris tam lucidus actor,
 Quam qui maxime, & hic dicere vera libet ;
 Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora gerebat.
 Sic quoque personavit, - quisquis & ille fuit,

Ut dici possit, Romani cura theatri,
 Atque operis pretium rettulit omne sui.
 Gardinerus, homo fortunas natus ad amplas,
 Se Voluesego consecrat atque dicat.
 Maxima tu spirans, Grantana sorte relicta,
 Principis Henrici splendida tecta petis.
 Thesaurosque manu nocturna, sæpe diurna
 Versas, & curis prospicis usque tuis.
 Pecchamus hæc cernens, sic ora resolvit amicus,
 Judicio crescet candidus iste meo.
 Legati munus tum Gardinerus obibat,
 Te comitem lateri junxerat atque suo.
 Hinc crevit magnis certa experientia rebus,
 Et fama enituit latius inde tua.
 Cromwellusque potens sic delectatus amœno est
 Flore tui ingenii & dexteritate rata,
 Ut te crediderit naturæ dona sagacis
 Haussisse ex Sophiæ fontibus irriguis.
 Senserat hæc princeps, quo non cordatior alter,
 Hinc te sublimi collocat inque gradu.
 Orator celebris Batavos, Belgasque potenteis
 Dum petis, eximie munere functus, ovas.
 Cæsaris inde tibi soror ac Regina beata
 Plausit, & officium comprobat omne tuum,
 Floreat Henricus, regni tutela Britanni,
 Qui te pro meritis extulit usque tuis.
 Imperio Phœbi monitus hæc qualiacunque
 Carmina personui : vive, valeque diu.

Pag. 105.

In Richardum Crokum, calumniatorem.

ME fatuum Crokus fatuorum maximus ille,
 Imperio quodam prædicat esse suo.
 Ut sim, me furæ non torquent : illius urgent
 Clade Mathematicum nocte dieque caput.

In fronte libelli, cui titulus, Genethliacon.

TArdius in lucem charissime prodeo lector,
 Causa fuit Domini languida Musa mei.
 Da facilis veniam justa ratione petenti,
 Et tibi decedet conditione nihil.
 Exeo nunc multo limatior, atque Britannis
 Primus ego antiquum reddere curo decus.

Insignia Eadueardi principis.

Festa coronatæ sunt hæc insignia Plumæ
 Principis Eduardi, divino numine cujus
 Splendor, honos, tituli, nomen, laudesque manebunt,

Pag. 106

Tom. V.

X

Dum

Dum nivei liquido gaudebunt flumine cygni,
Lactea dumque hortis nascentur lilia cultis.

Pluma Eadueardum principem alloquitur.

Adfum, candidior Princeps nive, lacte, ligustro,
Imperiique tui læta subibo jugum.
Paciferam dextra quoties gestabis olivam,
Pileolo stabo conspicienda tuo.
Impleat optato Zephyrus mea carbasia vento,
Sole sub ardenti tædia nulla feres.
Inclyta si laurus te forte ad bella vocârit,
In galeæ cono stabo superba tuæ.
Unica nobilium puerorum gloria, Princeps,
Vivas : perpetuum tu mihi numen eris.

Allusio ad etymon nominis Eadueard.

Quisquis Eaduerdum Romano expresserit ore,
Custodem fidei dixerit esse sacræ.
Hoc ego crediderim puero feliciter orto
A superis nomen cœlitus esse datum.
Est pater antiquæ fidei defensor amicus,
Degener & nullo tempore natus erit.

Applausus H. 8.

VI V E pater patriæ, rex invictissime : vivat
Ascaniusque tuus, phœnicis filius albæ.

Ad D. Guilielmum Seifillium.

DIcêris merito gallinæ filius albæ,
Sic te suspiciunt fata secunda suum.
Non modo suspiciunt, commendant rectius almo
Te Phœbo torum, Pierioque choro.
Provenit inde quidem successus lætus, & ille,
Qui tibi promittit præmia digna cedro.
Candidus erudit noster te Chæcus amicus,
Chæcus Cecropii gloria prima gregis.
Cognitione nites linguæ exuberante Pelasgæ,
Et misces Græcis verba Latina sonis.
Invigilas studiis felix noctesque diesque,
Sic quoque per musas parta coronâ tibi :
Illa dies niveo est semper signanda lapillo,
Quæ tibi Milaredam junxit amore pari.
Femina nulla magis doctas amplectitur artes,
Græcula te Græcum diligit illa suum.
Illa tibi vitis, tuque ulmus candidus illi,
Conjugio fausto gaudet uterque suo.
Vivite felices, Musarum cura perennis
Vos servet, summo constituatque loco,

Ad D. Harlegum.

Virtutes animi sic te redimire videntur,
 Ut redimit festum verna corona caput.
 Deposcunt igitur dignas sua præmia laudes,
 Præmia in æternis conspicienda libris.
 Fonte caballino si quando labella rigâssent,
 Virtutes alacer tollerem ad astra sacras,
 Et te virtutis cultorem, Harlege, probatum
 Laudaret refomis hæc mea Musa modis.
 Repit humi tenuis, metuens & subsidet imo,
 (Absint ut vires) officiosa tamen.
 Nomine quo, strictim laudes attinget amica
 Qualiscunque tuas, fila canora movens.
 Omne genus sophiæ gustâsti pervigil, atque
 Hausisti eloquii vina fluenta pii.
 Tu quoque facundi Ciceronis magnus amator :
 Et tibi majestas Virgiliana placet.
 Profluviumque colis Nasonis, versibus unde
 Illius assurgis gratior eximiis.
 Nulla poetarum veterum monumenta supersunt,
 Florigero es quorum non spatiat ager.
 Hinc vates celebrer, lepidus, multumque venustus,
 Concinis argutis carmina læta sonis.
 Posteritati quæ te vel feliciter omni
 Commendent, nomen percelebrentque tuum.
 Ecce suum officium mea præstitit omne Cameena,
 Applausumque tuum vendicat illa sibi.

Fig. 108.

Ad Richardum Godericium.

Magnificum retines, Goderici candide, nomen,
 Quod vel Saxonicum recte idioma probat.
 Sic Bonus ac Dives dicêris jure Latino :
 Moribus hoc nomen convenit omne tuis.
 Nominis illa tuî tam bella notatio non te
 Constituit ditem, constituitve bonum.
 Splendida felicem te virtus reddidit una :
 Macste hac virtute, & dona beata feres :
 Causidito sic fama foro tua, lausque nitebit,
 Et te patronum percolet ipse cliens.
 Nec sic contentus virtuti imponere finem,
 Suspice doctrinæ lumina clara piæ.
 Illa tuas possunt ad cælum tollere laudes,
 Te quoque per niveas condecorare notas.

X. 2

Prose.

Prosopopœia Bononia expugnata.

ME Gessoriacum veteres dixere coloni,
 Raraque sors nostræ nobilitatis erat :
 Ast ubi Cæsareos subiissem victa triumphos,
 Romanas acies, imperiique jugum ;
 Crevit ab Italica mihi voce Bononia nomen,
 Littora qua Morinûm turba refracta colit.
 O quories cladem, & sum magnas passa ruinas !
 Me Francus domuit, Danus & Anglus atrox.
 Romani valeant, Franci, Danique valete,
 Anglus erit vitæ spesque salusque meæ.
 Concussit (fateor) duro mea mœnia bello,
 Pectoris & medio viscera rupta mihi.
 Non secus ac terræ cum motu volvitur Ossa,
 Horrisonis crepitans dissilientque minis.
 Quid tum ? restituit mihi culmina Martius heros
 Henricus, Regum gloria, palma, decus.
 Nunc ego vicino discam servire Britanno,
 Et Rutupina frequens littora nota petam.
 Vos fugite interea Galli, nam fulminat Anglus,
 Victor & iratus fortia tela quatit.
 Gallia quid speres ? fidei defensor avitæ
 Imperium repetit fortiter omne suum.

Pag. 109.

Henricum oct. victorem Bononia alloquitur.

ROmani rerum domini Rutupina petentes
 Littora, trajectus me coluere ducem.
 Quid mihi cum victis Romanis ? palma, Britanne,
 Incluta me totam vendicat illa tua.
 Officiumque meum (quod Gallo displicet) omne
 In tua transfudit nomina celsa lubens.
 Floreat æternum felix victoria patris,
 Filius Eduardus sustineatque parem.

*In fronte libelli, cui titulus, Bononia Gallomastix.**Bononia lectores alloquitur.*

GAllica tota fui, nunc sorte, Britannica, Martia,
 Perplacet eximium conjugiumque mihi.
 Audiat applausus vestros Octavius ille
 Victor, iô vivat, dicite, vivat iô.

Ad Henricum Collinum.

Felicem genuit te Atrebatum patria felix,
 Quo vel pervenit Cæsar & ipse potens.
 Isis inde Vadum dulcem te fovit alumnus,
 Urbs antiqua, decens, docta, venusta, nitens.

Et

Et te perdocuit linguam bene candida utramque,
 Unde tibi solide gloria parta fuit.
 Senferat hæc seniorque tuus fraterculus ille
 Ingenii & cernens lucida signa tui,
 Ad studia intentus se totum vertit amœna,
 Esse tui similis sollicitæque cupit.
 Frugiferi tandem laus floruit alta laboris,
 Et meruit doctos inter habere locum.
 Vos in amore pares studiis contendite magnis
 Fratres, doctrinæ ut luceat almus honor.

Pag. 110.

Ad Jo. Ponetum, virum in utraque lingua eruditiss:

Absentem toties tuum
 Qui clavis resonans undique laudibus
 Lelandum, facilis mihi
 Commonstras animi signa nitentia,
 Et mores niveos simul.
 Quos verbis modo si pingere pluribus
 Vellem, dicere non ego
 Aut tu audire quidem hoc tempore commode
 Posses. Interea ne videar tibi
 Spectati officii mei
 Erga te solidum forsitan immemor,
 Grates en referam libens :
 Sic, Ponete, jubet nostra Camœnula.
 Me quod magnifice tuis
 Verbis extuleris, immeritum tamen :
 Jure nam liquido mihi
 (Ni verum pigeat dicere cognitum)
 Non certe potero probus
 Qualem tu tribuis candide gloriam
 Salva agnoscere fronte nunc.
 Novi quam vehemens Rhetor amiculi
 In caussa eniteas tui.
 Indulges nimium : sed mea longius
 Ne te verba trahant, loquar
 Hic quid veridico pectore sentiam.
 Lætor non mediocriter
 Hoc candore tuæ mentis : & integras
 Laudes quas tribuis mihi
 Contentus refero nam tibi splendido.

Ad Georgium Henedrigum.

Pag. 111.

Tama tibi applaudit fluvius, facunde Georgi,
 Natalemque tuum percolit ille diem.

Qua

J. LELANDI ANTIQUARII

Qua patet oppidulum famaue foroque reuidens,
 Quod capit illimi nomen ab aene suum.
 Lucidus utque sis totus, contendit amicus
 Isiden hinc fratrem conciliare tibi.
 Tu nunc fluminibus me confutore secundis
 Utere: fortunæ fors erit ampla tuz.
 Isidis inque vado doctas alacerrimas artes
 Extende, & meritis præmia digna feres.
 Scripsisti juvenis multa cum laude libellos,
 Qui Regi eximie perplacere meo.
 Ede igitur coctos annis maturior illos,
 Affurget Musis docta caterva tuis.

Inscriptiones murorum Castrî fani Maudisi.

Imperio Henrici naves submitte vela.

*Ad invictissimum regem Henricum octavum,
 ut classem in Gallos promoveat.*

Perge precor Zephyris Princeps dare vela secundis,
 Hoc pater Oceanus, Neptunus poscit & ipse,
 Nereidumque chorus. Victoria læta triumphos
 Promittit summos, pretium immortale laboris
 Macte animo victor felix: hæc itur ad astra.

Ad Jacobum Botlerum.

TE Maridunenses, facunda caterva, celebrant,
 Qua Charis Isiacas vitreus intrat aquas.
 Tu Maridunenses merito recolisque disertos,
 Officii grata sedulitate pii.
 Crescit amor, doctas virtus extendit & artes:
 Eximie hac totus tu quoque parte nites.
 Incrementa videns lætus Camerarius ampla,
 Vir probus & medicus regius, arte vicens:
 Te sic munificus fusc exornavit amicus,
 Ut tua principibus cognita fama viris,
 Undique luceret: tandem hoc, velut omine, tactus
 Splendore, Italiam non sine laude petis.
 Unde tibi accrevit titulo virtutis honesto
 Nomen victurum, conspicuumque decus.
 Naturas ubi tu rerum fontesque perennis
 Irriguos sophiæ dexteritate jugi
 Excussisti alacer, iustum pretiumque tulisti,
 Artibus ingenuis eloquioque valens.
 Sidera te in patriam revocabant fausta serenam;
 Occurris lætus, deliciasque refers,

Quales

Quales exhibuit pleno cum copia cornu,
Ostentans flores, dona beata, suos.
Italiam repetis suscepto munere felix,
Tempore quo visa est regia Roma tibi.
Inde domum rediens Henrico gratior esse
Regi incepisti munificoque tuo.
Mox à secretis Reginæ doctior almæ
Es designatus : functio grata placet.
Nuncius hinc ad Germanos transmissus amicos,
Imperium complēs principis omne tui.
Hæc me cantantem sic Musa est candida odorta,
Consona versiculis talibus ora movens :
“ Te memorem officii collaudo terque quaterque,
“ Qui sic Botlerum concinis usque tuum.
“ Judicio nostro est hederis dignissimus ipsis,
“ Præmia quæ vatū conspicienda virent.

F I N I S.

ILLUSTRUM
ALIQVOT ANGLORVM
ENCOMIA.

A THOMA NEWTONO,
Cestreshyrio, successivis horulis exarata.



L O N D I N I
Apud Thomam Orwinum,
1589.

Pag. 114.

Ad longe bonoratissimum Herôa, D. Henricum, Darbiæ Comitem, Baronem Strangicum, Monæ insulæ Regulum, inclytissimæ Periscelidis militem, Dominum suum omni observantia colendum.



UI titulis clares propriis, qui stemmate avito

Fulges, qui vera nobilitate nites :
Qui patriæ charus, Reginæ charus,
amicis

Charus, & Aönio charus ubiq; gregi:
Ista tibi tenui contexta poemata plectro
Accipe quæso hilari Darbice fronte
Comes.

Quam tibi, non ulli debentur iustius,
ipsis

Quod Cestreshyris nata fuere plagis.
Illa tuæ fidei regio est commissa, tuoque,
Præside Regina, subjacet imperio.
Impulit hæc ratio, regionis me ejus alumnum,
Qualiacunque mea hæc metra sacrare tibi.

Ad illustrissimum, summaque spei Dominum, Ferdinandum Stanlaum, Dominum Strangaum, inclytiss. Comitum Darbiensis F. heredem.

DEVincire tuos tibi, Ferdinande, Britannos
Si cupis infictæ glutine amicitiaë,
Herôa si mente velis ter magnus haberi,
Et cunctis gratus vivere ubique loci :
Sint imitanda tibi celsi vestigia patris,
Quo nil nobilius terra Britannia tulit.

Pag. 115.

Ad maxime reverendum in Christo patrem, D. Joannem Whitgiftum, Archiepiscopum Dorovænicum, totius Angliæ Primatem & Metropolitanum.

QUI populo instillas nectâr cœleste, gubergans
Commissum rara dexteritate gregem
Contortos Stygii griphos Cacodæmonis, arte
Qui solida retegis (maxime præsul) aua.

Sic

Sic λευκοδῶρον te præstas, nomine, reque :
 Capdorem gestans ore, animo, ingenio.
 O utinam hæc plures tales produceret ætas.
 Non ita ineptiret fæx male sana virum.

*Ad reverendiss. D. Joannem Piersum,
 Archiepiscopum Isurovicanum.*

Uxellum nuper te vidit, Perse, Decanum :
 Pontificem vidit Rossâ deinde suum,
 Postea pontificem te læta Severia doctum
 Excipit, & vigilem fovit amica patrem.
 Principis Elisaberæ Eleemosynarius inde,
 Munia honorifice tradita fidus obis.
 Ad summa eveetus titulorum culmina sensim,
 Præmia, virtutem quæ comitentur, habes.
 Nunc autem ad rigidos te confers, Perse, Brigantes,
 Isurovicani præsul amande gregis.
 Det Deus, his præsis multos feliciter annos,
 Tam cohibendo malos, quam resovendo bonos.

*De reditu magnanimi Equitis D. Francisci Draki,
 post triennalem ejus navigationem.*

Ad D. Joannem Ælnerum, Episcopum Londinensem.

QUI Gama, Vesputius, Cortesius, Haitho, Columbus,
 Qui Venetus, Pinzon, Vertomanus, atque Thevetus,
 Quique Magellanus, Nunnus, Tiphisque Britannum,
 Franciscus rediit Drakus Neptunia proles
 Orbes ille alios, alio sub sole jacentes,
 Ac terras alio positas sub sidere vidit.

Ille Novam Albionem primus patefecit, ubi illum
 Cui regem indigenæ communi voce salutant.

Pag. 116.

A Chili australem regionem (quam Elizabetham
 Dixit) adinvenit: gnavus virtute Moluccas
 Herculeâ intravit, prope America regna Giloli.
 Atque inibi à Rege & Satrapis splendentibus ostro,
 Hospitio excipitur, magno & decoratur honore.

Post, ubi Signiferum Sol ter peragrasset amœnus,
 (Hoc ipatio terrarum circumnavigat orbem)
 Post terræ pelagique minas, post mille pericla,
 Tristitia charorum post plurima funera amicum,
 Et varios casus, patrios repetisse Penates
 Visus erat, propriosque Lares: Anglisque decorem
 Attulit: applaudunt omnes, reducemque salutant:
 Magnanimumque Ducem mirantur dona ferentem,
 Vellera Phrixææ pretiosa & fulva bidentis.

Inde moræ impatiens longæ, atque ignobilis otii,
 Lintea (Nobilium valida accomitante caterva)

Æoliis iterum commisit carbasa ventis.
 Spagniolamque petens, Ophiræa metalla ferentem,
 Inde reportabat bardi monumenta Domingi.
 Invia Virtuti nulla est via : terror Iberis
 Drakus erat, Latiali & pestis acerba tyranno.
 Frendeat horrendi truculentus janitor Orci,
 Grunniat Aufonius Caiphas, fera sibilet hydra,
 Et conjurati, doleant, in foedera reges.
 Muniâ Drakus obit, (rumpantur ut ilia Codro)
 Anglo digna viro : nec cœptis officit hilum
 Barbarâ sanguibibæ rabies meretricis honestis.
 Mira loquor : multi ante illum freta multa Britannî
 Non sine laude, citis sulcârant falsa carinis,
 Nec tamen hi votis potuere potirier, ipsas
 Nec referare vias pelagi, (fors omnia versat)
 Quamvis mente alta imbuti atque ingentibus ausis.
 Quid Cabotam recitem, vix ulli illa arte secundum ?
 Hugonem quid commemorem Wilibeion ? ipsum aut
 Gilbertum, claris ortos natalibus ? aut quid
 Te, Frobisere, canam, quo nec mage strenuus alter,
 Nec mage syncerus, nec doctior hydrographiæ ?
 Windhame te taceo, te Jenkinsone silebo,
 Haukinum, Cancellorum, quos ulla vetustas,
 Aut cariola dies memori non eximet ævo.
 Candicii laudes & inexpugnabile pectus,
 Virtutesque domique forisque & Martia facta,
 Nostra nequit satis ex merito depingere charta.
 Esse reor rebus fatalia cuncta : quod uni
 Concessum est, alii est divina sorte negatum.
 Fluctivagum multis gazas mare præstat, idemque
 Damnosum multis, madidis spectamus ocellis.
 Drakus at è multis, gallinæ nilius albæ,
 Quem decorat Pithô, quem Suada medulla venustat,
 Quem pia religio, quem Dia modestia adornat,
 Omne felici cuncta incipit, omne fausto
 Perficit, & patriæ servit, vivitque fidelis,
 Colla petulca dumans, & opima trophæa reportans.

*Ad longe nobiliss. virum, D. Gulielmum,
 Marchionem Uintoniensem.*

JEjune plures operosa NEGOTIA tractant,
 OTIA vestra decus (Marchio clare) ferunt,
 Hunc oculis lustrans ELISA BEATA venustis

Librum, quo tantæ luxuriantur opes :
 Laudat opus, laudatque suum Heroïna Dynastam,
 Approbat, exquirat, suspicit, ornat, amat.

Quam

Quam nitide (dicens) succincte & Apolline digne ?

O tali felix Anglia Marchione.

*Ad illustriss. fortiss. que D. Georgium, Comitem
Cumberlandia.*

Sæpe rogor, qualis fuerit Priameus Hector,
Et multis cordi est, facta referre Ducia.

Talis erat, qualis tu Cumberlandicus heros,
Marte, salo, validus : Marte, potensque, solo.

*Ad illustriss. & splendidiss. Herœa, D. Robertum Essexie ac
Eviæ Comitem, Dominum ac herum meum summa ob-
servantia suspiciendum.*

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Quisquis avos, proavos, abavos, atavos, tritavosque
Ordine censabit (clare Roberte) tuos :
Ille quidem totidem Scipiones, totque Camillos
Conspiciet, celsò stemmate progenitos.

Quorum quum titulos habeas & prædia, pergas,
Ut virtus tecum crescat avita simul.

*Ad inclytissimum, rareque indolis & Heroicæ nobilitatis
adolescensulum, D. Gualterum d' Eureux, dicti prænobilis
Roberti d' Eureux, Essexie Comitis, germanum fratrem.*

I Faustis avibus, tua te quo fata vocabunt :

Lætus eas, lætus redeas, lætusque triumphes,
Hostibus indomito furiosis Marte refractis.

Concipiant multi de te spem, facta parentis
Gualteri Gualterus ut ipse imitere probata.

Principi erit gratum hoc, fratrique, atq; omnibus Anglis,
Quum videant talem primævo in flore juventæ,
Grandia moliri, magnisque insistere cœpris.

*Ad inclytiss. D. Joannem Perottum, militem torquatum,
Proregem non ita dudum Hibernicum, nunc vero Reg.
Consiliarium acutiss.*

CLara Jovem agnoscit te tota Loëgria, Solem
Cambria, fulmineum glacialis lœrnia Martem,
Principis aula fover jam te Elisabetica, fidum
Eubulum, rerum columen, Perotte, suarum.

Ad D. Joannem Wolleum, virum doctiss. Consiliarium Reg.

Prospera tunc regnis cuncta eventura, Platonis :

Asseruit quondam pagina docta senis,
Quum vel philosophi regerent, vel philosophia
Addictos foveant, qui diadema tenent.

Ter felix ergo Respublica nostra, superbit
Principe quæ docta, nobiliumque choro,

Qui disciplinas merito amplexantur honore,
Conspicuique nitent Palladis arte sacræ.

Pag. 119.

Inter

Inter quos generose caput Wollæ disertum,
 Exseris, Aönii dux & alumne gregia,
 Cujus judicio mea si stet Musula terfo,
 Curvato recinet pectine grata tibi.

Ad ornatiss. D. Joannem Fortescutum, consiliarium Regineum.

SCutum forte tuis quum sis fulcrumque Britannis,
 Conveniens certe nomen & omen habes.

*Ad ornatiss. virum, Guilielmum Davisonum,
 Regineum Secretarium.*

Tempora læta diu vidisti, tempora dura
 Sensisti, & variis fata inimica modis.
 Elante, resistente tamen fortuna, semper eundem
 Te præstas, fortem scilicet atque pium.
 Macte animo Davisone tuo: sic itur ad astra.
 Præmiolum virtus assolet esse sui.

Ad D. Guilielmum Russellum, Equitem splendidiss. & fortiss.

Ingenium, formam, eloquium, gnavamque juventam,
 Intrepidum pectus, belligerasque manus,
 In te qui non suspiciat, Ruffelle, Choræbo
 Stultior est, media lippit inersque die.
 O pergas rutilam Bedfordis addere lucem,
 Francisci patris facta imitando tui.

*Ad splendidiss. virum, D. Horatium Palavicinum,
 Italum, Equestri dignitate donatum, Gratulatio*

Forte vernanti spatiabar agro,
 Lucida cæli fruiturus aura,
 Quum meas tali Zephyrus susurro
 Perculit aures.

Nuncium apporto tibi quod placebit,
 Palavicinus, decus ô sacrarum
 Dulce Musarum, modo dignitate
 Fulget equestri.

Regia hunc Princeps amat Elisabetha,
 Sceptra quæ regni tenet Anglicani,
 Hunc amant omnes proceres, popellus,
 Atque Toparchæ.

Fælyram sumus igitur canorum,
 Numine & sacri Clarii vocato,
 Audeas lætus sociare nervus
 Carmina festa.

Dixit: & dictis Erato lubenter
 Annuens, frontis nitidæ serenos
 Induit vultus, modulis resolvens
 Talibus ora.

Hæc

Hæc dies felix niveo lapillo
 Digna, & est fertis roseis notanda :
 Palavicinum tituli quod ornet

Nomen equestris.

O precor pars sit minima hæc Horat
 Glorizæ, multis titulisque crescas,
 Vixeris donec Pilli virentes
 Nestoris annos.

*De bellicoso Equite, D. Rogero Williams :
 Ad Eduardum Stapletonum.*

SI vir sit quisquam, Stapleton, animosus & acer,
 Hunc ipsum certe Uiliamsum credo Rogerum.

*Ad eximiam spei pueros, Joannem, Henricum, Ambrosium,
 Georgium, Graios, splendidissimi viri, D. Henrici Graii
 Equitis aurati, Pyrgoiensis, Filios.*

Magnificis splendetis avis, generosa propago :
 Nobilis hinc mater, nobilis inde pater.
 Volvite doctiloquum myrothæcia culta virorum,
 Graia voce loqui discite, & Ausonia.
 Nubant virtutes natalibus : inde decorem
 Addetis vestræ (credite) profapia.

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Ad D. Thomam Gentum, Fisci Reginei Baronem.

Relligio, virtus, pietas, pudor, ac aletheia,
 Exsulat è terris, mobile vulgus ait.
 Fallitur. Eximias nam qui considerat in te
 Dotes, quæ totus (Gente diserte) micas,
 Non tantum has, verum reliquas pulchro ordine Nymphas
 Conspiciet, quæ ornant teque tuamque tribum.
 Esse tui similes sed paucos Anglia deslet,
 Hinc dolor, hinc mœstis mixta querela sonis.

Ad D. Guil. Fletuodum, Rec. Londinensem.

IPSE forem brevibus Gyaris, & carcere dignus,
 Culleolo insutus, si te mea Musa sileret
 Thespiadum Fletuode comes facunde fororum,
 Æqua justitiam trutinas qui lance severam,
 Et Londinigenis jura Anglica rite recludis,
 Fulminea pollens velut alter voce Pericles.

*De Annakibus, sive Chronicis Anglicis, vernaculo
 sermone editis & impressis, 1587.*

GRamine, fluminibus, grege, principe, fruge, metallis,
 Lacte, feris, armis, urbibus, arte, foris.
 Quæ viget ac floret generosa Britannia, quæque
 Obruta pulvereo qualluit ante situ,

Exerit ecce caput, genuinum nacta nitorem,
 Et rutilans fundit cum gravitate jubar.
 Et quod blæsa hominum mutilarat tempore lingua;
 Illud habet rectum, pumice tersa novo.
 Loydus in hac pridem gnarus prolusit arena,
 Lelandus, Prifius, Stous, Holinshedius,
 Lambardus, Morus, Camdenas, Thinnius, Hallus,
 Vocalis, Grafton, Foxius, Harrisonus,
 Lanquettus, Patinus, Cooperus, Roussa, Ponelus,
 Caxtonus, Sprottus, Saxto, Trevisa, Balus,
 Hardingus, Gildas, Stanitherstus, Beda Nevillus,
 Doctaque Flamini lima polivit opus.
 Nec te cane senex, magne ô Parkera, fitebo,
 Cui decus attulerat pontificalis apex.
 Omnibus his merito est laus debita, & optima merces;
 Quod patriæ accendant lumina clara fux,
 Longa dies opus hoc peperit, longæva senectus
 Et libri auctores perbeet, atque librum.

Pag. 122.

Ad præstabiles & insignes viros, Guil. Dethicum, Rob. Cokum, & Edmundum Knightum, primarios Reg. Mai. Faciales, quos vulgo Armorum Reges appellant, ac Curteri, Clarenfii & Norreii titulis insignitos.

SI possem Aônias in carmina ducere Mufas,
 Nomina vestra lubens in celsa palatia cœli,
 Empyreasque domos phalerata voce referrem.
 Vestrum est condignis heroica facta trophæis
 Insignire virum, titulisque ornare decoris.
 Sic exulta solet virtus assurgere: calcar
 Egregie factis hortatrix gloria subdit.

Ad Chr. Oclandum, de Elizabetheide sua.

Fulmine Salmoneus, clava Tyrinthus armis
 Dardanides, Pollux cæstibus, axe Pelops,
 Hippomenes cursu, gladio Veianus, herbis
 Phillirides, Lincens lumine, Castor equo,
 Ismenias fidibus, pictura Zeuxis, Opheltes
 Velis navigio Tiphis, aqua Herminius,
 Sculptura Phidias, statua Polycletus, Arachne
 Textura, pictis curribus Automedon,
 Venatu Hippolitus, lituo Misenus, Ilerdes
 Missilibus telis, celteque Praxiteles.

Pag. 123.

Non tam præstabant, hoc tu quam carmine: per quod
 Scimus Hianthæum te coluisse chorum.
 Auspiciis lætis iniisti, perge poeta,
 Auspicio ut læto perficiatur opus.

Dignus

Dignus es æternum Divam canere Elisabetam,
Dignaque Diva tuo est Elisabeta stylo.

*In. Elizabetomastigas, Romanæ Thaidis amatorculos,
& Cacolycæ illius Synagogæ affectas.*

RASA cohors, mitrata phalanx, Jebusæa caterva,
Carnivoras pendens in cruce pascit aves.
Omnia tabescant tricornonis membra tyranni,
Et pereant, Stygio victima digna Jove.
Quotquot & in Domini segetem zizania mittunt,
Ne pereant sapiant : ni sapiant, pereant.
Elisabet, regni spes ô spes una Britanni,
Mathusalæmæos vivat adusque dies.
Protegat intrepide sacrosanctæ oracula legis,
Sanguibibique premat colla superba Papæ.
Vinciat Angliacos concordia læta dynastas
Cum populo, atque Italus lixa coaxet. Amen.

*Ad Guiliel. Hunnissum, amicum integerrimum.
De Jo. Storo Chronographo.*

Anglica scire cupis solide quis Chronica scribat ?
Stous id egregia præstat, Hunisse, fide.
Quotidie è tenebris is multa volumina furvis
Eruit, is mandat plurima scripta typis.
Ex nitida illius deprompsi ego Bibliotheca
Plurima, quæ nobis nocte dieque patet.

*Ad Guil. Bromlæum, illustrissimi D. Angliæ
Archigrammatei Oeconomum.*

Si mea Musa tibi placeat, placuisse videbor
Cunctis, nam cunctis, mi Gulielme, places.

*Ad D. Guilielhum, cognomento Regem, juris-
consultum, amicum spectatiss.*

Pag. 114.

Litterulis dum tu patriam regaliter ornas,
Regule, te dignum nomine Musa docet.
Dumquæ faves doctis Musarum, doctus, alumnis,
Judice me, Regis, Regule, munus obis.
Regis item cognomen habes : quam convenit istud !
Te regis, affectus ne dominantur atri.
Et fortunatam se Essexia credit, adepta
Te atletam juris (Regule docte) suum.

*Ad eruditiss. virum Robertum Wrightum, nobiliss.
Essexiæ Comititis famulum primarium.*

NON calamo possum depingere, Wrighte, loquaci,
Quam tua perplaceat mens generosa mihi.

Vol. V.

Z

Gratulus

Gratulor hercle meo multum Dominoque tuoque,
 Quod tali foveat te probitate virum.
 Uhera cui Charites dant, & favet innuba Pallas,
 Quemque beat docta doctus Apollo chely.

*Ad Abrahamum Hartuellum, D. Archiepisc.
 Derovernici amanuensem.*

Nuper Apollinæ florebat fama cohortis
 Hartwellus, notum nomen Abramus erat.
 Occidit is, nobis fatis ereptus iniquis :
 Tu succetus ei : Vive Abrahame diu.

In fronte Dictionarioli cujusdam Anglicolatini.

Nonne vides quam sint multis tua commoda curæ,
 Pufio Palladii chare dicite scholis ?
 Nonne vides patrio quam te amplexentur amore
 Uithalus, Evannus, Flaminiusque meus ?
 Hos tres certatim contendere vidimus, ut te
 Lucrentur Musis, Castalioque gregi.
 Utque Aganippæos posses gustare liquores,
 Celsaque Parnassi montis adire juga :
 Lexicon hoc magno tibi conscribere labore,
 Angliacis fundens mella Latina favis.
 Crede mihi, liber est talis, qualem utraque Pallas
 Approbat, extollit, laudat, honorat, amat.
 Ergo cave, tibi ne quum nulla juvamina desint,
 Tu desis studiis (mi puer) ipse tuis.

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In frontispicio libri Oclandici de Anglorum Præliis.

Oclandi hos quisquis trutina libraverit æqua
 Centones, Britonum dum canit arma ducum :
 Quodam jure potest illum vocitare Britannum
 Phosphoron, historiæ deliciasque novæ,
 Aurea dulcisonæ qui calliet plectra Thaliæ,
 Inque leves Clio cui venit alma modos.
 Nec quisquam nisi stips, caprimulgus, tressis agaso,
 Candex, scurra, lapis, rabula carpet eum.
 Enthea vis tanta est, bello ut metuenda Virago
 Non se aliunde decus tantum habuisse putet.
 Tanta fides, tantusque lepos, tam grata venustas,
 Tanta Charis, Pithô, Suadaque tanta niter.
 Suavis Oclandi Taratantara talia pandit,
 Dum sonat altifona bella cruenta tuba.
 Bella cruenta quidem, quibus usque Britannica virtus
 Emicuit victrix, atque brabeia tulit.
 Pollice dumque habili multa effert, multa Timantis
 Obvolvitur velo, multa reclusa notat.

Invidet

Invideat Latium, fileat nam Gallia pugnax,
 Obmutescat Iber, murmuret atque Scotus;
 Felices Angli Herôes, queis talis Homerus
 Tyrtæusque bonis obtigit auspiciis.
 Jam Phlegetontæis non vestra trophæa cavernis
 Squallebunt, pereant ilia ut ipsa Codro.

*Ad Guil. Fisberum, & Richardum Vignallum,
 Ecclesiastas fideliss.*

Pag. 126.

GRatulor hercle mihi, quod nostra Ilfordia vestræ
 Contigua est, junctos possideatque lares.
 Hac etenim ratione, tua Fishere, tuaque,
 Mi Vignalle, fruor lætus amicitia.

*In effigiem honoratissimi & splendidiss. viri D. Henrici,
 Comitis Darbiensis, ad Guil. Hanfordum.*

STanlæum Henricum, Comitem quem Darbia jactat,
 Quem solide exornat Strangica nobilitas,
 Quem sibi deposcit regem Mona insula fortem,
 Quem decorat constans ordo periscelidis:
 Quo Cestreshyriæ, ac Lancastridos ora suberbit,
 Hæc, Hanforde, tibi denotat effigies.

*Ad Emanuelem Newtonum, filium, Maclesfeldæ
 tyrocinantem.*

EMmanuel, patriis præbe his hortatibus aurem,
 Et memori nostra hæc dicta reconde sinu.
 Sit tibi cura Deum precibus, vel prima, rogandi,
 Ut tua propitio flamine cuncta regat.
 Sis humilis, mitis, sis clemens, dilige pacem,
 Et præceptori morigerare tuo.
 Detractor ne sis, mendax, sycophanta, cynœdus,
 Turpiloquus, jurax, torvus, alastor, iners:
 Non linguax, furax rerum vendaxque tuarum,
 Nec caperata truces frons ferat ista minas.
 Obsequium cunctis præstes pro viribus, omnes
 Devincire stude moribus ingenuis.
 Sic acceptus eris cunctis & amabilis: ergo
 Auscultes monitis (ut decet) hisce meis.

Ad Abelem Newtonum, filiolum.

MI fili, mi dulcis Abel, mea magna voluptas,
 Ut Christo placeas, ut placeasque mihi,
 Pervigil insudes noctuque diuque libellis,
 Qui possint doctum reddere quique pium.

Pag. 127.

Hinc tibi contigerit quando maturior ætas,
 Ingens accrescet gloria, dulcis Abel.
 En ego præstabo, quæ sunt præstanda parenti,
 Tu sâpe, nec defis nunc tibi dulcis Abel.

Ad Tho. Scudamourum.

Inditur haud temere Paphii tibi nomen Amoris :
 Namque infucato (scuto ut) amore nites.

Ad Francisc. Whitum.

Nomine candidus es, re candidus, ore, loquela,
 Moribus, ingenio candidus atque fide.

*In Lemnium de corporis crasi, à Thoma Newtono in linguam
 vernaculam traductum, Guil. Camdenus.*

QUI Latius latuit, floret nunc Lemnius Anglus,
 Partaque ei, genio gloria magna tuo.
 Nec fucos, Newton, time, Momive cachinnos,
 Dexter Apollo tibi, carpere nemo potest.
 Dii, quibus imperium, corpus, crasique regendi,
 Hæc tua scripta legunt, hæc tua scripta probant.
 Atra placet bilis Saturno, flava Gradivo,
 Lunæ phlegma, liquor sanguineusque Jovi.
 Quumque placent divis, & profunt scripta legenti,
 Præmia digna tibi numina grata volunt.
 Quod liber est nitidus, miscetur & utile dulci,
 Quod corpus curat, pharmaca mentis habet.
 Hæc vox est Superis : hæc stat sententia divis :
 Interpres noster, noster & Auctor erit.
 Candidus interpres laudetur & optimus auctor,
 Vivat uterque diu, cedat utrique decus.

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Ad Joannem Brunsværdum, præceptorem.

Rhetora, Grammaticum, polyhistora, teque poetam
 Qui negat : is lippus, luscus, obesus, iners.

Ad Guil. Sadelerum.

Intentum dum me studiis fera vexat Erynnis,
 Et vario rerum turbine sæva premit,
 Tu, tu semper ades, morboque mederis amici,
 O Sadelere, animæ portio magna meæ.

*In Terentii foscules, Nicolai Udalli & Jo. Higgin
 opera decerptos.*

Pulpita qui Latio tenuit quondam ardua focco,
 Jam didicit phthongos (terra Britannia) tuas.

Cujus

Cujus at ingenio ? cujus lima, atque labore ?

Quisve adeo raras enucleavit opes ?

Primus, & ante alios, scriptis bene notus Udallus,

Antistes, Clarii signifer atque chori.

Inde suo Higginus venit exornandus honore,

Qui in messem hanc, falcem misit & ipse suam.

Succos eque tuis libris dum, magne Terenti,

Sugit uterque tuis, Angla superbit humus.

Angla superbit humus, tumet atque scholastica pubes,

Milleque pro meritis fundit utrique preces.

*In Stanbrigii libellum de Rerum vocabulis, pro concessio
temporis modulo à se meliuscule emendatis.*

Multa libro hoc (fateor) male condita carmina squalent,

Nec metricæ observant legis ubique sonum.

Scabriciem trutines verborum, & hiulca glabreta,

Ipsaque inepta metro nomina multa notes.

Non dubito, lance hæc bene qui libraverit æqua,

Quin fuerit studiis æquior inde meis.

*Annuli connubialis inscriptio, in gratiam Guil. Walde-
gravi Ilfordiensis, & Dorothea uxoris ejus.*

Pag. 129.

Annule, sis fidei, sis nostri pignus amoris :

Ut sine labe thorus, sit sine lite domus.

Ad Richardum Ruckum.

Thesæa Pyrothous, Pyladen dilexit Orestes,

Gisippus Titum, Nisus & Eurialum :

Damonem Pythias, Patroclus amavit Achillem,

Sauliden David, Læliolum Scipio.

Me tamen haud patiar vel ab his superari in amore,

Quo (bone Rucke) tuum prosequor ingenium.

Ad Ranulphum Barloun, Geicæstrensem,

Est virtus oleo similis, cuicunque liquori

Miscueris, Barloe supernatitabit amande :

Degener est animus, quem sævæ spicula sortis

Dejiciunt, vincunt, aut male discruciant.

Invieta est, quicquid tulerit fors, mente ferendum.

Mentior ? Exemplo Coxus & Hillus erunt.

Ad Eduardum Grinaum, satellitem Regineum.

Immemor ante mei fuero melite Grinæ.

Quam potero meriti non meminisse tui.

Patria nos eadem, schola nos eademque fovebat,

Par studium, par mens semper utrique fuit.

De ingrato, ad Hugonem Winningtonum.

ETSI aconita ferat tellus, dirumque venenum
Proferat, & Stygiis bene cognita toxica monstis :
Lernæam tamen haud ullum producit echidnam,
Pejorem ingrato. Hunc mi Vinningtone caveo.

Ad Robertum Linnum, amicum non vulgarem.

Pag. 130.

HIC quid agam, quæris ? Lelandus Apolline fausto
Quæ pridem scripsit carmina, mando typis.
Quæ latere diu, speluncis abdita furvis,
Et jacuere putri squallida tota situ :
Dosec ab innumeris mendis, quibus ante scatebaut,
Nostra sub incudem lima vocaret ea.

In reditum Comitum Lecestrii, ex Belgia.

Solonem ingenio, magnum qui Nestora vincis
Consilio, pietate Numam, gravitate Catonem,
Gratus ades, ter gratus ades (Comes inclyte) ab oris
Teutonicis, falsi emensus vada cœrula ponti.

Muta fuit Vansteda diu te absente, nec ullas
Lætitiæ emisit voces, Ilfordia eclipsin
Passa fuit, modulis flevit Stratforda molestis,
Hammaque mœstificis ululavit percita curis.

At, veluti auricomus dispellit nubila Titan,
Exhilarat tua sic nostros præsentia vultus,
Magne Comes, terræ decus immortale Britannæ,
Magnanimos inter merito numerande Dynastas.

Qualis Eduardus Phyttonus, Equ. clariss.

Qualis ab occasu tepido quum flamina spirat
Est Zephyrus mollis, gemmea prata fovens :
Qualis pulchricornus geniali lumine Phœbus,
Quum roseam nitido pandit ab axe diem :
Talis adest nobis, titulo Phyttonus equestri,
Qui Zephyrum & Phœbum candidus ore gerit.

Ad reverendum D. Alexandrum Nouellum, vere theologum, Phani Paulini Dec. digniss.

UT longum, longumque, tuis sis fructifer Anglis,
Et referes summi verba (Noelle) Dei,
Ut populum doceas cœlestis pabula vitæ,
Æstas multa tibi, multa recurat hyems.

In Jo. Setoni Dialecticam, scholiis Pet. Carteri illustratam.

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TE juvenum philomusa probat, Setone, caterva,
Evehit & laudes sidera adusque tuas :
Te nihiloque minus, Cartere diserte, fovebunt,
Qui Logicæ griphos enucleare doces.

Plaudite

Plaudite tyrones, lætare scholastica pubes,
Et gratum grata concine voce melos.
Setonum fertis, Carterum ornata corollis,
Messis ut in vestro luxurietur agro.

Ad Henricum Suttonum Maclesfeldensem.

ANTE ^{μεινυμενων} nocturnum lampada Phœbus,
Ante aget alipedes Cynthia fratris equos :
Ante pavens perimet Gerulum cerva leonem,
Mortuus è tumulto surget & ante suo :
Quam Maclesfeldæ quæ trivimus otia quondam
Sub Brunswerdo, animo sint abolenda meo.
Dulcia combibimus quo præceptore fluente
Mularum, & Clarii mystica sacra dei.
Ille, ille est phoenix, coryphæus & arbiter, ille
Alpha magistrorum jure vocandus erit.
Ille mihi cantandus erit, nec desinet unquam
Talem (Henrice) virum nostra sonare chelys.

*De libro Remberti Dodonæi Herbario, in Anglicum
Idioma ab Henrico Leito felicissime traducto.*

PErpetuum tibi ver, liber hic, philomuse, ministrat,
Ac paradisiaci germina læta soli.
Herbarum huic thesaurus inest, florumque supellex,
Alcinoi hic hortos Hesperidumque vides.
Nec flos hic desit, nec floris grata venustus,
Nec vires, nec odor, nec medicina valens.
Hoc vivunt viventque libro Podalyrius, Alcon,
Hippocrates, Pæon, Musa, Galenus, Arabs,
Phillyrides Chiron, Epidaurius, atque Melampus,
Gentius, Euphorbus, Josina Lyllimachus,
Telephus, ac Mithridates, Artemisia, Achilles,
Alcibides, Hieron, Attalus, atque Juba,
Rasis, & ipse Dioscorides, Avicenna, Machaon,
Serapio, Celsus, Varro, Joannicius.
Aetius, Aegineta, Ruellius ac Theophrastus,
Tragus, Averrhoys, Plinius, Agricola,
Macer, Oribasius, Mesue, & Brunfelsius Ottho,
Manardus, Zerbus, Fuchsius atque Sethi,
Clusius, ac Stephanus, Matthæolus & Columella,
Fernelius, Pineus, Pena, Eliota, Lobel,
Lemnius & Cordus, Rondletius, Aurelianus,
Cardanus, Vidijs, Junius, Hermoleos,
Turnerus, Caius, Bullenus, Linacrus, Askham,
Guintherius, Vasseus, Uolphus, Aphrodisæus,

Pag. 133.

Con-

Compluresque alii : quos nec numerare necesse est,
Nec scio, si coner, qua ratione queam.
Id sed Apollineo Rembertus acumine præstat,
Quem suus ornat honos, gloria, fama, decus :
Herculeo exantlans molimina tanta labore,
Quæ non sunt ullo deperitura die.
Utile alexicacon qui promit Pharmacopœis,
Utile Chirurgis, utile Philiatris :
Utile opus docto, indocto, juvenique, senique,
Divitibus, simul ac utile pauperibus.
Nec tu (Leite) tuo certe es fraudandus honore,
Qui tantas Anglis sponte recludis opes.
Maeste animi : sic fama polum tua scandet ad altum,
Sic te, sic patriam nobilitare stude.

F I N I S

ΣΚΕΛΕΤΟΣ CANTABRIGIENSIS,

SIVE

COLLEGIORUM UMBRATILIS DELINEATIO,

CUM SUI

FUNDATORIBUS & BENEFACTORIBUS

PLURIMIS.

In qua etiam habes à fronte

Hospitia Academiae antiqua ;

A tergo vero Episcopos,
Qui ex hac Academia prodierunt supra
annum abhinc centenarium.

Sic elaboravit R. P. ELIENSIS, S. Theol. Bac.
Anno Dom. 1622.

E Codice MS. in Bibliotheca Viri Prænobilis
D. PHILIPPI SYDENHAMI de BRIM-
PTON D'EVERCY in agro Somersfetenſi
Baronetti, deſcripſit ediditque THO.
HEARNIUS, A. M. Oxoniensis.

Dr. THOMAS FULLER's History of the
 Worthies of *England*, pag. 159. in CAM-
 BRIDGE-SHIRE.

R. PARKER, for so is his Christian name *defectively* written in my Book, was born in *Ely*, (therefore *Place-naming* himself *Eliensis*) was son (as I am confident) to Master Parker Arch-deacon of *Ely*, to whom that *Bishoprick* in the long *vacancy* (after the death of Bishop Cox) was proffered, and by him refused, *tantum opum usuram iniquis conditionibus sibi oblatam respiciens*. Our Parker was bred in, and became Fellow of *Caius-colledge*, an excellent *Herauld*, *Historian*, and *Antiquary*, Author of a *short, plain, true*, and brief *Manuscript*, called *Sceletos Cantabrigiensis*, and yet the bare *Bones* thereof are *fleshed* with much matter, and hath furnished me with the *Nativities* of severall *Bishops* who were *Masters* of *Colledges*.

I am not of the mind of the *Italian*, (from whose *Envy* God deliver us) *Polidore Virgil*, who having first served his own turn with them, burnt all the rare *Englisb* Manuscripts of *History* he could procure, so to raise the valuation of his own works. But from my heart I wish, some ingenious person would Print Mr. Parker's Book, for the use of *Posterity*. He was a melancholy man, neglecting all *Preferment*, to enjoy himself, and died in the Place of his *Nativity*, as I conjecture, about 1624.

RICHARDI PARKERI
ΣΚΕΛΕΤΟΣ
CANTABRIGIENSIS.

HOSPITIA, DOMUS, AULÆ & DISPERSORIA in quibus Cantabrigienses Academici commorabantur, antequam moderna Collegia fuerint excitata. Quanquam, ut, quod res est, dicam, istorum ædificiorum plurima Collegiorum naturam & formam jam diu ab hinc induerunt; quia suos Praefectos & Scholares in propriis fundis & prædiis alendos habuerunt, antequam Collegii nomen invaluisset, ipsique Studentes, omnes in Academiâ gradus scholasticos in unaquaque facultate, necnon singula Officia atque Dignitates in eadem adibant, utpote fuerant (si præcis Statutis credimus) de eodem corpore Academico. Quæ singula idcirco adjecerim, ut quasi per transennam videas (humanissime Lector) quæ fuerit Academiâ nostrâ facies præco illo ante Normannorum ingressum secuto. Hisce Hospitiis, sicut itidem Cœnobiis, hodiernum, ut nunc sunt res, locum proprium (quatenus ex Asterismis conjicere valui à tabula chorographica edita 1572, curante Matthæo Parker Archiepiscopo Cantuar.) ideo indigitavimus, ut quicumque has plateas Cantabrigienses aut antebac calcarint, aut jam odambulant, Aedium illarum situm saltem cernant, in quibus Majores nostri studiis Academicis invigilarint: atque etiam ne quispiam Cantabrigiam in ipsa Cantabrigia requirat & difficulter inveniat, Volumen hæc expectant. Sed contra leges mihi in Exæstq̃ fixas non est hic immorandum: avolandum potius, & invitus coger, quod decimator in messe, rubum figere & properare.

Hospitia Artistarum & Theologorum.

Domus	-Aula Regia, five Collegium Dei, five Collegium S. Michaelis Pythagoræ	ubi	Boreale Collegii Trin: latus. Collegium Christi. Occidentale Collegii Trin: latus. Aedes in agris ad occidentalem Col- legii S. Johannis partem, Scholæ Py- thagoræ vulgo dictæ, Aulæ Merto- nensis Oxonii prædium, quo tempore Rex Edwardus 4 ^{us} . à Collegio Re- gali eas ademerat, cui Henricus Sex- tus illas antea concesserat, atque in illius Aulæ reditus transire iussit.
Hospitia	Phiswici	ubi	Australe Collegii Trinitatis latus ver- sus Colleg: Caiogonevilensis. Columbarium Collegii Trinitatis. Nostro seculo pons, Garret Ostle dictus. Aedes quæ ad occidentalem B. Mariæ templi partem, magis versus aquilo- nem ad murum lateritium adhuc ex- stantem, sitæ erant. Pensionaria Collegii Regalis. Horti ad orientalem Collegii Benedicti partem. Hoc Hospitium quondam pertinebat ad Collegium Reginale, & Studentes in eo habuit an. Dom. 1454. Hortus custodis Aulæ Penbrochianæ. Inde campus adjacens (olim Swone- croft à Suano nescio quo dictus) circa tempora Richardi 2 ^{di} . incepit nomi- nari St. Thomas Leas. Aedes inter templum S. Botulphi & Aulam Penbrochianam. Collegium S. Joannis ad partem borea- lem & occidentalem jam exurgit. Domus Divi Petri pars occidentalis. Australis pars Collegii Trinitatis. Hospitium, jam le Ostle dictum, ad latus australe Aulæ Penbrochianæ versus oc- cidentem. Hoc Hospitium Universitas concessit
	S. Gregorii S. Gerardi S. Mariæ		
	S. Augustini S. Bernardi		
	S. Thomæ		
	S. Botulphi		
	S. Joannis		
	Fratrium de Pœnitentia & Jesu Christi S. Catha- rinæ Universi- tatis		

Hospitia	}	ubi	concessit Penbrochianis 1350. Antea fuerant ædes Rogeri Haydon militis, & longe antea cujusdā Fabiani capellani.
			Vicus Schole-Lane dictus, olim tementum Hospitalis S. Joannis Evangelistæ.
			Oriente Collegii Trinitatis latus.
			Ex opposito est posticum occidentale Collegii de Gonevile & Caius; sed in Collegio Trinitatis ad partem orientalem.
Hospitia	}	ubi	Est angiportus juxta templum S. Clementis, qui etiamnum dicitur Harleston Lane, ubi ædes ad orientem templi S. Clementis juxta Fossam Regiam. Hujus Harlestoni Hospitii sive Diverforii, quod dictum erat Harleston Place, Principali, Sociis, & Scholaribus, Gulielmus Grey, Episcopus Eliensis 26 ^{tas} . concessit licentiam celebrandi divina in suo Oratorio 1466.
			Juxta magnum pontem erat ad orientem viculus Harlestoninus. Ad ejus finem juxta fossam Regiam stabat hoc Hospitium ad orientem templi S. Clementis.
			Scholæ Philosophicæ antiquiores
			ubi { area quondam Aulæ de Gonevile, nunc Collegii de Gonville & Caius.

Hospitia Juristarum & Theologorum.

Diverforia	}	ubi	Oenopolium Wolfianum.
			Ædificia illa subter quæ canalus inter collegia Caii & Trinitatis sese evacuat.
			Ædes ad austrum templi S. Clementis.
			Ædes ex opposito ad orientem templi Trinitatis, ubi fuerunt Studentes an. Dom. 1540.
Diverforia	}	ubi	Ædes oppositæ domui, quæ jam dicitur Æneus Georgius, prope Collegium Christi.

Diversoria	Burdeni	ubi	Ædes illæ, in quarum introitu sunt valvæ magnæ prope posticum tabernæ Wolfianæ versus Boream, non procul à vico procurrente inter Collegia Caiogonv: & Trinitatis. Hoc Hospitium ad Anlam Clarensem spectabat, licet priscis temporibus ad Hospitale S. Joannis Evangelistæ.
	S. Zachariæ S. Edwardi		Est domus Carevisaria, le Chopping knife dicta, ante ecclesiam B. Mariæ minorem; quod Hospitium olim pertinebat ad Hospitale, sive Hospitium, S. Joannis Evangelistæ.
	Ruddi		Nunc est diversorium Signi Castelli è regione Collegii Emmanuelis. Harum ædium, oppositarum domui, sive Prioratui, Dominicanorum, id est, Fratrum Prædicantium, ubi Collegium prædictum videmus, meminit Hugo Baltham Episcopus Eliensis in sua domo Divi Petri fundanda 1283.

Cænobia.

Cænobia	Dominicanorum, vulgo Black-Friers & Preaching-Friers, Franciscanorum, vulgo Grey-Friars, Carmelitarum, communiter White-Friers nominatorum, Augustinianorum S. Rade-gundis Canonico-rum, vulgo White-	ubi	Collegium Emmauelis. Unde etiamnum Prechers Street vicus ille vocatur.
			Collegium Sidney-Suffex.
			Hortus Præpositi Collegii Regalis, vergens versus Collegium Reginale.
			Ædes illæ celsæ in foro Pisorum, jam Persianæ. Collegium Jesu.
			Murus lateritijs fere oppositus domui Divi Petri. Istæ adhuc the White Chanons

Cænobia

Chanons,
ordinis S.
Gilberti,
dict. etiam
domus five
Prioratus S.
Edmundi,
regis East-
anglorum,
Conventus
de Ely
S. Ægidii,
dictum Pri-
oratus S.
Ægidii,

ubi

nons appellantur, sitæ in vico Trum-
pingtonio, eo in loco, ubi est insigne
Lunæ prope januas illas antiquas,
dictas Trumpingtonianas.

Ædes prope Hospitium Burdeni præ-
dictum.

Collegium Magdalense & templum S.
Ægidii nunc cernuntur. Hunc Priora-
tum primum condere cepit Picotus
Normannus, vicecomes Cantabr: &
Baro de Bourne in comitatu Cantabr:
simul cum uxore sua Hugolina, à gravi
morbo liberata, in honorem S. Ægidii,
ubi collocabant Galfredum de Hunt-
ingdon Priorem & sex monachos. Sed
Robertus Picot, illorum filius, proditi-
onis reus, in Regis Henrici 1^{mi}. ma-
nus Baroniam suam de Burne, omnes-
que ejus possessiones forisfecit, qui
quidem Rex hæc omnia in Paganum
Peverel, militem bellicosissimum,
contulit. Ille autem succedens in he-
reditate, hunc Prioratum ad Barnwel
viculum contiguum transtulit.

Collegiorum nomina.

1. Domus Divi Petri.
2. Aula { Clarenfis.
3. { Penbrochiana.
4. Collegium Corporis Christi, vulgo Benedicti.
5. Aula S. Trinitatis.
6. { Gonvilo-Caianum.
7. Collegium { Regale.
8. { Reginale.
9. Aula Catharinæ.
10. { Jesu.
11. { Christi.
12. { S. Joannis.
13. Collegium { S. Magdalensæ.
14. { S. Trinitatis.
15. { Emmanuelis.
16. { Sidney-Suffex.

Domus

Domus D. Petri 1280.

1. **H**ugo de Balsam, decimus Episcopus Eliensis, inter Collegiorum, quæ nunc visuntur, Mæcenates significet nominandus, ut bonarum artium cognitionem promoveret, in hoc suæ Diocesis loco ad Cantabrigiensis hujus Academiæ incrementum istud Collegium fundavit an. Dom. 1280. & anno regni regis Edwardi primi nono in ipsis cineribus, in quibus prius duo antiquissima Scholarium Hospitia (nempe in Platea Trumpingtonensi extra portas Cantabrigiensis sita) extiterunt intimæ antiquitatis monumenta, quæ dicta erant Hospitia Fratrum de Pœnitentia & Jesu Christi; & quo major esset Studentium numerus, Reverendus Pater Fratres Seculares Ordinis Sancti Joannis Evangelistæ ab Hospitio suo in Judaismo (sic enim vicus adhuc nominatur, ubi Judæi olim Cantabrigiæ habitaverunt) ad novum hoc suum Collegium, quia parum cum ejusdem loci Regularibus conveniebant, transtulit. Istud autem postquam ad umbilicum 12^o. Edwardi Primi anno Dom. 1284. biennio ante mortem perduxisset, & jus Patronatus de Thriplowe illi assignasset, ejusdem patronos nutritios, Episcopos Elienses constituit: ubi etiamnum ex veteri Foundatione aluntur Præfectus unus, Socii 14, Bibliotistæ 2, pauperesque Scholares octo. Atque iste numerus pro ratione census annualis Collegii & caritate victualium augeri minuique potest. Illud autem cur Domus Divi Petri nominaretur, non est silentio transvolandum, utpote nomen acceperit ab Ecclesia Sancti Petri in cujus cœmiterio fundata fuit. Hæc Ecclesia sicut nomen suum amiserit, atque propter Orientalem partem sive Cancellam pulchram exædificatam, & B. Mariæ semper-virgini dedicatam, in B. Mariæ templum transiit circa 1352. ita consimilem fortunam Domus ista experta est, quia modo Collegium S. Mariæ, modo Aula B. Mariæ de Gratia, inde Domus S. Mariæ, quondam S. Petri, in ipsis Petrensiis scriptis publicis circa annos fere 50. post foundationem audiit. Sed ad Hugonem Fundatorem redeamus. Dedit Hugo suis Petrensiis dictam Ecclesiam S. Petri cum omnibus juribus & decimis ad eam spectantibus. Supremum vero spiritum ducens legavit 300 marcas ad ædificia de novo construenda, quibus quandam aream ex australi Ecclesiæ parte comparaverunt, & Aulam perpulchram condiderunt. Necnon libros quoque diversos illis contulit. Unde ob tantam Hugonis beneficentiam Galfredus de Packenham, Universitatis Cancellarius, atque omnes Magistri Regentes decreto suo in frequenti Senatu septimo Calend. Jun. 1291. concesserunt solennem congregationem omnium Regentium in habitu Magistrali quotannis in Vigilia Sanctoꝝum Viti & Modesti post prandium

prandium in Ecclesia domus Petri pro anima Domini Hugonis, qui se unum (ut Registrum Petrense refert) Scholaribus totaliter exhibebat, ac eorum promotioni, commodo, & honori charitatis oculis & animo pietatis viriliter insistebat, universos Regentes & pauperes Scholares in vita & post mortem beneficiis multipliciter visitans, ac Universitatem privilegiis multis insigniens. Hujus Domus prædia & facultates plurimum adauctæ sunt multorum Benefactorum munificentia. Inter quos Radulphus, Episcopus Nordovicensis, dedit duo Messuagia Cantabrigiæ 1290. Mr. Thomas Pacching & Dominus Guilielmus Noyon, ultimus Rector de Hadenham, habiti inter præcipuos Benefactores in Archivis. Mr. Guilielmus Cavendish quondam Socius multa contulit. Dominus Thomas de Insula, Episcopus Eliensis 18^{vus}. plurima, & quæ ad Sacra celebranda interviebant. Mr. Joannes Kelburne, hujus Domus Socius ante annum Dom. 1427. Mr. Guilielmus Rekyshawe Socius & S. Theol. Dr. 1492. Magister Walterus Lacy Socius & Dr. in Medicinis 1512. Hi scilicet tres supradicti argenti cœlati multas uncias contulere. Mr. Robertus Gilbert, Rector de Wing in Com. Buck: Lincoln: Diœcesis 20. libras moriens concessit. Vidua Elizabetha de Cantabrigge 20. acras terræ, jocalia. Vasa autem argentea dederunt Dr. Lancaster, Mr. Kukshall, Doctores Dunton & Carwen quondam Socii. Cur taceam Joannem de Hotham, Simonem Langham qui dedit Rectoriam de Cherry Hinton in Com: Cantabr: Joannem Fordham, omnes Episcopos Elienses: (quorum Joannes Fordham unam causam assignat, qua permotus est huic Domui appropriare Rectoriam prædictam, quia fundatio tunc temporis non sufficiebat alendis uno Magistro & 14. Sociis:) Rob. Shirton, S. Theologiæ Doctorem, Aulæ Penbrochianæ Custodem, Edmundum Hanson, S. Theologiæ Doctorem? Istos subsequuti sunt Simon de Monte-acuto 17^{mus}. Episcopus Eliensis, qui postquam Fundatoris Hugonis Statuta an. Dom. 1338. antiquasset & nova introduxisset, Rectoriam de Thripelowe in Com. Cantab. appropriavit, terrasque dictas Chewel in Hadenham in Insula Eliensi dedit: Edwardus Baro North de Katlidge in Com. Cantabr: sex Bibliotistas: Henricus Willshaw S. Theolog: Baccalaureus tres: Reverendissimus Pater Joannes Whitgift, nuper Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, unum addidit; qui quum ad huc esset Rector Teverthamienensis in Com: Cantab: S. Theolog: Baccalaureus. ac hujus domus Socius, simul cum Margareta Folvetby, vidua Bartholomæi Folvetby de Tevertham, ejus consanguinea, quatuor marcas annuales contulere ex illorum manerio de Curles in Essexia ad Bibliotistam fundandum. Quibus Benefactoribus nuper successit Domina Maria

Tom. V. B b Ramsey

Ramsey Londinensis vidua, quæ eximie pietatis femina pensionem annuam 40^{ta}. librarum dedit ad duos Socios & quatuor Bibliotistas sustentandos. Sunt præterea in ista Domo (sicut in reliquis omnibus hujus Academiæ Collegiis sive Aulis) tria alia Studiosorum genera, quorum magna est multitudo. Illorum autem primum genus est Pensionariorum Majorum, quos vulgo Socio-Commensales vocamus, claris natalibus plerunque ortos. Secundum est Pensionariorum Minorum, qui Scholarium commeatu cibum capiunt, utrumque vero aut suis aut suorum sumptibus vivunt. Tertium & postremum genus est Sizatorum, ut dicimus, seu pauperum Scholarium, qui à parentibus pauxillum nescio quid recipiunt: sed quia Sociis, Scholaribus, & utriusque generis Pensionariis à cubiculis & à mensa sunt, illisque ibidem interviant, ab eisdem omnia fere sua esculenta & poculenta, aliaque nonnulla merito desumunt. Quod quidem triplex Scholarium præter Fundationem genus in isto aliisque Collegiis de industria omittimus, quia illorum numerus incertus est & indefinitus.

Præfati Domus D. Petri.

.....

 Hiatus hunc facile nobis condonet Lector candidus, quum noverit Archiva hujusce Domus antiquiora una cum Diplomatis, Evidentiis, & Registris luctuoso incendio ante an. Dom. 1420. periisse. Quanquam è Registro Eliensi paulo majora canamus, & antiquiora quam ex Collegii monumentis possimus eruere.

1. Rogerus de la Goter de S. Botulpho erat Mr. Scholarium Domus D. Petri an. Dom. 1340.

2. Radulphus de Holbeach officium Custodis resignat 1349. & resumat locum Socii.

3. Guilielmus de Wittlesey Archidiaconus Huntingdoniæ, & postea Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, electus erat Custos 1349.

4. Rich. de Wisbich electus Præfectus 1351.

5. Thomas de Wormenhale utriusque Juris inceptor, & Sarum Canonicus, Cancellarius Episcopi Eliensis, Præfectus 1381. & moriebatur eodem anno.

6. Joannes de Newton LL. Dr. Officialis Episcopi Eliensis, Rector de Rattlefen Nordovicensis Diocesis, eligitur Custos 1381. Rector de Cotenham in Com: Cantab: & postea de Leght Coventriensis Diocesis.

7. Thomas

7. Thomas de Castro Bernardi Custos hujus Domus fuit primum Notarius Publicus & Scriba Thomæ de Arundell Episcopi Eliens: 1375. Ille per eundem Episcopum ordinatus erat Acolythus 13. Octob. 1377. apud Ely: Subdiaconus apud Somersham 14. Calend. Jan. Diaconus apud Ely 13. Martii, & Presbyter 3^{tio}. Aprilis 1378. apud Ely. Erat Rector de Lolleworth 1377. Registrarius Episcopi 1378. Rector de Hadenham 1381. Dein permutat cum Domino Guil. Noyon Rectore de Ryseburgh London: Diœcesis 1382. & resignat Lolleworth 1382, permutatque Ryseburgh cum Joanne de Sundrafe pro Grantifden in Com. Cantab. 1382. Postea Grantifden commutat cum Domino Guilielmo Bedeman de Cicestræ pro Berking Nordovic. Diœcesis 1382. ipsumque Berking pro Blunsham in Com. Hunting. cum Joanne de Eberston 1384. Fuit etiam alias Rector de Cotenham in Com. Cantab. Custos liberæ Capellæ de Haveringmere nunc Harrimere Chappel in Parochia de Streatham, sed super fluvium Eliensem, Canonicus de Aukland cum Præbenda de Fishwashe. Insignis certe Benefactor, qui Custodia suam resignabat circa annum Domini 1426.

8. Joannes Holbrooke Academiæ Cancellarius & Benefactor, qui mortuus dicitur in Cancellariatu suo anno Domini 1431. ineunte.

9. Thomas Lane inter Benefactores relatus, Custos 1457.

10. Joannes Warkworth Clericus, S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus, hujus Domus Socius electus, quum in arte Dialectica esset Baccalaureus 1469. tandemque Præfectus 1474, & Benefactor, fuit primo Vicarius de Wisbich in Insula Eliensi, postea Rector de Leverington in eadem Insula & Cotenham, Capellanus Guilielmi Grey Episcopi Eliensis 26^{ti}, necnon Procurator Cleri in Convocatione 1474.

11. Henricus Hornbie S. Theol. Dr. & Benefactor egregius, Rector de Orwel & Over in Comitatu Cantab. obiit Custos 1517.

12. Guilielmus Burgoine (ex generosissimi illa Burgoinorum de Lon Stanton & Impington in Com. Cantab. familia oriundus) S. Theologiæ Dr. & Benefactor, Rector de Hildersham in eodem Comitatu, electus erat Custos Feb. 12. 1517.

13. Joannes Edmunds jam S. Theol. Baccalaureus electus Socius in Collegio Jesu 20^{mo}. Jan. 1517. Ille Vicecancellarius & Dr. resignat April. 2^{do}. 1523. Custos 1527. & eodem anno Procancellarius fuit, sicut etiam annis 1528, & 1540. ex parte, & 1542.

14. Radulphus Aynsworth Procurator 1536, Artium Magister, Socius 1526, Custos 1544. cui amoto 1553, quia fuit uxoratus,

uxoratus, successit Andreas Pearne electus per Episcopum. Hic Radulphus obiit Rector de Stratherne 1569.

15. Andreas Pearne natus apud Bilney in Norfolcia, hujusce domus Socius & Custos, Academiæ Procurator 1546. Rector de Balsam in agro Cantab. & Somersham in Huntingdonensi, S. Theol. Dr, Decanus Eliensis, quinquies Procancellarius, qui inter publica beneficia, quæ matris Universitatis commodo contulit, etiam privata huic Collegio dedit, dum Socium unum, Bibliotistas tres, & Bibliothecam magnifice extructam, unumque Bibliothecarium adjunxit.

16 Robertus Soame Linnenfis in Norfolcia, S. Theol. Dr, Socius antea Reginalis, Rector de Girton in Com. Cantab. quater Procancellarius.

17. Joannes Richardson natus apud Lynton in Com. Cantab. alumnus primo Aulæ Clarenfis, secundo Socius Collegii Emmanuelis ab ipso fundatore Domino Gualtero Mildmay Milite constitutus, S. Theol. Dr, Commensalis Aulæ Trinitatis, Regius Theologiæ Professor, Rector de Upwell in Norf. hujus Domus Custos inductus 1608. jam floret Præfectus Collegii Trinitatis.

18. Thomas Turner, natus apud Burnby in Comitatu Ebor. istius Domus Socius, Custos 1615, S. Theol. Dr, Præbendarius Lincolnensis, & Rector de in Comitatu Buckingham.

19. Leonardus Mawe natus apud Bendlesham in Suff. S. Theolog. Dr, Vicarius de Mildenhale in Suff. quum diu ad huc esset Socius, omnium votis adsciscitur Custos 1617. Principi Carolo à Sacris Domesticis & Præbendarius Wellensis.

Au'a de Clare 1326.

2. **D**Omus ista, quæ jam Aula de Clare dicitur, primam suam originem debet Richardo de Badew Academiæ Cancellario an. Dom. 1338, qui ex Equestri Badeworum de Badew Magna prope Chensford in Essexia familia oriundus generis sui claritatem optimis institutis illustravit. Ille enim cum Magistris Regentibus quasdam Aedes Nigelli de Thornton Medici (cujus etiam Nigelli domus erant illæ, ubi jam magnæ scholæ, in quibus parva Capella designatur ad deprecandum pro illius anima) in platea molendinaria tum dicta (inter Collegium Regale & Aulam Clarensem sita) conquistavit 19^o. Edwardi 2^{di}. 1326, illudque ædificium Universitatis Aulam appellavit: ubi unum Principalem constituit, & Scholares tantummodo Pensionarios admisit, qui propriis sumptibus sine fundis per annos sexdecim victitabant. Verum quum

Domus ista igne conflagrante corruisset, Domina Elizabetha de Burgo, Comitissa de Clare in Suffolcia (soror tertia & coheres Gilberti de Clare, ultimi Comitis Claræ, Glocestriæ, & Hertfordiæ, uxor Joannis de Burgo, Domini Connachtæ, & mater Guilielmi de Burgo, postremi Comitis Ultoniæ) manus suas auxiliatrices huic Aulæ laboranti porrexit illamque, Regis Edwardi tertii venia impetrata, de integro construxit, fundis dotavit, & Aulam de Clare nominavit, postquam Gualterus Thaxsted, istius loci olim Magister, omne jus suum per prædicti Richardi de Badew & publicum totius Universitatis consensum in Comitissæ illius manus resignasset. Quibus tantæ Heroinæ vestigiis alii deinceps, licet non iisdem passibus, inceserunt, qui Sociorum & Scholarium numerum auxerunt. Illos inter, ne nominem Richardum Thaxton, Editham Greene, Guilielmum Ducket, Gualterum Worlegh, Magister Cave annum reditum duodecim librarum ad duos Scholares alendos concessit. Nec defuit Richardus Plantagenet, Dux Glocestriæ, qui purpuram regalem Richardi Tertii titulo indutus, tyrannidi suæ grassanti fucatum literarum patrocinium mendaci fronte obtenderit, dum hujus Aulæ jus ac titulum, tanquam à Majoribus suis Comitibus Claræ & Glocestriæ acceptum, sibi hereditarium, tempore Guilielmi Wilflet Custodis vendicavit, magno sane Collegii bono. Sociorum enim & Scholarium numero adjecit, statuitque ut Custos unus, Socii 12, discipuli 4, & sex indigentiores Scholares ex Aulæ proventibus alerentur. Nuper vero Honoratissimus Heros Thomas Cecil, Comes Exoniæ, Divo Jacobo à Consiliis, & Ordinis Georgiani Eques, inter summos Benefactores merito relatus est, qui annum valorem centum & octo librarum in opimis prædiis Collegio munifice donavit, ad tres Socios & octo Scholares sustentandos. Postremi tempore sed non re nominandi sunt Joannes Freeman de Billing magna Armiger, & Guilielmus Butler Ipswicensis, hujus Aulæ olim Præses honorarius, Æsculapius noster Anglicanus, Curia, Urbi, Clero, Plebi, quanquam undique confluentibus in sempiternum nominis sui decorem, & futuri seculi stuporem, Archiater undequaque gratissimus: quorum hic non solum calicem ex auro solido Sacris destinatum, in Christianæ fidei testimonium, & splendidam Mensæ Sacramentalis stragulam in ulnis dedit, sed & duos alios cantharos egregios, cristallinum unum, serpentinum alterum, argento colligatos, & libros tot quot in folio omnes legavit: ille 2000. libras pro sustentatione duorum Sociorum & octo Scholarium singularis Musarum cultor donavit. Adeo ut hodierno die à Collegii rebus enutrientur Mr. unus, Socii 16, Scholares 51, præter inferioris ordinis famulos,

Præfati

Præfeti Aulae Clarenfis.

1. **G**ualterus Thaxstead.
2. Radulphus Kerdington.
3. Joannes Dunwich Academiæ Cancellarius 1374. in Decretis Dr. & Canonicus Ecclesiæ Paulinæ Londini. Inter istum Joannem Dunwicum & Episcopum Eliensem, nempe Thomam de Arundel, acerrima contentio fuit in Curia Cantuariensi de immunitate Universitatis à jugo Episcopi, sed Episcopus Victor evasit. Custos fuit 1384. & ultra, necnon Collector Decimarum Domini Regis.
4. Joannes Chatterisse.
5. Guilielmus Radwinter.
6. Guilielmus Wimble, Dr. Academiæ Cancellarius 1429.
7. Guilielmus Willeete Academiæ Cancellarius 1458, 1464. Decanus Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ de Stoke-Clare in Suffolc. Seneschallus Illustrissimi Edmundi de Mortuo-mari, Comitis Marchiæ & Ultoniæ.
8. Guilielmus Millington in agro Eboracensi natus, S. Theol. Dr. hujus Aulae Præfectus, ac postea Collegii Regalis Præpositus primus à Rege Henrico sexto constitutus. Hic Guilielmus fuit Vicecancellarius sub Laurentio Booth Cancellario 1457. sed illum Rex, quia in Statutis conficiendis, suis Eboracensibus nimium indulgebat, à Præpositura Regali ad suos Clarenfes denuo remisit.
9. Thomas Stoyte S. Theol. Dr. & Benefactor, creatus Dr. 1457.
10. Richardus Stubbs, Aulae Penbrochianæ Socius 1479. S. Theol. Dr. 1496, & obiit Vicarius Tilneyensis.
11. Gabriel Silvester.
12. Guilielmus Woodrofe Procurator 1504, S. Theol. Dr. 1507.
13. Edmundus Natures S. Theol. Dr. 1516, Procancellarius 1518, & Benefactor. Admissus erat Rector de Weston-Colville in Com. Cantab. Maii primo 1517.
14. Joannes Crayford S. Theol. Dr. 1537, Procancellarius 1536.
15. Rolandus Swinburne Procurator 1538, Artium Mr. mortuus est Rector de Shelford parva in Com. Cantab. in quam Rectoriam inductus erat 1539, & mortuus est 1557.
16. Joannes Madewe S. Theol. Dr. 1546, ac ter Procancellarius.
17. Thomas Barlie Clericus.
18. Edmundus Leeds L. Dr. monachus primo Eliensis, postea Præbendarius Eliensis, Rector de Cotenham & Croxton in Com. Cantabr. 1569.
19. Thomas

19. Thomas Binge, L. Dr. 1570, Procancellarius 1572, 1578.

20. Guilielmus Smith, S. Theol. Dr, Socius primo Collegii Regalis, Procancellarius 1602, Capellanus Regius, Rector de Willingham, ac tandem obiit Præpositus Collegii Regalis.

21. Robertus Scott, natus apud Bernerston prope Dunmowe in Ess. Socius Collegii Trinitatis, S. Theologiæ Dr, jamdiu Subeleemosynarius Divo Jacobo, hujus Aulae Præfectus & Decanus Roffensis obiit 1621.

Aula Penbrochiana 1343.

3. **D**omina Maria de Valentia, Comitissa Penbrochiæ, Baronissa de Veisser & Montenaet (filia Guidonis Chastilion Comitissæ de Sto. Paulo in Gallia, & Mariæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Joannis 2^{di}. Ducis Britanniæ, Comitissæque Richmondæ, per uxorem Beatricem, filiam Regis Henrici Tertii) uxor tertia Audomari de Valentia Comitissæ Penbrochiæ, eodem die virgo, conjux, vidua perhibetur, marito Audomaro nuptiarum die per hastiludium infeliciter interempto. Percussa certe immatura, ut videtur, mariti jactura (qui eam tamen Testamenti sui executricem cum aliis coexecutoribus solenniter instituerat) ad Religionem unice animum advertere cœpit, partemque possessionum non minimam piis usibus, hoc est, partem Ecclesiis, partem pauperibus, partem fidelibus suis servis erogando consecravit. Inter cetera monasterium de Denney in agro Cantabrigiensi in honorem & Ordinem S. Claræ fundavit, ante Aulam hanc inceptum, repletumque Abbatissa & Monialibus, à Water-beach translatis, prædiis lautissimus simul cum Stroud in Cantio ditavit. Post vero circa ann. Dom. 1343. perquisito ab Henrico de Stanton quodam messuagio extra portas Trumpingtonenses, quod se à fossa Regia ad Hospitium Universitatis extendebat, Collegium hoc, seu Aulam, Maria de Valentia, licentiantie demum Rege Edwardo tertio, cœpit instituere, & an. Dom. 1347. magna ex parte perfecit, fundos adjecit, Custodi & Sociis Statuta posuit, numerumque Sociorum incertum pro rationem reddituum, Custodis & præsentium Sociorum arbitrio reliquit, idque suo ipsius exemplo quæ de 24. Sociis Majoribus ex Regia licentia, & sex Minoribus fundandis, 6. tantum Majores & 2. Minores ibidem constituit. Accesserunt autem subinde ad situm Collegii hujus, intra paucos annos * dictæ Aulae Penbrochiæ, ampliandum Universitatis Hospitium, Loci de Knapton, Boulton & Cousing denominati: te-

* Sic.

nementa

nementa duo, quorum alterum spectabat ad Hospitale S. Joannis, (& Hospitium Thomæ dicebatur) alterum ad Cantariam Minoris Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ. Quo vero scias quantis auspiciis hæc Domus succreverit, Clementis PP. sexti bullatam paginam statim obtinuit appropriandi Collegio tres vel quatuor Rectorias. Inde Ecclesiam de Saxthorpe Nordovic. diœces. à Radulpho Stratford Episcopo Londinensi an. 1352. & Rectoriam de Tilney ejusdem diœces. à Michaële Norbrooke Episcopo Londin. an. 1360. & Rectoriam de Warelesley in agro Huntingdon. à Simone Sudbury Episcopo Londin. an. 1362. (quarum patronatus ipsa Maria Collegio suo contulerat) in perpetuum hujusce Aulæ usum annexas esse didicimus. Aliis quoque redditibus è Repingdon, Wiffendon & Burwell domum hanc ipsa locupletavit, præter vasa argentea & jocalia, ut tum vocabantur, & alia Donaria, quibus illam honoravit. Istius autem Fundatricis vestigia preffit, an superavit Rex Henricus sextus? qui è Rectoria de Soham cum Manerio adjuncto, è Prioratu, & Rectoria de Lynton cum adjuncta Capella Sanctæ Margaretæ in Iselham parva, filiæ suæ adoptivæ (sic enim dicebatur hæc Aula, quum Collegium Regale esset filia ejus primogenita & naturalis) fundationem triplo fere fecit auctiorem. Regem vero secuti sunt Edwardus Storey Socius, (Custos postea Domus Michaëlis, & una Episcopus per novem annos Carleolensis, atque interea Cancellarius Academiæ, dein Cicestrensis Præsul, donator terrarum in Long-Stanton & Haseljingfeild) Gerardus Skipwith, S. Theol. Baccalaureus & Socius, præter pecunias dedit firmam dictam Diccons in Eltisley, aliam dictam Hatleis in Wearesly, & annuitatem 20.s. in Gamlingay. Nicholaus Skipwith, S. etiam Theol. Bac. & Socius, fratri quoque suo Gerardo paria fecit. Guilielmus Atkinson S. Theol. Dr. & Socius terras contulit dictas Dominarum Willoughby & Bray. Guilielmus Hussy de Slesford in Com. Linc. Miles, Summus Angliæ Justitiarius, firmam in Teversham. Carolus Booth Episcopus Herefordensis, hujus Aulæ alumnus, tria ampla ædificia Londini. Rogerus le-Strange de Hunstanton in Norf. Eques Auratus firmam in Barton Lancaster in Com. Cantab. Thomas Watts S. Theol. Dr. & Archidiaconus Middlesexiæ, firmas in Ashwel & Saufton ad septem Scholares alendos, (qui sub glorioso nomine Græcorum Scholarium jam diu vulgo innotescunt, cujus Institutionis Lancelotus Andrews Episc. Wint. & Tho. Dove Episc. Petrob. è primis fuere) Guilielmus Smart Aldermannus Gippovicensis, & ejus relicta Alicia, (uxor postea Radulphi Scrivener ibidem Aldermanni) firmam in Wiverston cum annuitate 21.l. è Bramford. Jana Cox, filia Georgii Auder Aldermanni Cantabr.

vidua

vidua Richardi Cox Episc. Eliensis 34th, in memoriam prioris mariti Guilielmi Turner, Medicinæ Doctoris, Decani Wellensis, quondam Socii, annuitatem 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. è pasturis de Knapwell. Guilielmus denique Marshal, famulus Edmundi Grindal Archiepiscopi Cant. tantundem è Brantingthorp. Atque istos (præterquam qui inter Custodes ad huc memorandi sunt) terrarum atque reddituum habuere donatores. Libros vero qui & olim & nuper contulere longe plures sunt quam ut hic recenscantur. Pecunias etiam, & vasa argentea, & vestes tam sacras quam communes, & alia donaria plurimi largiti sunt, inter quos præcipue memorantur Dominus Thomas Moore olim Socius & Decanus Paulinus: Guilielmus Linwood Soc. Episc. Menevensis: Robertus Pyke Socius: Joannes Clench Dr. & Socius: Joannes Somerseth Socius, Artium liberalium, & Artis Conservativæ vitæ Humanæ Dr. (sic enim ipse de se) Medicus Regis Henrici sexti: Joannes Woodcock Socius, Medicinæ Dr: Mr. Howson Socius, Vicarius de Tilney: Stephanus Saunders S. Theol. Bacc. Henricus Kay Socius, Rector de Burwell: Thomas Langhton Socius, in Decretis Dr: Episcopus ordine Menevensis, Sarisburiensis, Wintoniensis, & electus Cantuariensis: Gawenus Blenkinsop Socius S. Theol. Dr. Guilielmus Chubbs Socius, S. Theol. Dr. & Primus Præfectus Collegii Jesu. Richardus Sockburne Rector de Soham, & Joannes Firby Socii S. Theol. Doctores: Joannes Feukerer Socius, post Prior de Sion: Joannes Dafford Civis Londinensis: Robertus Patchet Socius, Vicarius de Tilney: Henricus Farre Socius: Gregorius Downhall discipulus omnium primus Doctoris Watts: denique Swithunus Butterfield. Commonstrant insuper Penbrochiani indulta benignissima cum Clementis P. P. sexti, Innocentii P. P. sexti, Urbani P. P. quinti, Gregorii P. P. undecimi, Bonifacii P. P. noni, & Nicolai P. P. quinti, tum præcipue optimorum regum Edwardi tertii, Richardi secundi, Henrici quarti, Henrici sexti, Edwardi quarti, Henrici septimi, Henrici Octavi, Elizabethæ, atque Augustissimi Principis Jacobi, à quorum nonnullis elogia etiam plane invidenda retulere; ab Henrico sexto donante, & Edwardo quarto confirmante nonnullas terras sub magno Sigillo Angliæ his verbis, [Notabile, & insignè, & quam pretiosum Collegium, quod inter omnia loca Universitatis (prouc certitudinaliter informamur) mirabiliter splendet & semper resplenduit:] à Diva Elizabetha, per portam prætereunte, [O Domus antiqua & Religiosa!] Ceterum Aula hæc inpræsentialium Præfecto uno, Sociis 17, Scholaribus supra triginta florere, felici autem sydere fundamenta hujus Domus posita fuisse merito censeantur, quæ nonnullos hujus Gymnasii Socios in

summis Angliæ dignitatibus constitutos vidit, vivente adhuc Fundatrice. Quæ post 42. annos (aut plus eo) à cœpto Collegio, à morte vero mariti sex ad minimum decadas, exornatoque per eam S. Albani Fano imagine argentea deaurata, grandæva tandem in cœlos migravit, positaque fuit in abbazia sua de Denney in tumba Lydii lapidis inter duos Sanctimonialium & Secularium choros sita. Ex illo vero tempore Doctores, Martyres, Præsules plurimos è suo grege hæc Aula semper solet annumerare.

Custodes Aulæ Penbrochianæ.

1. **T**homas de Bingham ex antiqua Binghamorum de Bingham-Melcomb in Com. Dorset. prosapia oriundus, S. Theol. Dr, Primus Præfectus An. 1343.

2. Robertus de Thorp Summus Angliæ Cancellarius sub Edwardo tertio, Eques Auratus, qui moriens an. 1378. Theologicis Academiæ Scholis novis erigendis manum primus admovit. Quem statim secutus est Guilielmus Thorp de Histon in Com. Cantab. & Maffingham in Norf. Miles, Dominus Summus Justitiarius Banci Regii, atque ille cum uxore ejus Gratia an. 1400. Novum Sacellum sive Domum Regentium laute illustravit.

3. Richardus de Morris Socius.

4. Joannes Dinmew Socius.

5. Joannes Sudbury Socius S. Theol. Dr, Rector de Fenditton an. 1430, & postea, (an antea nescio,) electus Custos circa an. 1410, resignabat an. 1428. Argentum cœlatum & libros dedit, contulitque pecunias & operam ad perquisitionem messuagii dicti Knapton-place.

6. Joannes Langhton Socius an. 1412, electus Custos an. 1428, in Decretis Licentius, Academiæ Cancellarius an. 1436. & 1443. Perquisivit totum dictum Boltons-place. Sacellum Custodis ædificavit, sub quo domicilium pauperum Scholarium adjecit. Sacellum commune & Bibliothecam locupletavit. Moritur demum Episcopus Menevensis circa an. 1446. adhuc Custos : illius autem & Doctoris Somerseth apud Regem Gratia debet Collegium istud Henrici sexti donaria.

7. Hugo Damlet Socius, S. Theol. Dr, Rector Ecclesiæ S. Petri in Cornhill Londini. Resignavit Custodiam an. 1450. Mortuus est an. 1476: Prior vel Abbas alicubi, est cur existimem.

8. Laurentius Booth Diaconus, Rector de Cotenham Martii 6. 1444. Presbyter fit an. 1446. Custos an. 1450. Septimana tertia post Pascha an. 1454. in Jure Licentius, Cancellarius

cellarius Dominæ Margaretæ, uxoris Regis Henrici sexti, Custos privati Sigilli resignat Cotenham secundo Decembris an. 1450. Dunelmensis Episcopus an. 1457. atque Academiæ Cancellarius Compositionem fecit inter Universitatem & Collegium Regale; Cancellarius Angliæ 1472. Archiepiscopus Eboracensis. Fratrem unum habebat Guilielmum Booth Episcopum Lichfeildensem & dein Eboracensem: alterum vero Rogerum Booth de Barton in Com. Lanc. Militem, fratrem natu maximum, patrem Dominæ Margaretæ, uxoris Radulphi Nevile, tertii Comitis Westmorlandiæ: tertium fratrem Joannem Booth Episcopum Exoniensem. Contulit Collegio circuitum illum totum Domorum quæ sunt Collegium inter & Ecclesiam S. Botulphi, dictæ Hospitium Botulphi, sed post abalienatæ. Dimissionem perpetuam tenementi, dicti Hospitium Thomæ, obtinuit. Redemit pensionem 5*l*, annue exentem è Rectoria de Tilney. Sacellum ornavit, ut ex ejus clipeo gentilitio ibidem undique in fenestris apparet. Bibliothecam ædificavit. Scholam publicam, Theologicis Professoris Regii Prælectionibus nunc destinata, absolvit, sub qua sunt Scholæ Philosophicæ: sed, ut alii volunt, Scholas Dialecticas cum Terentiana, quæ nunc Juris est, atque Rhetoricas. Testamento cavit, ut Executores Aulam hanc dotarent Manerio & Patronatu de Overton-Waterville in Com. Hunting. Illius opera Edwardum quartum Regem Benefactorem Collegio conciliavit. Quum enim Rex ille Edwardus omnia Henrici sexti acta rescinderet & cassaret, tanta apud Regem Victorem gratia valuit, ut dicti Henrici donationes, huic Aulæ prius concessas, ab eo ratificari procuravit, neque non Scholas Theologicas subselliis exornavit. Moritur tandem Custos 1480.

9. Thomas Rotheram, à loco natali apud Rotheram in agro Eboracensi cognomen accipiens (alias dictus Scott) Collegii Regalis Socius inter primos, à Sacris Joanni Vere duodecimo Comiti Oxoniensi, dein Regi Edwardo quarto, Præpositus Beverlacenensis, Custos privati Sigilli, Episcopus Rossensis an. 1467. Lincolnensis an. 1471. Summus Angliæ Cancellarius an. 1474. Cancellarius Academiæ an. 1471. & deinceps, quo tempore portas Scholarum cum ambulacris, & Bibliothecam extruxit, Templi B. Mariæ restaurationem promovit, Lincolnienſe Collegium Oxonii absolvit & dotavit, tum electus Custos an. 1480. Archiepiscopus Eboracensis eodem anno, post Legatus Papæ, & quatuor Regum Secretarius resignavit Magisterium circa an. 1488. Collegium interea Jesuanum Rotheramæ condidit, ac tres ædes Archiepiscopales mire refecit. Peste moriens an. 1500. libros huic Aulæ permultos dedit.

10. Georgius Fitzhugh, ex Anglo-Saxonico Baronum Fitzhugh de Ravenswath Castro in Com. Rich. sanguine prognatus, Socius, Custos 1488. Academiæ Cancellarius 1496 & 1501. Moritur Custos.

11. Rogerus Leyburne Socius S. Theol. Dr, Episcopus Carleolensis an. 1503, electus Custos an. 1505, atque anno 1507 moritur Custos.

12. Richardus Foxe Socius, Legum Dr. Parisiis, dum res Regis Henrici Septimi in Galliis ageret, quem Rex summo favore complexus est, quia illius solummodo gratia Carolus octavus, Gallorum Rex, illum ad huc Comitem Richmondæ, idque exulantem ad Regnum contra Richardum tyrannum repetendum auxiliaribus copiis relevabat. Hinc sub eodem Rege fuit Custos Privati Sigilli, Secretarius, & à Sanctioribus Consiliis, Legatus in Scotiam, Episcopus Exoniensis 1486. Batho-Wellensis 1491. Dunelmensis 1494. & Wintoniensis 1502. Sponsor in Baptismo pro Rege Henrico octavo, & tum Custos hujus Domus, Cancellarius Academiæ per biennium an. 1501. & 1502, Collegium Corporis Christi Oxonii fundavit 1516. Resignabat Custodiam 1518. & post magnificas Tauntoniæ, Granthamiæ, & Wintoniæ Structuras aliquot, jamdiu cæcus, fato cessit 1528.

13. Robertus Shirton, alias Shorton, Socius electus 1505. atque Theologiæ Professor Publicus, S. Theol. Dr. 1512, eodemque anno adscitus Custos Collegii S. Joannis, in quo extruendo erat unus Executorum Dominiæ Margaretæ, Comitissæ Richmondæ, Custos hic 1518. Decanus de Stoke-Claire in Suff. & Decanus Sacelli Cardinali Wolfæo, cujus fuit internuntius de evocandis viris doctis Cantabrigia Oxonium, ad Collegium ibidem suum, Ædes Christi dictum, replendum & exornandum. Contulit huic Aulæ Manerium de Vescie Chestertonæ in agro Huntingd. Sacello plurima donavit. Firmam quoque Rouses dictam in Overton in eodem Comitatu concessit, & pecunias legavit, quibus firma dicta Bealeis in Wittlesford perquisita est. Numerant eum & Petrenses, Joannenses, Catharinenfes inter suos Benefactores. Resignavit circa an. 1534, mortuus 1542.

14. Robertus Swinburne Artium Magister, à Magistratu discedit an. 1537. moritur Vicarius Tilneiensis 1539.

15. Georgius Folberie S. Theol. Dr, in Academia Montepessulana Poëta & Rhetor eximius, Epigrammata, diversi generis carmina, atque conciones elegantes edidit. Moritur Custos 1540.

16. Nicholaus Ridley Northumbrensis à clarissima familia Ridleiorum de Willemotefwick editus, Artium Baccalaureus Socius eligitur 1524. atque congressus est cum Throgmortonio Oxoniensi

Oxonienſi in duello Religioſo 1533. Procurator Academiae 1534. ubi & Capellanus quoque aliquandiu erat, & Præſector Publicus, S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus 1537, Vicarius dein de Horne in Cantio, & Membrum Eccleſiæ Cathedralis ibidem. Cuſtos fit 1540, eodemque anno S. Theol. Dr. Regi à Sacris. Vicarius de Soham 1547. ſed ad Roſſenſem Epiſcopatum mox adſcitus 1549, fit Præſul Londinenſis: verum exauthoratus 1553, & Octob. 15. 1555. martyrio Oxonii coronatur. Scripſit contra Tranſubſtantiationem.

17. Joannes Young, Socius Coll. S. Joannis, S. Theol. Dr. & Profeſſor Publicus, necnon Vicecancellarius 1554. Cum Cuſtos eligebatur, Monachus Ramienſis fuiſſe fertur, prius Elienſis Præbendarius, & Bucer graviffimus antagoniſta cedit in cauſa Religionis 1559. Fuit Reſtor de Landbeach 1554.

18. Edmundus Grindal, filius Guilielmi Grindal de S. Bega in Cumbriæ Com: Generoſi, Scholaris, dein Socius 1540, eodemque anno Artium Magiſter, Procurator Academiae 1548, Ridleio præcedenti à Sacris, mox & Regi. In Germaniam exulat ſub Maria Regina. Redux & Epiſcopus Londinenſis electus, tandemque Cuſtos hic fit 1560. Sed per Procuratorem admittitur, ipſe per biennium ſuum nunquam in Collegio præſens. Dr. per ſpecialem gratiam creatus 1564. Archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis 1570, & Cantuarienſis 1575. decimas Manerii de Weſtbury in Aſhwell Aulæ legavit, libros dedit, & poculum grande deauratum, & annuum redditum 20. l. cum licentia Elizabethiaca de terris ad Manum-mortuam ponendis uſque ad 40. l. Octoënnales quoque quatuor librarum annualium additiones inſtituit alternatim huic Collegio & Reginali Oxonii, cui & argentum cœlatum, libros, cenſusque aliq̃ donavit. Magdalenſe etiam atque alia hic Collegia, necnon civitas Cantuarienſis pauperesque Croydonenſes per ipſum locupletati ſunt. Per biennium cæcus in cœlum migrat 1583.

19. Matthæus Hutton Socius Collegii S. Trinitatis, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Cuſtos advenit 1562, S. Theol. Dr. 1565. poſt & Profeſſor Publicus an. 1567. reſignat, tum Decanus Eboracenſis: Epiſcopus Dunelmienſis 1589. ac Archipræſul Eboracenſis 1595. Commentatiunculam emiſit de Electione & Reprobatione. Moritur 1605.

20. Joannes Whitgift natus apud Grimſby in Com. Lincolnæ, Collegii alumnus, Joannis Bradfordi Socii ac Martyris pientiffimi pupillus, Socius Petrenſis 1567, quo anno Cuſtos hic, & S. Theol. Dr. admittitur, atque ſtatim Præſectus Collegii S. Trinitatis, Profeſſor Publicus, bis Procellarius, Præbendarius Elienſis & Reſtor Eccleſiæ de Teverſham,

tham, quam Sacellanus Richardo Cox Eliensi Episcopo accepit. Floruit Episcopus Wigorniae 1577, Praefectus Walliae, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis 1583, à Sanctoribus Consiliis 1585. Multa scripsit: libros item Penbrochianis & Trinitania contulit, Petrensibus quoque redditus aliquot.

21. Joannes Yong Londinensis, Scholaris & Socius, Custos admittitur. S. Theol. Baccalaureus 1567, Dr. fit 1569, dein Procancellarius, Episcopus Rossensis 1577, moritur 1605. Aliquot librarum debitum remisit Collegio.

22. Guilielmus Fulke Londinensis, Collegii S. Joannis Socius, Rector Dodingtoniae in Suff. & Warleiae in Essexia, Dr. per specialem gratiam, admissus est Custos 1578, Procancellarius 1581. Contulit ad restaurationem Hospitii dicti Universitatis 20. l. multa scripsit, & obiit 1589.

23. Lancelotus Andrews Londinensis, è primis Scholaribus Doctoris Watts, postea Socius, Custos eligitur 1586. Inde Dr, Rector S. Aegidii extra Creplegate Londini, Praebendarius Southwellensis, & Residentarius Paulinus, Decanus Westmonasteriensis, Episcopus Cicestrensis, & Divo Jacobo ab Eleemosynis 1605. Eliensis 1609, & ab utriusque Regni Consiliis, jam agnoscitur Antistes Wintoniensis, Praelatus ordinis Gartherii, & Decanus Sacelli Regii. Licentiam Regineam Custos obtinuit admortizandi terras ad 80. l. Regalem vero nuper ad 200. l.

24. Samuel Harfnet Colcestrensis, Socius, Academiae Procurator 1593. Custos 1605, Procancellarius atque inde Dr. 1606. Archidiaconus Essexiae, Vicarius de Chigwell in Eff. Rector de Shenfeild, dein & de Styfled, Episcopus Cicestrensis 1609, Praefecturam resignasse dicitur 1616, nunc Praefectus Nordovicensis.

25. Nicholaus Felton Yarmuthensis, Socius, Rector S. Antonii, & S. Mariae de Arcubus, S. Theol. Dr, Custos 1616, Rector magnae Eastoniae, vulgo Ashen magn: in Essexia, & Praebendarius Paulinus, demum Episcopus Bristolienfis; Designatus postea Episcopus Coventriae & Leichfeildiae, resignat Praefecturam mense Februarii, sequente autem Aprilii Antistes Eliensis salutatur.

26. Hieronymus Beale Wigorniensis, Collegii Christi asumans, & huc adscitus Socius, S. Theologiae Baccalaureus, Rector de Nuthurst in Suff. & Hardwick in Com. Cantab. Praebendarius Cicestriae, Vicarius de Barton Lancaster juxta Cantabrigiam, dein Rector de Willingham in eodem Comitatu, Praebendarius Eliensis, Divo Jacobo Subeleemosynarius & à Sacris, eligitur Custos Febr. 21. 1618,

Collegium

Collegium Corporis Christi, vulgo Benedicti, 1344.

4. **C**onfratres Gildæ, sive Societatis Corporis Christi, & Confratres Gildæ B. Mariæ Virginis, conjunctis opibus hoc Collegium extruere cœperunt 18^{vo}. Regis Edwardi Tertii an. 1344, atque illud nomini Corporis Christi & B. Mariæ Virginis consecrarunt, quanquam jam passim Benedicti Collegium appellatur, & in ejusdem nomen transit circa an. 1380. ob templi S. Benedicti vicinitatem; atque an. Dom. 1353. Febr. tertio Collegii sui Confirmationem obtinuerunt à Thoma de Insula Episcopo Eliensi. Sed an. Dom. 1353. Custos & Socii istius loci Inclytissimum Heroem, Henricum Plantagenet, primum Ducem Lancastriæ, Comitem Leicestriæ, Lincolnæ, & Derbiæ, inter Angliæ Primores secundum, Dominum de Monmouth & Pontfreit, cognomento Animosum & Bonum Ducem, Summum Angliæ Seneschallum, Locum-tenentem Aquitaniz, & Ordinis Georgiani Equitem, in suæ fraternitatis patronum elegerunt; tandemque suæ Gildæ Seniore, id est, Aldermannum sive Præfectum constituerunt. Ita tanti Principis Fundatoris, sive Patroni patrocinio innixi, non solum Gildam hanc sitam prope Vicum Luthburnium in Collegium commutarunt, ac Manus-mortuæ (ut vocant Legulei) facultatem obtinuerunt, sed plurimas etiam & speciosissimas oppidanorum ædes aut prece aut prelio acquisiverunt. Quinimo Illustrissimus Dux jus Patronatus vicinæ Ecclesiæ S. Benedicti illis in perpetuum concessit, & quia proventus hujus Domus fuerunt adeo tenues, ut Magistro & Scholaribus necessaria vix suppeditarent, à Thoma Arundel, Episcopo Eliensi, procuravit, ut dictus Thomas huic Domui appropriaret Ecclesiam suam de Grantsfete. Atque licet à primo fundationis anno Sociorum & Scholarum numerus secundum annuos redditus Collegii diu fuerit arbitrarius, ideoque incertus; aliorum tamen Benefactorum liberalitate mirum in modum excrevit Studentium numerus. Nam Elizabetha Mowbray Ducissa Norfolciæ (soror prima & coheres Thomæ Fitzalan ultimi Comitis Arundeliæ, Warrenæ, & Surriæ, & uxor Thomæ Mowbray primi Ducis Norfolciæ) unum Socium, & Scholarem: Matthæus Parker nominatissimus inter Antiquarios Cantuariensis Metropolitanus, hujus loci quondam Socius, ac postea Collegiarcha, duos Socios & quindecim Scholares, cum Bibliotheca antiquissimis manuscriptis instructissima: Rogerus Mannors Eques Auratus Divæ Elizabethæ à Cubiculis quatuor Scholarius adjunxerunt. Nec minimum ædificiis incrementum præcis temporibus accessit, dum Joannes de Cantabrigge Miles, Domini Regis

Regis Justitiarius, ejusque filius Thomas de Cantabrigge Eques celeberrimus, istius Societatis olim Confratres, aulam lapideam, quam Stonehouse jam nuncupant, concesserint: & Nicolaus Bacon Eques Auratus, Nestor noster Britannicus, Magni Sigilli Custos, ac à Consiliis Divæ Elizabethæ, ut pii animi in hoc Collegium, ubi humaniores artes primum imbiberat, testimonium exhiberet, Sacellum nitidum extruxit (supra quod Bibliotheca ostenditur omnis Antiquitatis Armarium) & sex Scholarium stipendia legavit: necnou Rogerus Mannors, quintus Comes Rutlandiæ, hic olim Commensalis Honoratissimus, in Collegii & Sacelli ornamentum plurima contulerit. Alia item Sociorum & Scholarium Stipendia dederunt alii in Musarum filios optime animati. Unde hodierno die numerentur Præfectus unus, Socii 10, Scholares 34, præter Inferioris Ordinis ministros, qui omnes Collegii reditibus aluntur.

Custodes Collegii Corporis Christi, vulgo Benedicti.

1. **T**homas Eltesley Norfolciensis, L. Baccalaureus, electus Mr. 1352, & sic remansit annos 24.

2. Robertus Treton S. Theol. Baccalaureus, in Com. Salop. natus, Custos 1376, ubi præfuit annos septem, fuitque unus Executorum illius Roberti Thorpe Militis, Summi Angliæ Cancellarii, qui in Scholis Theologicis condendis illustrè nomen fortitur.

3. Joannes Kinne Londinensis, Præfectus 1379, & antea an. 1378, jam tricenarius & Artium Mr. Testis fuit in causa inter Joannem Donwicum, Aulæ Clarensis Præfectum, Academiæ Cancellarium, ac Thomam de Arundel Episcopum Eliensem. Ille atque Donwicus fuerunt Collectores Decimarum Regis per Clerum concessarum.

4. Joannes Neketon in Com. Linc. natus, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Mr. 1389, Academiæ Cancellarius, qui an. 1376. Sept. 18. (jam Socius & Artium Mr.) fit Diaconus apud Ely sub. Tho. de Arundel prædicto, Presbyter Martii 14: cui, quum esset S. Theol. Dr. Cancellariatum assignat Matthæus Stokvis an. 1383.

5. Robertus Billingford, Norfolciensis, S. Theol. Dr, Custos electus 1400, & sic floruit annos 32. Academiæ Pro-cancellarius 1409, 1413, 1432. Ille præter Cistam huic Collegio datam, Universitati aliam, suo nomine ad huc appellatam, concessit, & 100. libras in eadem: quo tempore Thomas Bourghier, Episcopus Eliensis, dedit Academiæ 125. libras in eandem Cistam conjectas, unde eadem Cista etiamnum Billingford & Bourghier denominatur.

6. Joannis

6. Joannes Titleshall, S. Theol. Dr, Magister 1432. Rector S. Benedicti obiit 1446.

7. Joannes Boteright Norfolciensis, S. Theol. Dr, Mr. 1443.

8. Gualterus Smith Cantabrigiensis, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Custos 1473, præsentabatur ad Rectoriam S. Benedicti per Collegium Octob. 7. 1446.

9. Simon Greene Norfolciensis, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Custos 1477.

10. Thomas Cozin Norfolciensis, S. Theol. Dr, Custos 1487, Academiæ Cancellarius 1490.

11. Joannes Edyman Norfolciensis, S. Theol. Dr, Custos 1515.

12. Petrus Nobys Norfolciensis, S. Theol. Dr, Custos 1516. Rector de Landbeach inductus Feb. 18. 1515. quum adhuc esset S. Theol. Baccalaureus. Anno vero 1523. resignat, reservata sibi pensione 50. Marcarum.

13. Guilielmus Sowde Norfolciensis, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Custos 1523, in qua Præfectura floruit an. 1540.

[De Henrico Horneby, hujusce Collegii Rectore sub Henrico octavo, v. Baleum parte posteriore pag. 72.]

14. Matthæus Parker Nordovicensis, Socius, S. Theol. Dr, electus Custos 1544, Rector de Landbeach 1554, Præbendarius Eliensis, Decanus Lincolnæ, atque etiam Collegiæ illius Ecclesiæ de Stoke-Clare in Suff. cui in laudis suæ cumulum accrescit, quod Antiquitatis & Historicorum veterum libros, corrumpente illo una cum insigni Bibliotheca cœnobio, ab interitu vindicaverit, & in hujus Collegii Armario literario collocarit. Ille temporibus Marianis in transmarinis Regionibus Confessor vixit, habens Successorem Dominum Guilielmum Whaley in Rectoria sua de Landbeach, & Joannem Yong Aulæ Penbrochianæ Præfectum in sua Præbenda, at Elizabethiaco sole exoriente rediit, & ascendit Cathedram Cantuariensem. Hujus certe memoriæ sacrificemus Cantabrigienses, quotquot sumus, omnes, qui in sua Chorographica Cantabrigiæ tabella, edita 1574, serio exoptavit, ut novus amniculus à fontibus prope montes Vandleburianos, vulgo Gogmagog-Hilles dictos, ad Oppidum Cantabrigiense juxta vadium Trumpingtoniæ incideretur & duceretur, qui ipsam Fossam Regiam maximam allueret. In tantum enim hujus loci commodum redundare anguratus est pius Archipræsul, ut non sit Cantabrigia (ipssissimi sunt verba) Urbs ulla elegantior, tantique facti memoria non tam posteris grata, quam ipsis jam incolis jucunda existeret. Scilicet ille hujusce operis in Horizonte nostro Cantabrigico primum mobile extitit, cujus voto subsequentes Sphæræ Academicæ tandem revolventes optatum finem nuper imposuerunt.

TOM. V.

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15. Laurentius Maptud Norfolciensis, S. Theolog. Baccal. & Socio Aulæ Trinitatis eligitur Præfectus hujus Collegii 1553. fuit inductus Rector de Teversham Martii 19^{no}. 1554. ejusdemque Oppidi pauperibus illius adhuc nomine Collegium perfolvit quotannis 10. s.

16. Joannes Porie Norfolciensis, S. Theol. Dr, Mr. 1557. Ille Decemb. 18. 1558, ad huc S. Theol. Baccal. inducitur Rector in Landbeath, quam resignat 1569, & Cliffordum habuit Successorem.

17. Thomas Aldrich in Artibus Mr, Academiæ Procurator, electus Præfectus 1569.

18. Robertus Norgate Norfolciensis, S. Theol. Dr, Præbendarius Eliensis, Custos 1573. Academiæ Procancellarius 1585, Isto Roberto Norgate Præfecto, Sophonia Smith Socio Collegii Procuratore, Thoma Ithell Cancellario Richardi Cox Episcopi, & Joanne Parker Archidiacono Eliensi, Ecclesia S. Benedicti huic Collegio fuit appropriata.

19. Joannes Copcootes Caleti apud Gallos natus, S. Theol. Dr, Mr. Collegii 1587, eodemque anno Academiæ Procancellarius, Præbendarius Cicestrensis.

20. Joannes Jegon Essexius, Collegii Reginalis Præses, eligitur Custos hujusce Collegii 1590, in quo Officio mansit annos 13: quo tempore fuit quater Procancellarius, Decanus primo Nordovicensis, & modo obiit ejusdem diocesis Episcopus.

21. Thomas Jegon Essexius, Socius, S. Theol. Dr. Rector de Sibil-Heveningham in Effexia, frater prædicti Joannis, obiit Custos 1617. Archidiaconus Nordovicensis.

22. Samuel Walsal (filius Joannis Walsal S. Theol. Doctoris, Socii Ædis Christi Oxon. Præbendarii Cicestrensis, unius sex Prædicatorum Cantuariæ, Rectoris de Eastling & Vicarii de Appledore in Cantio) de Levita ipse Levita. S. Theol. Dr, Socius, Rector de Wilburgham parva in Com. Cantabrigiensi, ac istius Collegii Custos 1617.

Aula S. & Individuæ Trinitatis 1347.

5. **H**OC in loco antiquitus floruit Studentium Societas, in qua quisque propriis sumptibus victitabat. Quam quidem domum Joannes de Craudene, Prior Eliensis 22^{dus}, suis nummulis acquisivit, Edwardi Tertio tum Regnante, & Monachis Eliensibus, huc ad literarum mercaturam in tanto suo otio accedentibus, quasi Hospitium esse voluit. Atque hîsce primordiis Richardus Ling, Academiæ Cancellarius 1353, Archembaldus de Norwico, Simon de Rekenghall, & Gualterus

Gualterus Elveden, Rector de Snitterton in Norfolcia, quatuor tenementa adjecerunt. Necnon Robertus Stratton, Johannes Trunch, Gualterus Bakton, Gualterus de Aldeley, Petrusque Bittering dederunt septem particulas & duo Messuagia, quorum unum fuit Drakes-Entry dictum. Quanquam postea Guilielmus Bateman L. Dr. Episcopus Nordovicensis 18^{vus}, à Clemente sexto Papa constitutus, à Priore & Monachis prædictis, Rectoriarum quarundam permutatione facta, totum hoc Hospitium comparavit, ibique Aulam hanc suam, S. & Individuæ Trinitati consecratam, fundavit an. Dom. 1347. & 21^{mo}. Regis Edwardi tertii: statuitque ut Mr. unus, Socii 20, Scholares tres, omnes Juris utriusque studio, uno duntaxat excepto Theologo, dicati ejus redditibus alerentur. Nempe hic fuit ille Præsul (ut Registri Nordovicensis verba audias) Auditor Papalis Palatii satis famosus, qui Stephanum suum quondam Romæ familiarem, Papæ Innocentii Sexti nomine jamjam innotescens, quia plurimos Cardinales creaturum audiverat, invisere se apud Regem simulavit, ex quo itinere hunc fructum accepit, quod Rectorias illas de Bristoun, Kimberley, Brimingham, Woodalling, Cowlidge & Stalling Nordovicensis Diœcesis, ad Magistri, Sociorum & Scholarium sustentationem ab eodem Papa adunari procuraverit: Simone Islip, Metropolitano Cantuariensi, ad Papæ ejusdem mandatum, sub Sigillo in perpetuum confirmante. Sed Mæcenæ iste, repentina morte à suo instituto avocatus, unum tantum Magistrum, Socios tres, totidemque Scholares ex fundatione sua reliquit. Verum, ut in opere pio & feliciter auspicato divinitus solet, aliorum tandem benignitate plurimum adaucta est res literaria. Adeo ut Roberti Goodknapæ, hic olim Socii, Laurentii Maptid hic Socii, & Præfecti Collegii Benedicti, Gabrielis Duni Ecclesiæ Paulinæ Canonici, Richardi Nix Antistitis Nordovicensis, Matthæi Parker Archiantistitis Cantuariensis, Henrici Hervey L. Doctoris, & istic quondam Custodis, ac Humfredi Byshbie L. Doctoris, istorum, inquam, atque aliorum munificentia Collegii Reditus in tantum excreverunt, ut hodie Præfectus unus, Socii 18, Scholares 14, ad victum quotidianum subsidia desumant.

Custodes Aulæ S. & Individuæ Trinitatis.

1. **A**damus de Wighmere Custos primus, Rector de Hockwold in Norf.
2. Robertus Braunch Licentiatus in Legibus, quem Regiam Petrense vocat Guardianum hujus Aulæ.
3. Simon Dalling Custos erat quando Ecclesiæ S. Joannis

Baptistæ & S. Edwardi unirentur & Collegio appropriarentur, quod factum fuit an. Dom. 1446. sub Henrico 6^{to}. obiitque Benefactor non minimus.

4. Simon Thornton.

5. Guilielmus Dalling.

6. Edwardus Shulldham Norfolkensis, Presbyter Secularis ordinatus per Joannem Barnet Episcopum Eliensem 17^{mo}. Aprilis 1473, (ex vetusta Shulldhanorum de Shulldham in Norfolcia prosapia ortum ducens) L. Dr. hujus Aulæ fuit Socius & Custos, Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sti. Carantoci Exoniæ Canonicus : Rector de Kelschal in Comitatu Hartf: opimique illius intra milliare adjacentis Sacerdotii de Tharfield (supra montes juxta Royston) ubi egregium templi testudinatum de novo construxit, sub quo splendide sepultus Jan. 20. 1503. ad huc apparet : cujus Soror Elizabetha Shulldham, Abbatissa de Berking in Essex, in una Aquilonari hujus templi fenestra, quam ipsa fieri fecerat, depicta cernitur in vestitu vestali cum pedo suo, si placet, pastoralitio.

7. Joannes Wright.

8. Gualterus Huke Socius, Custos & Benefactor.

9. Robertus Larke.

10. Stephanus Gardiner L. Dr. 1521, Episcopus Wintoniensis, Ordinis Periscelidis Prælatus, Summus Angliæ & Academiæ Cantabr: Cancellarius, necnon Benefactor. Fuit hic Stephanus filius Naturalis Leonelli Woodvile Episcopi Sarisburiensis, (filii junioris Richardi Woodvile Comititis Rivers, Summi Angliæ Constabularii & Gartherii Militis) qui Leonellus, ut crimini suo velamen obduceret, Stephani hujus matrem cuidam famulorum ejus infimo Gardinero dicto in matrimonium dedit, unde Gardineri nomen Stephano vulgo fuit impositum.

11. Guilielmus Moufe L. Dr. & Benefactor.

12. Henricus Harvey L. Dr. 1543. Præbendarius Eliensis, Rector Ecclesiæ Donativæ de Parvo-burgo prope Croco-Waldenum in Essexia, Academiæ Procancellarius 1560, non ultimum familiæ suæ Harveianæ de Ickworth in Suff. decus. Hujus Coronæ memoriali hanc famæ suæ laurum inferimus, quod pulcherrimam, aggesto aggere, viam per tres plus minus mille passus versus Novum-Mercatum substruxerit, atque tres libras annuatim inter pauperes Parvoburgenses ex ejus fundis huic Collegio assignatis distribuendas testamento legaverit.

13. Joannes Preston Collegii Regalis 1^{mo}. Socius, L. Dr, Procancellarius 1603, 1604.

14. Joannes Cowell Devonienfis, Collegii Regalis antea Socius, L. Dr, Procancellarius 1613, Cancellarius Cicestrizæ, Vicarius Archiepiscopi Generalis & Benefactor.

15. Clemens

15. Clemens Corbet (filius natu minor Milonis Corbet de Sprauſton in Norf. Equitis Aurati) hujus Aulæ Socius, L. Dr, Cancellarius Ciceſtriæ, Præfectus electus 1611, Procan-cellarius iſtius Academix 1613.

Collegium de Gonevile & Caius 1348.

6. Sextum ſequitur Collegium de Gonvile & Caius dictum, cujus prima fundamenta eo in loco ubi nunc eſt Po-marium & Sphæriſterium Collegii Sancti Benediſti an. Dom. 1348. poſuit Edmundus Gonevile, Rector de Tirrington in Maſhland in Norf. & de Ruſhworth in eodem Comitatu, qui cum aliis Vicarius Spiritualitatis ab Epifcopo conſtituebatur abſente. Hæc primordia ſic locavit Edmundus Gonevile (frater natu minor Nicholai Gonevile de Ruſhworth prædict. Militis) celeberrimo illo Aulico Gualtero de Manney, Belga-Cambraenſi (qui Margaretam de Brotherton Duciffam Norfolciæ in uxorem duxerat) Georgiani Ordinis Sodali, licentiam ab Edwardo 3^{to}, an. Regni 22^{do}, 1347, impetrante, poſtquam dictus Edmundus Collegiatam Eccleſiolam S. Joannis Evangelixtæ apud Ruſhworth fundafſet. Atque quum Annuntiationi Beatæ Mariæ Virginis iſtud Collegium die Jovis in ſeptimana Pentecoſtes 23^{tio}. Edwardi Tertii 1348. dedicaſſet, Aula de Gonevile ſtatim appellari cæpit, ubi unum Cuſtodem & quatuor Socios ante mortem inſtituit, & vivens ſubſidio pecuniario aluit, ac Joannem Colton, Rectorem poſtea de Tirrington, primum hic Cuſtodem ordinavit, Statutis ſub Cancellarii ſigillo confirmatis, licet 20. Scholares, ut ex Statutis conſtat, fundare decreverat. Ille autem fato immaturo an. Dom. 1350. abreptus, & apud Tirrington ſepultus, grandem pecuniæ ſummam Guilielmo Bateman, Epifcopo Nordovicenſi 18^{vo}. per teſtamentum concedidit, ut Aulam, quam inchoaverat, abſolveret & fundis ditaret. Verum poſt Edmundi mortem dictus Guilielmus Bateman, quo Aulam hanc ſuæ Aulæ Trinitatis, quam tum ædificare cœperat, viciniorem ac velut ſororiam redderet, Cuſtodi & Sociis ſuaſit, ut has ſuas priſtinas ædes permutarent pro aliis ædificiis in loco Henney dicto in Parochia S. Michaëlis (non procul à templo S. Joannis Zachariæ, ubi nunc ſtat Aula Collegii Regalis prope Hoſpitiū B. Mariæ ex Austro) Collegio extruendo, votoque Epifcopi aptioribus. Horum * erat Capitale Meſſuagium Domini Joannis de Cantabrigge Equitis Aurati & Juſtitiarii Domini Regis, alterum fuit domus Joannis Goldcorne, ubi priſco illo ſeculo floruiſſe Scholas Philoſophicas perveſtuſta hujus Collegii monumenta teſtantur. Quæ quidem

* Adde, *numm.*

quidem duo Messuagia quum ad Gildam Corporis Christi & B. Mariæ postea pertinerent, ex conventionē facta inter Henricum Plantagenet, primum Ducem Lancastriæ, ejusdem Gildæ Aldermannum & Custodem, & Socios hujusce Aulæ, altera Societas alteri de Jure Soli & ædificiorum invicem cesserunt, & permutarunt an Dom. 1353. Ita ex istis ædificiis sic transformatis Aula de Gonevile constructa est eo loci, in quo Boreale hujusce Collegii latus longe procurrit. Istam Custodis & Sociorum translationem Guilielmus Bateman prænominatus an. Dom. 1353. confirmavit, atque redditibus Rectoriarum de Foulden & Wilton in Norf. & Mutford in Suff. ad unum Custodem & tres Socios sustentandos animare cœpit. Ne autem nescias, quanto favore Pontifices Romani hanc Aulam statim respexerint, Custos Sociique tanta apud Bonifacium nonum gratia circa an. Dom. 1390. valuerunt, ut Rectoriam de Matfal magna in Norf. ad Aulæ alimoniam impropriari concefferit, missis ad Richardum le Scrope Episcopum Coventriæ & Lichfeildæ literis, ut dictam Ecclesiā Aulæ confirmaret. Cujus certe Rectoriæ patronatum Radulphus de Hemenhall Miles antea Aulæ concefferat, ut tres Socii Presbyteri meminerint Dominæ Mariæ de Pakenham, Dominæ de Pakenham, & Domini Thomæ de Pakenham Militis, filii Mariæ, & Domini Radulphi de Hemenhall Militis, & Catharinæ Aspal uxoris ejus. Quinimo quanquam à PP. Benedicto 1^{mo}. sancitum fuit circa an. Dom. 1300, ut omnes Monachi Benedictini in Academiæ Aula, sive Collegio in studiis versarentur, tamen per Papam Sixtum 4^{um}. 1481, usque adeo ejusdem Ordinis Monachis Nordovicensis Diocesis indulgum erat, ut in hac solum Aula de Gonevile studere liceret. Atque quo lætius lautiusque literarum honori confuleretur, ab aliis benigne conferentibus adaucta sunt vestigalia, unde priori numero accesserunt septem alii Socii, & Scholares undecim. Adeo ut qua Sodalitia, qua ædificia, qua Scholarium stipendia spectemus, supra centenarium numerum Benefactores in Albo nostro Gonevilino recenseamus. Ante alios Guilielmus Phiswick, Academiæ Clavarius, sive Bedellus Armiger numerandus occurrit, qui ædes suas domesticas huc Aulæ de Gonevile concessit, Collegiolumque 1393. instituit, ut esset tanquam Colonia juventuti dictæ Aulæ exuberanti sacra, ubi duo, ut vocant, Principales, alter ex Aula de Gonevile, alter ex hoc Phiswici Hospitio eligendi præficerentur, non tam gubernandi, quam liberalium Artium gloria insignes. Unde per Gonevilinos Studentibus repletum fuit hoc Hospitium, sed ad eos spectantibus, sicut Aulæ Oxonienses pertinent ad Collegia. Quo autem arctiore fœdere hæ duæ ædes sese invicem constringerent, dictæ Aulæ Mr. & Socii

Socii ab Alexandro 5^{to}. Papa petierunt, ut Hospitii Phiswici Studentes in Sacello Gonevilino ad Sacrorum celebrationem, suosque mortuos ibidem sepeliendos, Papali hac licentia freti, sine Ordinarii autoritate accedere possent. Hæc quidem Phiswici Hospitii ædificia Guilielmus Renele, Aulæ Regiæ quondam Socius, Rector de Tichwell in Norf. 1381. suis sumptibus fecit ampliora, atque in Parochia sua prædicta in illis prædiis, quæ huic Aulæ propria fuerant, varia cœnacula construxit, in quæ Socii & Scholares tam ex Aula quam ex Hospitio sese recipere possent, quando pestis, aut alicujus morbi gravioris contagio Academiam invaderet. Hoc Hospitium, ubi supra 40. Commensales erant commorantes, ibidem olim steterit, ubi Collegii Trinitatis latus Australe nunc emergit, inque illius Collegii augmentum ab Augustissimo Rege Henrico 8^{vo}. assumptum fuit, tribus libris è Fisco Regio annuatim huic nostro Collegio perfolutis, usque dum à Regia Majestate aliter satisfactum & provisum fuerit. Quos hic ego possum commemorare Smithos, Willowfios, Knightos, Baileios, Willifonos, & Atkinfos, qui Nutritii fautores in hujus Aulæ Hemisphærio jam diu rutilarunt, ipsumque Papam Alexandrum 6^{um}, qui an. Dom. 1502. liberam ad duos Prædicatores annuatim per totam Angliam emittendos potestatem vere Metropolitanicam antecessoribus nostris indulfit, fortunatis, credo, si temporibus illis Henricianis bono suo noverant uti? Invitus taceo Nicholaurum Shaxton Episcopum Sarisburiensem, hujus Aulæ Præsidem, & Guardianum Hospitalis S. Ægidii Nordovici: Joannem Botlesham Antistitem Roffensem; Joannem Wakering, Privati Sigilli sub Henrico 5^{to}. Custodem, Henricum Spenser, & Joannem Gouldwell tres Præfules Nordovicenses; Joannem de Ufford (fratrem natu minorem Roberti de Ufford, alias Peyton, Primi Comitis Suffolciæ) prioris Aulæ de Gonevile Commensalem, istas traslatas ædes jamjam resurrecturas prævidentem & piis votis prosequentem, Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem à Rege Edwardo 3^{to}, & Papa Clemente 6^{to}. approbatum, sed ante installationem mortuum; Gualterum Elveden, inter nos Gonevillinos Sapientiæ tum Humanæ tum Divinæ rudimenta cum omni sedulitate, regnante Richardo 2^{do}, addiscentem, id quod testatur illius Calendarium cum 3^{bus}. cyclis Decennalibus & argute & significanter compactum, Joannem Fitz-Ralph Militem, qui dedit advocationem Ecclesiæ de Capele in Suff. 1353. Edmundem de Hemegrave in Suff. Thomam Lovel de Harling in Norf. Robertum de Thorpe Summum Angliæ Cancellarium, singulos Equestri Ordine Claros; Humfredum De la Poole Clericum, & Edwardum De la Poole Archidiaconum Richmondiæ, Aulæ hujus Commensales, filios Joannis De la Poole 2^{di}. Ducis Suff. ipsumque Joannem

Joannem Le Strange de Maffingham in Norf. Armigerum. Inter quos Guilielmum Lynwood debeamne negligere, * aut forsan non agnosco, utriusque Juris Doctorem, Curiz Cantuariensis Officialem, Episcopum Menevensenſem, privati Sigilli sub Henrico 5^{to}. Custodem, Constitutionum Provincialium Compilatorem, istius Aulæ de Gonevile olim Commensalem. Quos omnes Benefactores extitisse aut ipsa loquuntur mœnia, aut ærarium & Bibliotheca conclamant, aut ipsæ fenestræ testantur. Istos dum recolligo, vos pietatis flores & sanctioris orbis lumina, mihi ante oculos obversamini, Clementissimæ Dominæ, Maria de Pakênham, Elizabetha Cleere, Anna Scroope, & Anna Drury, quia beneficentiæ vestræ flumina in Collegium nostrum immisistis, & hortum hunc Gonevilinum irrigastis. Quarum Domina Maria de Pakênham 1369. Custodis stipendium auxit, unum Sodalitium fundavit, & quatuor aliis Sociis liberaturam dedit exeuntem à Rectoria de Marsal: Elizabetha autem Cleere (filia & heres Joannis Uvedale de Tackleston in Norf. Armig. vidua devotissima Roberti Cleere de Ormesby in Norf. Armig.) An. Dom. 1480. dedit terras in Tutington in Norf: ad unum Socium alendum. Ac quasi Aulæ mater & nutrix plurima alia donavit; 1^{mo}. quadraginta libras ad numerum Scholarium augendum; 2^{do}. extruxit Orientale Collegii latus; 3^{tio}. contulit 46. libras ad reparanda Aulæ ædificia, præter illam pecuniæ summam, quam tum Cistæ nostræ, tum Universitatis ærario supra 200. marcas impartiebatur. Nec te silentio involvimus (Domina Anna Scroope) filiam & heredem Roberti Harling de Harling in Norf. Militis ex uxore sua Joanna, filia & herede Joannis Gonevile Arm. qui Robertus fuit etiam filius Joannis Harling Militis & Ciciliæ uxoris suæ, filia & tandem coheredis Constantini de Mortuo-mari, vulgo Mortimere, de Attleborough in Norf. Equitis Aurati. Fuit enim hæc Anna primo uxor Guilielmi Chamberlaine, Ordinis Gartherii Militis; 2^{do}. Roberti Wingfield, Ordinis Sepulchri Equitis & Calet: Gubernatoris; 3^{tio}. Domini Joannis Baronis Scroope de Bolton in Comitatu Richmondiz, Ordinis Georgiani Sodalis. Postquam vero ex tribus hisce maritis nullam prolem suscepisset, Canonorum Collegiolum, apud Rushworth in Norf. per Atavunculum suum Edmundum Gonevile fundatum, mirum in modum dilatavit, illique suum ibidem Dominium, antiquam Gonevilorum sedem, dedit: necnon Manerium suum de Mortimer, Cantabrigiæ situm, eximie pietatis heroina, à Gonevilis, ut supra patet, oriunda huic Aulæ Gonevilinæ regnante Henrico septimo largiebatur, hujus Gonevilinæ fundationis memor, ad unum Socium sustentandum: ad quod Manerium Aulæ per Manum-mortuam (ut

* Sic.

Jurisperiti

Jurisperiti loquuntur) confirmandum, Domina Anna Drury (filia & heres Guilielmi Huntingfield de Huntingfield in Suff: Armigeri, & vidua Rogeri Drury de Hawsted in Suff: Militis) 40^{ta}. libras legavit. Anno vero Gratiae 1557. nobis eluxit Joannes Caius Nordovicensis (filius Roberti Caii nati in agro Eboracensi) Medicinæ Dr. istius Aulæ Custos 16^{tus}. Illum, illum, inquam, intelligo doctissimum Caium, cujus pectus in Æsculapii Scholis quis non agnosceret omnis Phœbeæ artis conscium, ac velut *βιβλιοθήκῳ ἐμψυχον* qui varia ingenii sui in scriptis monumenta vel leviter attigerit? quam gratissimum Reginæ Mariæ Apollinem! quem egregium per tot annos Medicinæ apud Patavenses in Italia Prælectorem Publicum! quantum hujus Academix ornamentum! qualem Cantabrigienfis Antiquiratis Assertorem! Ille enim vir ad Rempublicam literariam promovendam natus, ampliissimis latifundiis & prædiis ad tres Socios, & viginti Scholares, unumque Janitorem alendos istud Mulsinum locupletavit, novis proventibus ærarium auxit, priori structuræ Quadrangulari novam suam fabricam perpulcherrimam adjunxit, Aulæque delecto nomine, Collegium de Gonevile & Caius dignissimus Fundator nominavit, in cujus lapide angulari Occidentem versus hæc verba incidi curavit, JOANNES CAIUS POSUIT SAPIENTIÆ AN. DOM. 1565. MENSE MAIO. Ac ne jejunum pauxilli nescio cujus, Fundatorem quisquam Vigilantius seu potius Dormitantius exprobet, nobis dedit Dominia de Crokeley in Rickmanesworth in Comitatu Hertf: Bincombe cum advocacione, & Wooburne in Com. Dorf. Rungton & Burnham-Thorp in Norf. cum Manerio de Crokeley apud Caxton Com. Cantab. Quinetiam in istius Collegii honorem insignia gentilitia comparavit: scilicet in campo aureo, purpureis amaranthi spicis insperso, duos serpentes erectos, in quorum capita Semper Vivum incumbit, qui caudis inter se connexis supra quadratum lapidem marmoreum, sed coloris viridis, resident, atque in illorum medio liber niger minio cum fibulis aureis est variegatis. Quæ omnia, ut ex diplomate constat, Hieroglyphice innuunt per librum, literaturam: per Serpentes super marmoreo lapide residentes, prudentiam cum gratia fundatam supra stabilem virtutis petram: per amaranthos & Semper Vivum, immortalitatem, quasi quis dicat, (Autographi sunt verba) EX PRUDENTIA ET LITERIS VIRTUTIS PETRA FIRMATIS IMMORTALITAS. Ultra ne, & ultro, bona vestra cum venia liceat aliorum Benefactorum Calendarium aperire? Eccum enim tibi (Lector Candide) Thomam Wendy Suffolciensem, Medicinæ Doctorem, hujusce loci Præsidem, quatuor Augustissimis Principibus Hen. 8^{vo}, Edw. 6^{to}, Mariæ &

Tom. V. E c Eli-

Elizabethæ Medicum, qui unum Sodalitium 1561. concessit
 cujus Stipendium ejus è fratre nepos & heres Thomas Wendy
 de Haslingfield in Com. Cantab. Armiger è terris suis in Bar-
 rington 1609. adauxit. Robertum Trapps Aurifabrum Lon-
 dinensem & Joannam uxorem ejus, qui terras apud Whit-
 stable & Swaycliffe in Cantio ad quatuor Scholares alendos
 dederunt. Jocofam Franckland viduam Londinensem, præ-
 dictorum Roberti & Joannæ filiam & heredem, quæ in Pa-
 tronorum Catalogo primas diu tenuit, non solum quia Do-
 mus quasdam in Philippi vico Londini, vasque multa ar-
 gentea & deaurata contulerit: sed etiam quia supra mille
 sexcentas libras, quibus Manerium de Dokesworth S. Petri
 sive D'albernoun in Com. Cantabr. acquisiverimus, cujus re-
 ditibus sex Socii, duodecim Scholares, Sacellanus unus, ac
 Prælector Hebraicus secundum Testatricis voluntatem sese
 sustentatos profitentur. Nuperrime vero Stephani Perse Nor-
 folciensis, sub Fundatore Joanne Caio Pupillizantis, Medi-
 cinæ Doctores, Collegii ultra 40^{ta}. annos Socii, munificen-
 tiam, quis frontem corruperet, si applaudamus singuli, dum,
 ipso fere calente funere, hinc in Collegio nova ædificia Bore-
 alia, illinc in Oppido Scholæ Grammaticalis centum discipu-
 lorum capaxis Domusque Eleemosynariæ surgentia mœnia in-
 tueamur? Ille etenim moriens quinque mille libras an. Dom.
 1615. testamento legavit, quibus annui redditus 250. librarum
 emerentur, ut ex illis 6. Socii (10 l. per annum) 6. Scholares
 (4 l. per an.) 6. Eleemosynis viventes (4 l. per ann.) Ludi-
 magister & Hypodidascalus Scholæ prædictæ foverentur, &
 stipendia quatuor Seniorum Sociorum, & sex illorum Socio-
 rum Jocofæ Frankland augerentur, viæque demum Regia, ag-
 gesta mole, per vicum Jesuanum usque ad pontem Stourbri-
 giensem è relictis bonis perficeretur. Nolo hic commemorare
 500 l. ut cubicula Sociorum & Scholarium suorum usibus in-
 fervientia ædificarentur: 80. libras annuales ad novum tor-
 rentem reparandum; 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. ad Cistæ annuam excre-
 scentiam, & tres libras ad Festum suum Anniversarium quo-
 tantis celebrandum, ne illa titillitia recenseam. Festinasse
 ad Thomam Martin de Steplemorden in Com. Cantab. L.
 Doctorem, Novi Collegii apud Oxonienses Socium, unum
 Magistrorum Cancellariæ: Christophorum Heydon Seniore
 de Bacanthorp in Norf. Militem, donatorem Advocationis
 Rectoriæ de Patesley in Norf: Thomam Stuteville de Dalham
 in Suff. Arm. Richardum Swale Eboracensis Comitatus, hujus
 Collegii Præsidentem, Juris Civilis Doctorem, Magistrum Can-
 cellariæ, & Curiam de Arcubus Doctorem, Equitem Auratum:
 Matthæum Parker Primatem Cantuariensem de Republica Ec-
 clesiastica optime meritum: Gulielmum Paston de Paston in
 Norf.

Norf. Militem: Guilielmum Barker Armigerum, Collegii Socium, Illustrissimi Principis Thomæ Howard 4^{ti}. Ducis Norf. Secretarium: ipsumque celeberrimum Petrum Manwood de Sancto Stephano in Cantio, Equitem Balnei Auratum, summum venerandæ Antiquitatis cultorem, & literatioris gentis fautorem: ad hos, inquam, pietate candidos, charitate candidatos in theatrum hoc Caiogonevilense, ad singulare posteritatis suæ solamen & documentum, ad salutem Collegii levamen & emolumentum, ordine plusquam triumphali producendos properassem, nisi quis me in altricis Collegii Catalogo exornando linearum nimis prodigum improperet. Ut ut est, mihi prius valedicenti nobisque omnibus Gonevilo-Caiatis Fundatorum nostrorum prudentiæ liceat grati animi testimonium libare, qui non sine Deo Duce hujus Collegii fundamenta consecrarunt Orientalium Anglorum genti & genio: forte qui ex hoc angulo tantorum Mæcenatum exorientem solem præviderint, qui radiis suis tutelaribus ædes hæc patrias volventibus annis fovere possint. Nempe istorum atque aliorum Benefactorum bonitate, jure prædicanda, ex parvis initiis ad istam amplitudinem excrevit hoc Collegium, ut jam recenseantur Custos unus, Socii 26, Sacellanus unus, Scholares 61. præter multos Officiarios, qui omnes annuis Collegii redditibus sua plurima ad vitam necessaria debent.

Custodes Collegii de Gornvile & Caius.

1. **J**oannes Colton de Tirrington in Norf. Sacellanus Guilelmi Bateman Episcopi Nordovicensis ab Edmundo Gonevile Fundatore primus hujus Aulæ Custos constituitur, an. Dom. 1348. Rector postea de Tirrington, tandemque Archiepiscopus Armachanus & totius Hiberniæ Primas, qui in diutino illo Schismate orto sub P. P. Urbano 6^{to}. circa an. Dom. 1380. officii sui partes putabat morbo ingravescenti manum admovere, & calamum arripere, scripsitque, ut erat Theologus doctissimus, libros duos, alterum de causa Schismatis, alterum de remedio ejusdem.

2. Guilielmus Rougham Medicinæ Dr, unus primorum Sociorum Foundationis Edmundi Gonevile, Sacellum absolvit an. Dom. 1393. per Bullam Bonifacii 9ⁿⁱ, quod tamen inchoatum fuerat an. Dom. 1353, Thoma de Insula Episcopo Eliensi 18^{vo}. & Alano de Walsingham Priore Eliensi 23^{tio}. hanc potestatem concedentibus.

3. Richardus Pulham Theologus, unus primorum Sociorum Foundationis Edmundi Gonevile, admissus erat Diaconus an. Dom. 1374. per Thomam de Arundel Episcopum Eliensem.

E e 2

4. Guili-

4. Guilielmus Somersham, Theologus, Aulæ Socius, factus Acolythus 1376, Custos 1412, (quo etiam anno fuit Dr. in congregatione Regentium) Rector primo de Wilton Nordovicensis diocæsis, quam Rectoriam resignabat quando Rectoriam de Heveningham in Suffolcia assequutus esset an. Dom. 1393. 9^{no}. Pontificatus P. P. Bonifacii 9ⁿⁱ.

5. Joannes Rykinghale, S. Theol. Dr. Acolythus ordinatus per Thomam de Arundel Episcopum Eliensem 1376. Rector de Shelford parva in Com. Cantab. Academiæ Cancellarius 1415. Custos 1423, quod Officium resignabat in crastino S. Benedicti 1426, Episcopus Cicestrensis consecratus 1429. Iste Joannes Rykingale quum electus esset Academiæ Cancellarius 1415. in eodem regimine remansit usque ad an. Dom. 1422. continuatus, opinor, in eo munere propter gravissimas lites & placitationes coram Rege & Parlamento inter Universitatem atque Oppidanos, quas ille strenue defendit 1417. & deinceps cum Thoma Markaunt & Thoma Thurkill Procuratoribus, Johanne Phiswick & Thoma Wering Bedellis. Hujus Joannis Vicecancellarius fuit frater Joannes Stockton. Hic fuit ille Thomas Markaunt (ut illud obiter adnotem) qui antiquissimum librum Privilegiorum cum Cista Academiæ dederit.

6. Thomas Atwood Theologus floruit Custos 1426. & præfuit ad an. Dom. 1454. qui primus in Aula & Custodis cubiculo veteri extruend: Benefactor agnoscitur.

7. Thomas Bollen Theologus, Custos 1467.

8. Edmundus Sheriffe Clericus, Custos 1472, in cujus electione turbas non modicas excitavit Laurentius Booth in Jure Licentiatus, Episcopus tum Exoniensis, Archiepiscopus demum Eboracensis, de quo Annales nostri non leviter conqueruntur. Hic Edmundus Foundationum Collegii, appropriationum, bonorum spiritualium & temporalium, librorum, monasterii, & id genus aliorum Registrum composuit.

9. Henricus Cotsley, Clericus, ædificiorum Benefactor, Custos 1475

10. Joannes Barlie Clericus, Benefactor murorum, Custos 1483.

11. Edmundus Stubbs S. Theol. Dr. 1507, Custos 1503.

12. Guilielmus Buckenham S. Theol. Dr. 1507, Rector S. Michaëlis in Costonia Nordovici, Procancellarius 1509, 1510, Custos 1514. obiit anno ætatis 81^{mo}, resignans hunc Magistratum Joanni Skipp Successori, utpote annis gravidus. Hujus Guilielmi Frater Nicholaus Buckenham Meridionalem Collegii partem usque ad Sacellum extruxit, & terras in Hadenham supra montem in Insula Eliensi contulit.

13. Joannes Skippe S. Theol. Dr. 1534, Custos 1536. Episcopus postea Herefordensis 1539. Præfecturam hanc Joanni Stirmin in manus tradidit. Ille Comitibus Parliamentariis Londini obiit post undecimum sui Episcopatus annum, & in ecclesia B. Mariæ de Montealto vulgo Monthault, quæ Præfules Herefordenses patronos agnoscit, sepultus jacet.

14. Joannes Sturmin, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Custos 1540.

15. Thomas Bacon S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Præbendarius Eliensis, Custos 1552, frater Nicholai Bacon Mercatoris Londinensis, obiit apud Shelfield in Cantio, qui sese & Collegium multo ære alieno demersit.

16. Joannes Caius Nordovicensis, Medicinæ Dr, Custos 1559. Jan. 24, Fundator 3^{tius}. Londini obiit 1573. Julii 29^{no}, postquam subsequenter Thomam Legge in Custodis dignitate collocasset, ipse quasi Commensalis aliquantisper in Collegio degens, & in privato Sacelli subsellio, quod Orientem versus ipse sibi construxerat, inter sacra celebranda religiose quotidie collocatus. Quum vero Londino Cantabrigiam delatus esset, omnes Ordines Academici circa vadium Trumpintonense illi obviam honorifice occurrunt, & omni solennitate funebri ad Collegium deducebant, ubi in Capella splendide inhumatur cum inscriptione hac (ingeniosissime magis dicam, an magnificam?) FUI CAIUS.

17. Thomas Legge Nordovicensis, Socius 1^{mo}. Collegii Trinitatis, 2^{do}. Collegii Jesu, inde à Fundatore Joanne Caio jam vivente constitutus est hujus Collegii Custos 1573, Legum Dr, unus Magistrorum Cancellariæ, Curia de Arcubus Dr, Academiæ Commissarius, & bis Procancellarius 1587, 1592. Hujus nummis, è Manerio nostro de Mortuo-mari Cantabrigiæ sito, illique à nobis ad terminum viginti annorum, concessio, cujus redditus Collegii Cistæ jam moriens Jul. 12, 1607. pie restituit, accrescentibus ad valorem 600. librarum, novi ædificii latus Orientale extructum erat, legavitque quadraginta libras ad novam aulam erigendam.

18. Guilielmus Branthwait Nordovicensis, alumnus Aulæ Clarenfis, Collegii Emanuelis Socius, S. Theologiæ Dr. 1598, inter omnes nostros, quos sciam, Custodes primus per Academiæ Cancellarium inductus Decemb. 14, 1607. Obiit Procancellarius Feb. 15. 1618. dabatque Collegio libros suos fere omnes ad valorem 230 *l.* quatuor Scholariatus census annuæ 5. librarum, 40^{ta}. solidos Cistæ, 4. *l.* ad diem suum (si Canonistarum verbum placet) Mortuarium annuatim celebrandum, poculumque argenteum deauratum pretii 12. *l.*

19. Joannes Gostlin Nordovicensis, Collegii Socius electus 1591. Academiæ Procurator 1600, Medicinæ Dr. 1602, Sociis omnibus suffragantibus, Socii titulum in Custodis commutavit

mutavit Febr. 16. 1618. quo etiam anno electus erat Præcancellarius Febr. 16. Cujus Præfectura antehac exoptata Jul. 12. 1607. Collegium hoc nostrum jam tum vere Columbarium prodire pollicebatur.

Collegium Regale 1441.

7. **C**ollegium septimum exurgit vere Regale, quod Augustissimum adeo Principem fundatorem sortiebatur ut nullos alios Benefactores in subsidium agnoscat, scilicet Dominum Henricum Regem ejus nominis Sextum, qui an. Dom. 1441, anno autem Regni sui decimo nono, Collegium suum Sancto Nicholao sacrum 1^{mo}. construxit, ubi Rectorem unum & duodecim Scholares instituit, in cujus Collegii circuitu duo templa celeberrima S. Nicholai & S. Joannis Baptistæ sive Zachariæ, ubi aula jam eminet, S. Augustini non ignobile Hospitium, atque ædes Domus dei antea dictas, viguisse antiquum illud seculum libenter agnovit. Verum intra biennium totam ejus formam & nomen mutavit, dum unum Præpositum, Socios 70, Presbyteros 10, Clericos 6, Choristas 16, introduxerit, & Collegium hoc Beatæ Mariæ Virginis & Gloriosi Confessoris S. Nicholai nomine appellaverit, quamquam Regalis Collegii titulo apud omnes nunc ignotescit. Hodierno vero die hîc numerantur Præpositus unus, Socii & Scholares 70, Conductitii Presbyteri tres, Clerici 6, Choristæ 16, Scholares tredecim servientes Sociis Senioribus, Servientes vel Famuli Collegii 16, præter indigentiores Scholares qui ex residuis ferculis quotidie reficiuntur. Quo vero tanti Principis pietas magis inclaresceret, non instituit Collegium, & absolvit popinam, sed ipsum Sacellum ædificare imprimis aggressus est, quod tanta majestate se in cælum erigit, ut inter pulcherrima orbis ædificia suo jure sibi locum vindicet. Magnificam etiam totius Collegii structuram quadrangularem animo designavit, quam domesticis Eboracensis familiæ tumultibus involutus non consummavit, sed successoribus perficiendam reliquit. Inter quos Rex Edwardus Quartus tantum abfuit Regis prædicti votis satisfaciendo, ut opima prædia & redditus plurimos potius inde defalcaverit, &, quod gravissimum tum videbatur, Oxoniensibus in Aula nonnihil ex illis addidit. Unde quum Collegenariis hîsce in Eboracensi ejus Imperio nihil ab eodem Edwardo boni redundarit, videantur tamen Regi illi vere sacrificasse, NE NOCEAT. Atque ut nihil deesset, quo Collegium suum nobilitatum redderet Rex Henricus, insignia Armorum gentilitia, anno Regni 27^{mo}. Jan. 1^{mo}. dat. Westmonasterii, concessit, nempe *In campo*

campo nigro tres Rosas argenteas, ut in secula jam fundatum Collegium, cujus perpetuitatem (ut diplomatis verbis utar) stabilitate coloris nigri significari voluit, flores lucidissimos in omni literarum genere parturiat. Quibus item ut aliquid nobilitatis impertiretur, quod Regium omnino & celebre declararet opus, parcelas Armorum, quæ sibi in Regnis Angliæ & Franciæ jure debebantur Regio, in summo scuti locari statuit, scilicet *Partitum Principale de Azoreo cum Francorum flore, deque Rubeo cum peditante Leopardo aureo*. Nec sic deserbuit pii animi ardor; quin Collegium Ætonense, juxta Windesoræ Castrum erexit, in quo præter Præpositum unum, Sociosque septem, Cantores & pueri Grammaticales 70. a-luntur, è quibus & non aliunde Scholares ad hoc Collegium Regale quotannis promoventur. Quibus tantis munificentiae monumentis adeo expressum Christianæ pietatis exemplum toti terrarum Orbi dedit, ut Rex Henricus Septimus cum Julio 2^{do}. Pontifice Romano egerit de hoc Henrico Sexto inter Divos referendo. Quod quo minus fieret, in causa fuit Papæ illius avaritia, qui pro Regis Apotheosi, sive Canonisatione, ut vocant, nimis grandem pecuniæ summam exegit, ut videretur non Principis Sanctitati, sed auro, honores illos delaturus.

Præpositi Collegii Regalis.

1. **G**uilielmus Millington in Eboracensi agro natus, Præfectus 8^{vus}. Aulæ Clarenfis, S. Theol. Dr, primus hujus Collegii Præpositus à Rege Henrico fundatore designatur, Apr: 10. 1443. Sed quum ipsi Rex Henricus 6^{tus}. Statutorum conficiendorum authoritatem contredidisset, atque ille suis Borealibus plus nimio favere deprehendebatur, illum Rex remisit ad Aulam Clarensem priorem ejus altricem. Fuit Procancellarius 1457.

2. Joannes Chedworth è Comitatu Glocestrensi ortus, Præpositus 5^{to}. Novemb. an. Dom. 1446, & Episcopus postea Lincolnienfis 1452. Aiunt quidam hunc fuisse tractum in hanc Societatem a Mertonensibus Oxon. Illi fuit commissæ cura Statutorum perficiendorum tam hic, quam Ætonæ.

3. Robertus Woodlarke Northumberlandensis, S. Theol. Dr, Præpositus Maii 17. 1452, Aulæ Catharinæ fundator celeberrimus & Academiarcha, Rector de Coton 1471, & de Fulburne S. Vigarii 1473. Ille Feb. 27. 1457: præsentabatur ad Kingston per Thomam Rotheram & Walterum Field, cui Collegium proximam ejusdem advocationem concesserat. Sed Maii 11^{mo}. 1458. resignat, & Mr. Guilielmus Towne, S. Theol. Dr. succedit. Resignabat etiam liberam Capellam de Wittlesford-

Wittlesford-Bridge 3^{tio}. Aprilis 1460, quam obtinuit 1453; Cancellarius autem assignabatur an. Dom. 1459. & 1462.

4. Gualterus Feild è Comitatu Huntingdonensi oriundus, S. Theol. Dr, Præpositus Oct. 15. 1479.

5. Joannes Dagett in Comitatu Dorsetrensi natus Leg. Canon. Dr. Cancellarius Sarisburiensis, Præpositus Apr. 10. 1499. Acolythus ordinatur apud Downham Sept. 22. 1459. per Guilielmum Grey Episcopum Eliensem 26^{tum}, Subdiaconus Decemb. 22. Presbyter vero Mart. 29. 1460.

6. Joannes Argenteine, ex illustri & Equestri Argentinarum de Horfeheath in Com. Cantab. familia progerminans, S. Theol. & Medicinæ Dr, Præpositus Maii 4^{to}. 1501.

7. Richardus Hutton natus in Bathon. utriusque Juris Dr, Præpositus Mart. 21^{mo}. 1507.

8. Robertus Haccombe Londinensis S. Theol. Dr, Præpositus Junii 28. 1509.

9. Edwardus Fox in Com. Glocestrensi editus, Episcopus tandem Herefordensis, Præpositus Apr. 1. 1528. Hujus operam us est Rex Henricus Octavus in multis & magnis legationibus per Italiam & Germaniam. Inter cetera scripsit, Utriusque potestatis differentiam, Annotationes in B. Mantuanum, Orationes & Epistolas. Primum ejus opus Dominus Henricus Stafford, adhuc Baro Stafford, postea Comes Wiltoniæ, in Anglicum Sermonem transtulit Mortuus est 1538.

10. Georgius Day in agro Salopiensi natus. S. Theol. Dr, Episcopus demum Ciceſtrenſis, Præpositus factus Junii 5^{to}. 1538. Ab hac Præpositura fuit exauthoratus per Edwardum 6^{tum}, per Mariam Reginam. Obiit 1556.

11. Joannes Edwardo Sexto datus Institutor à Græcis literis, Eques Auratus, Præpositus Apr. 1^{mo}. 1541. & unus Visitatorum Academicorum sub Edwardo 6^{to}.

12. ex agro Eboracenſi originem trahens, S. Theol. Dr, Præpositus Octob. 25. 1553.

13. Richardus Brassie è Com. Cestrenſi oriundus, S. Theol. Dr, Præpositus Octob. 3^{tio}. 1556. Procancellarius 1557.

14. Philippus Baker Devonienſis, S. Theol. Dr. Præpositus Decemb. 12^{mo}. 1558. Procancellarius 1561.

15. Rogerus Goade in Comitatu Buckinghamienſi natus & Socio Regali electus erat Gymnastarch. Ætonenſis, indeque Præpositus Regalis Martii 19^{no}. 1569, S. Theol. Dr, in qua Præpositura floruit annos 41. Academiæ Procancellarius 1576, & 1596, Rector de Milton in Com. Cantabr.

16. Foggius

16. Foggius Newton Cantianus, ex Equestri Newtonorum in Comitatu Somersetensi prosapia propagatus, Rector de Kingston in Com. Cantab. S. Theol. Dr, post Socerum suum Reverendum Rogerum Goade admissus est Præpositus Maii 5^{to}. 1610, Procancellarius eodem anno.

17. Guilielmus Smith inter Comitatus Buckinghamiensis Confinia in lucem editus, S. Theol. Dr, à Sodalitio Regali transit ad Præfecturam Clarensem, Rector de Wyvelingham in Com. Cantabr. Sacellanus Regius, demum Præpositus Aug. 22^{do}. 1612.

18. Samuel Collins è Comitatu Buckinghamiensi exoriens; S. Theol. Dr, jam floret Præpositus, Prebendarius Eliensis, Rector de Fenn-Ditton in Com. Cantab: Reglusque in Theologia professor, qui scriptis nuperis in par nebulonum de grege Lalolitico claret:

Collegium Reginale 1448.

8. **D**OMINA Margareta Andegavenfis (filia Reineri Ducis Andegavizæ ac Regis titularis Siciliæ, Neapolis, & Hierosolymarum, uxor devotissimi Principis Henrici Sexti) quum videret sanctissimam viri sui pietatem in prædicto illustri ac Regali positam esse monumento, in hoc Collegio Reginali erigendo ad, si non supra, Confinia Cœnobii Carmelitarum tota occupata est, Divæ Margaretæ & S. Bernardi an. Dom. 1448. dedicavit, ac ducentis libris annui valoris locupletavit, in cuius lapide angulari incidi voluit: ERIT DOMINÆ NOSTRÆ REGINÆ MARGARETÆ DOMINUS IN REFUGIUM, ET LAPIS ISTE IN SIGNUM. Quum vero intestinis dissidiis omnia flagrarent, & Domina Margareta ad Lancastrenses mariti sui pates tuendas properaret, hinc insigni operi aliquod Collegistitium (date veniam verbo) accessit. Nec tamen interea defuit divina providentia, quæ Dominam Reginam Elizabetham (filiam primam & coheredem Richardi Woodvile Comitum Rivers, viduam Edwardi Grey de Grooby Militis, uxorem Regis Edwardi Quarti) licet adversis Eboracensis familiæ Signis faventem, ad hoc Collegium promovendum excitavit: quæ an. Dom. 1465. felicioribus auspiciis illud absolvit, & plurima privilegia à Rege marito Edwardo 4^{to}. Victore impetravit. Primus istius operis suasor extitit Andreas Ducket, Frater antea Minorita, vir integerrimus & prudens: qui, dum esset Ecclesiæ S. Botulphi Cantabrigiæ Rector, à Domina Margareta sui Collegii Custos constitutus est. Ille quum annos 40. huic loco præfuisset, non solum grandem pecuniæ summam à quolibet generosioris

nerosioris animi Nobili in Collegii extruendi augmentum emendicaverat, sed etiam plurimos in has ædes surgentes propendens induxit: præsertim Georgium Plantagenet Ducem Clarentiæ, Dominam Ceciliam Ducissam Eboracensem, filiam Radulphi Nevile 1^{mi}. Comitis Westmorlandiæ, uxorem Richardi Plantagenet Ducis Eboracensis: Dominas illas clarissimas Margaretam Roos, Joannam Inglethorp, & Joannam Borough quæ istud Collegium candidiores respexerint, forte quia duas feminas Principissas anteambulones viderant. Sed in isto Benefactorum Calendario Januarius audit Marmaducus Lumley, ab antiqua Baronum Lumleiorum prosapia egerminans, Academiæ Cancellarius 1428. Episcopus primo Carleolensis 1430, dein Lincolnienſis Antistes 25^{tu}. 1450. qui præter ingentem librorum cumulum ducentas marcas dedit. Quin quo plus demirere, Richardus Plantagenet Dux Gloucestriæ, Regni Protector, qui Richardi tertii nomine inclauit, istis primordiis Lancastrenſibus (quanquam ipse Eboracensia signa sequutus) ad instantiam dicti Andreæ Duckett (ipse inquam, simul cum uxore Anna, filia 2^{da}. & coherede Richardi Nevile Comitis Warwici & Sarisburie Inclutissimi) in tantum indulgens erat, ut Presbyteros, Socios, possessiones adjecerit. Nec his contentus, ut aliquo sanctitatis artificio crudelitatis suæ maculam expungeret, prægrande illud ac Honorarium Joannis Vere 13^{ti} Comitis Oxonii patrimonium cum omnibus Dominiis, Maneriis, Castris & Feodis, quia S. Michaëlis montem in Cornwallia contra Edwardum 4^{tu}. in belli sedem elegerit, ac Lancastrenſi familiæ semper tenaciter adhæserat, Collegio huic donavit. Quod tamen Henricus Septimus Regale Solium repetens, quasi hereditarium Comiti restituit. Longum esset omnium Catalogum attexere, qui alios centum quinquaginta quatuor plus minus Benefactores, eosque omnes Magnates, Milites, Armigeros connumerat. Inter quos postremus, ni fallor, surrexit, qui poculum charitatis porrigit, Georgius Montague, in Com. Eboracensi natus, Collegii Socius, Academiæ Procurator 1600. Decanus Westmonasteriensis, Episcopus Lincolnienſis, Divoque Jacobo Eleemosynarius 1617, ac jam Antistes noster Londinensis apprimè colendissimus. Illud tandem bona vestra cum venia liceat recensere, Magnum illum Desiderium Erasmum Rotodamum, quum jam tæderet in Germanico Musarum æquore tantummodo consensescere, velitque sui ultra periculum facere, dum vasto literarum pelago sese committeret, Cantabrigiam nostram, quasi spatiosum & profundum quoddam eruditionis mare, accessisse, atque Collegium hoc peregrinationis suæ asylum elegisse: cui quam honorificum & æternum decus effluerit, quum an. Dom. 1506. gratia incipiendi

in Theologia illi ab Academia concessa sit, videat & invideat, rumpantur ut ilia Codro, quisquis obliquis oculis Academiae nostrae splendorem intuetur. Scilicet à singulis praedictis Fundatoribus aliisque Fautoribus facultates Collegii ita excreverunt, ut hodie Praefectus unus, Socii 19, Bibliotistae 8, Scholares alii 23, praeter Praelectores Arithmeticum, Geometricum & Hebraicum, cum lautissimis salariis efflorescunt.

Custodes Collegii Reginalis.

1. **A**ndreas Duckett, Minorita, Rector Ecclesiae S. Botulphi Cantabrigiae, Custos sive Magister primus à Domina Margareta Fundatrice instituitur. Fuit Principalis Hospitii S. Bernardi, quod Collegio acquisivit, sed Rectoriam illam resignabat 1470.

2. Thomas Wilkinson.

3. Joannes Fisher S. Theolog. Dr. fuit primus Academiae Cancellarius in terminum vitae electus 1504, Episcopus Rossensis, Confessor Dominæ Margaretæ Comitissæ Richmondiae, quæ illius hortatu (ut inquit Polidorus) binas in hac Academia extruxit aedes magnificas, alteram Christo Servatori, alteram Divo Joanni Evangelistæ dedicans.

4. Robertus Breakinshawe, S. Theol. Dr. 1507.

5. Joannes Jennings, S. Theol. Dr. 1510.

6. Thomas Fornam, S. Theol. Dr. 1524.

7. Guilielmus Franckland.

8. Simon Heynes, S. Theol. Dr. 1531.

9. Guilielmus May, L. Dr. 1531, Academiae Procancellarius 1560, Rector de Balsam, Nicholai West Episcopi Cancellarius, Praebendarius Eliensis.

10. Guilielmus Glynn, S. Theol. Dr. 1544, Academiae Procancellarius 1554, Episcopus Bangorensis 1555.

11. Thomas Peacock, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, primus Praebendarius Eliensis per Episcopum factus 3^{tio}. Novembr. 1555.

12. Guilielmus May, L. Dr. praedictus, restitutus Praefectus.

13. Joannes Stokys, S. Theol. Dr. 1564, Academiae Procancellarius 1566.

14. Guilielmus Chaderton ex praeclaro Chadertonorum Cestrensis Comitatus stemmate prognatus, Socius Collegii Christi eligitur in Custodem, S. Theol. Dr. 1569, Dominæ Margaretæ Professor Theologicus, Episcopus primo Cestrensis 1579, & secundo Lincolnienis 1594. Obiit 1608.

15. Humfredus Tyndal, filius Thomæ Tyndal de Hockwold in Norf. Militis, Aulae Penbrochianæ Socius, S. Theol. Dr. hujus Collegii Praefectus, Decanus Eliensis, Academiae Procancellarius 1586, Praebendarius de Lichfield, Rector de

Winford in Insula Eliensi, Vicarius de Soham in Com. Cantab. obiit 1614, & in templo Eliensi sepultus est.

-16. Joannes Davenant Londinensis è Socio eligitur Præfectus 1614, S. Theol. Dr, Dominæ Margaretæ in Theologia Professor, Rector de in Com. Lincoln. non ita pridem à Divo Jacobo ad Synodum Dordrechtanam missus, atque inde cum insigni veritatis triumpho reversus.

Aula S. Catharinæ 1459.

2. **R**obertus Woodlarke S. Theol. Dr, Præpositus 3^{tius}. Collegii Regalis, Rector de Coton & Fulburne S. Vigarii in Com. Cantab. & Academiarcha, tenementa duo ab Edwardo Story, Socio primum Pembrochiansi, Episcopo Gicestrensi (Domus Divi Michaelis Præfecto) duoque aliâ aliis, media fere via inter Collegium Regale & Reginale comparavit, ubi Aulam S. Catharinæ Virginis & Martyris, cui consecratam esse voluit, de uno Magistro & tribus Sociis fundavit: id quod obtinuit per Regis Edwardi Quarti diploma an. Dom. 1459. Præter hanc Fundatoris donationem, aliorum item largitiones munificæ in suppetias acceperunt, nimirum Isabellæ Cantaburiæ Sororis ipsius Fundatoris, Guilielmi Taylor Armigeri, Catharinæ Millès, Hugonis Garret, Guilielmi Stockdale (Socii aliquando Petrensis & Vicecancellarii 1498, qui unum Sodalitium dederat) Elizabethæ Hermanston, Roberti Simpson, Hugonis Pemberton, Dominæ Elizabethæ Bernardiston, uxoris Thomæ Bernardiston de Ketton in Suff. Equitis Aurati, Joannis Leach, Richardi Nelson, Doctoris Greene, Roberti Shirton S. Theol. Doctoris, Præfecti Aulæ Pembrochianæ, Doctoris Thimberlèy, Doctoris Middleton, Rosamundæ Payne viduæ, Joannis Duke Generosi: nuperrime vero Joannis Claypoole, Militis Lincolnienfis Comitatus, benignitas accessit. Quorum omnium liberalitate non solum sublevantur Magister unus, Socii sex, Scholares octo, sed etiam ipsa Aulæ structura splendidior re-pascitur.

Custodes Aulæ S. Catharinæ.

1. **R**obertus Reche natus apud Tawnton in Comitatu Somersetensi, S. Theol. Dr, fuit Præfectus primus à Fundatore datus. Dedit librum unum vel alterum Aulæ Pembroch, atque inter Benefactores Catharinenses (nescio quam ob causam) receptetur.

2. Joannes

2. Joannes Tapton Rutlandensis in Artibus Mr.
3. Joannes Wordal in agro Lincolnienſi natus, S. Theol. Baccalaureus.
4. Richardus Barleſton natus apud Giburne in Com. Eborac. S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Procancellarius 1523, quo anno Henricus Octavus Academiam inviſit.
5. Thomas Greene, natus apud Cokermouth in Northumb. S. Theol. Baccalaureus.
6. Reginaldus Baynbrigge natus apud Middleton in Com. Weſtmorl. S. Theol. Baccalaureus.
7. Edwinus Sandes è Com. Lancaſtrenſi ortus, S. Theol. Dr. 1549. Academiæ Procancellarius 1553. poſt combuſtiones Marianas è Germania rediens, aureo illo Confefſoris nomine digniſſimus, fuit Epiſcopus 1^{mo}. Wigornienſis, 2^{do}. Londinenſis, 3^{to}. Archipreſul Eboracenſis.
8. Edmundus Colin, natus in Com. Bedfordiæ, L. Dr., Procancellarius 1558.
9. Joannes May Suffolciensis, S. Theol. Dr. 1564, Præbendarius Elienſis, Academiæ Procurator 1545, Procancellarius 1569, Epiſcopus demum Carleolenſis.
10. Edmundus Hounde, natus Carleoli in agro Cumberlandico, è Præſide Caio-Gonevilenſi eligitur hujus Aulæ præfeſtus, S. Theol. Dr. & Benefactor, Divæ Elizabethæ Saccellanus.
11. Joannes Overal, natus apud Hadleigh in Suff. Collegii Trinitatis olim Socius, S. Theol. Dr. Regius in Theologia Profeſſor, hujus Aulæ Præfeſtus, Rector de Tharfield & Clothall in Com. Hertfordiæ, Eccleſiæ Paulinæ Decanus, Epiſcopus 1^{mo}. Coventriæ & Lichfeildæ 1614, 2^{do}. Nordo-vici 1618.
12. Joannes Hills apud Fulburne in Com. Cantabr. in lucem editus, Socius Collegii Jeſu, S. Theol. Dr., Rector de Fulburne omnium Sanctorum, Archidiaconus Lincolnienſis, Præbendarius Elienſis, hujus Aulæ Cuſtos, floruit Academiæ Procancellarius 1617.

Collegium Jeſu 1496.

10. **N**E novum fortasse putemus Monasteria in Collegia tranſmigrasse, en Cœnobium hoc Velatarum Virginum S. Radegundis, Ordinis S. Benedicti, quod, regnante Rege Stêphano, Malcolmus 4^{tus}. Scotorum Rex nonagesimus primus, dictus Virgo. Comes Cantabrigiæ & Huntingdoniæ, in illius Sanctulæ honorem plenissime fundavit. Ille enim arctissimi illius veteris inter Gallos & Scotos fœderis
(ab

(ab ipsis Caroli Magni & Achaii Scotorum Regis temporibus jugiter continuati) non immemor, S. Radegundis nomen in Angliam primus, quod sciam, detulit. Cujus originem ne forte ignores, eccum tibi Galliae Reginam, filiam Berthrami, Thuringiae inter Germanos Reguli, & uxorem potentissimi illius Lotharii, Francorum Regis (filii Clodovei Magni, primi apud Gallos Regis Christiani) quae circa an. Dom. 560, marito deserto, in Monasterium quoddam inter Galliae Pictones secessit, & S. Crucis Abbatiam in eadem Regione fundabat, in qua ejus tumulum adhuc jactitant. Nempe statim post Normannorum ingressum, Cellula, nescio quae, Sanctimonialium paupertina circa hæc loca tantum anhelasse videtur, quibus P. P. Honorius 2^{dus}. vitam aliquam indidit, dum quinto Pontificatus sui anno Rectorem S. Clementis apud nos Cantabrigas impropriatam illis concesserit an. Dom. 1133. 33^{tio}. Regni Regis Henrici Primi, & primo Nigelli Episcopi Eliensis. Ac circa hujus temporis periodum Dominam Constantiam, Comitissam Bononiensem, (filiam Lodovici Crassi Gallorum Regis, uxorem Eustachii Bononiae Comititis, filii & heredis Stephani Regis Angliae) Benefactricem emeruisse legimus, quae totam piscaturam à ponte Cantabrico ad Abbatiam Barnwellensem hisce ædibus Radegundinis plena manu impartiebatur. Sed ante alios eminet prædictus Malcolmus, qui terram illis dedit, supra quam templum erexit, atque ad eorum meliorem (ut è Collegii Archivis loquar) sustentationem decem terræ acras Prioratui contiguas donavit, utpote totius hujus Oppidi Dominus, quique tertium Comitatus Cantabrigiensis denarium jure hereditario accepit. Pater enim ejus Henricus (filius & heres Davidis Scotorum Regis) à Rege Stephano creatus Comes Cantabrigiae & Huntingdoniae, qui ante patrem Davidem expirans tres reliquit filios, 1^{mo}. Malcolmum supranominatum, sine prole defunctum; 2^{do}. Guilielmum Scotorum Regem, Comitem Cantabrigiae & Huntingdoniae, cujus filius Alexander 2^{dus}. patri in singulis honoribus succedens, filium reliquit Alexandrum 3^{tium}, Scotorum Regem, qui ἀπαύσῃ obiit; 3^{tio}. Davidem Comitem Cantabrigiae & Huntingdoniae, Regii stemmatis propagatorem, qui duxit Matildem Sororem primam & coheredem Ranulphi de Meschines, ultimi Comititis Palatini Cestriae: è quo conjugio unicus tantum filius & heres exstitit, Joannes scilicet, cognomento Scotus, Comes Palatinus Cestriae, qui sine prole mortuus est. Tres tamen filiae ejusdem Davidis, & tandem coheredes fratris Joannis progenerunt. Istarum tertia Ada (condonabis mihi, Lector, ordinem invertenti) soror tertia & coheres dicti Joannis, uxor Henrici de Hastings Militis, fuit avia Domini Joannis Hastings,

flings, qui erat unus Competitorum pro Regno Scotiæ sub Edwardo primo jure aviæ suæ Adæ: 1^{ma}. Margareta, Soror 1^{ma}. & coheres Joannis, uxor Alani Domini Gallovidiæ & Constabularii Scotiæ, fuit avia Joannis Balliol Scotorum Regis jure aviæ Margaretæ: 2^{da}. Isabella, Soror 2^{da}. & coheres Joannis, per maritum Robertum Brus Dominum Anandalis in Scotia (oriundum è Roberto Brus, filio juniore Roberti Brus Domini Clivelandiæ in agro Eboracensi) mater fuit Roberti Brus, cognomento Nobilis Comitis Carriæ, qui non solum lautissimum illud utriusque Comitatus Cantabrigiæ & Huntingdoniæ heredium jure matris Isabellæ adibat, ac prænominati Malcolmi donationem Sanctimonialibus Radegundinis confirmavit; sed etiam coram Rege Edwardo Primo, quasi Honorario arbitro, Regnum Scotiæ Jure matris Isabellæ contra Joannem Balliol, tanquam in gradu proximior Alexandri tertii heres vendicavit. Verum illius filius Robertus Brus in bello Brusi-Balliolano propria virtute, titulo per aviam ejus Isabellam prædictam à præfatis Scotiæ Regibus transmissio, Regnum Scotiæ sibi asservit, & posteris firmavit. Marjoria enim illius filia (soror unica & heres Davidis Brus Regis) uxor Gualteri Stewart, Summi Scotiæ Seneschalli, mater fuit Roberti Stewart, materno jure Scotorum Regis, cui sacram Divi Caroli Majestatem Britanni debemus, acclamantes, VIVAT, VINCAT, VALEAT. In isto autem Cœnobio diu floruerunt Priorissæ cum suis Vestalibus, donec tandem, nescio cujus incuria, bonis omnibus dissipatis, & ornamentis sublati, omnes, una vel altera excepta, prægnantes avolaverint, ac has Ædes desertas reliquerunt. Quod quum Reverendissimus in Christo Pater Joannes Alcock, 28^{vus}. antistes Eliensis, persensisceret, novam rerum faciem hîc inducere meditatus est. Is enim vir admirandæ sanctitatis, magnæ fidei, summæque imprimis gratiæ apud Regem Henricum Septimum (qui hanc ob causam eum omnibus suis fabricis ac structuris, ipsisque præcipue Richmondianis, velut Magistrum Rationarium præfecerat, atque è Magistro Rotulorum Summum Angliæ Cancellarium constituerat) à dicto Rege necnon à Papa Alexandro Sexto, Borgia, facultatem impetravit, qua Cœnobium istud desolatum in Collegium converteret, Julio 2^{do}. Papa ad instantiam Henrici Septimi hanc commutationem nova ratihabitatione confirmante. Atque quidem istud perfecit anno Regni Henrici Septimi undecimo, an. Dom. 1496, ubi Præfectum unum, Socios 6, rotidemque Scholares instituit in honorem Beatæ Mariæ Virginis ac Sanctorum Joannis Evangelistæ & Gloriosæ Virginis S. Radegundis. Quod Collegium, licet Jesu titulo jam innotescit, eadem Structuræ elegantia, qua Palatium suum Eliense,

ense, excitavit, inque perpetuam Præsulum Eliensium tutelam commisit, in quorum patronatu hic locus antea extiterat. Unde non ineptum, credo, erit illud recensere, quod Episcopi Elienses, quando huc accedebant, in Registro Eliensi dicantur in ædibus suis, & in domo Residentiæ suæ infra Collegium Jesu annis Dom. 1556. & 1557. remanere. Postea vero alii Literarum patroni suam beneficentiam etogarunt : nimirum Jacobus Stanley, 30^{mus}. Episcopus Eliensis, (frater natus minor Thomæ Stanley primi comitis Derbyæ) qui Rectoriam de Shelford magna in Comitatu Cantabr. 22^{do}. Henrici Septimi impropriavit in hujus Collegii usum. Thomas Thirlby Antistes Eliensis, qui Vicarias de Fordham, Gildenmorden, Wichford, Hengston, Swasey, & Cumberton in Comit. Cantab. huic Collegio concessit : Mr. Roberts, Mr. Thorne, Dr. Andrews, Mr. Gaynsford, Mr. Foliambe, Thomas Sutton de Balsam in Comit. Cantab. inter Angliæ Armigeros Crassus alter nominandus, Mr. Vaughan & alii. Istos inter sit piaculi instar non meminisse Richardi Reade de Bore-placé in Cantio Militis, qui primo Socius Collegii Regalis, ac postea Summus Communium Placitorum Dominus Justitiarius peramplam illam Officinam Cerevisiarum juxta pontem Cantabricum ex Australi parte Collegii S. Magdalenzæ, non contemnendum Auctuarium, huic Musarum Sacrario largitus est, atque moriens Guilielmi Capon Præfecti & M^{ri}. Bland ejus Executorum fidei commisit, ut quatuor annua librarum stipendia Publicis Philosophiæ ac Dialecticæ Prælectoribus quotannis singulatim persolverentur. Nimirum ex istis incunabulis statim in Theatrum prædierunt Galfredus Down's Theologus eximius, Joannes Baleus in pago de S. Cove hand tribus à Sowldia in Suffolcia milliaribus natus, Sodorenfis, vulgo Insulæ-Mannix, Præsul, Evangelicus Centuriarum Scriptor, ipseque potissimum ante alios nominandus Thomas Cranmerus, Collegii Socius, è Comitatu Notinghamiensi prodians, qui illustre aliquando Academiæ jubar hoc titulo exortus est, quod per totum Christianum orbem in Celeberrimis Theologorum Gymnasiis Henricianum illud à Catharina divortium invictissimum contra Pontificios Christi Pugil, favente viri tum causâ, tum doctrina, facile propugnabit. Unde illico ad Cantuariensem Primatum à Rege Henrico 8^{vo}. evocatur : cujus mite ingenium adeoque columbinum pectus, injuriarum non reminiscens, quis non admiretur ? Ille vero inter medias flammæ Marianas in curru igneo, tanquam alter Elias, in Abrahami sinum sanctissimus Ocellicola transfertur. Ita prædictorum Benefactorum ac aliorum quorundam bonitate in tantum excrecebant hujus Collegii prædia, facultates, resque pecuniaria, ut nunc numeremus unum

Præfectum,

Præfectum, Socios sexdecim, Scholares viginti duos, qui Collegii impensis vivunt.

Custodes Collegii Jesu.

1. **G**uilielmus Chubbes, natus in villa de Whitby in Comit. Eboracensi, Aulæ Penbrochianæ Præses, S. Theol. Dr. 1491. Præfectus primus à fundatore ordinatus. Floruit Custos 14^{to}. Henr. 7^{mi}. & nonnulla dedit suis Penbrochianis. Edidit Introductionem Logices & Declarationem Scoti in Secund.

2. Joannes Eccleston, S. Theol. Dr. 1506, Custos 22^{do}. Henrici Septimi, Academiæ Procancellarius 1507, 1514, 1515, quo anno, mense Februarii, mortuus est, tunc Cancellarius Joannis Alcock Episcopi Eliensis.

3. Thomas Alcock, LL. Dr, Archidiaconus Eliensis, constitutus fuit Mr. hujus Collegii in loco Joannis Eccleston an. Dom. 1515, sed istud Custodis officium resignabat Junii 14^{to}; nam admissus erat Custos in mense Februario, & resignabat in mense Junii.

4. Guilielmus Capon, S. Theol. Dr. 1517, Præfectus 3^{tio}. Henrici 8^{vi}. Ille, nisi mæx notulæ mihi imponant, Rector de Shelford magna in Com Cantabr. illam Rectoriam in manus Jacobi Stanley, Episcopi Eliensis, resignabat ea conditione, ut dictus Jacobus eam huic Collegio appropriaret, id quod præstitit. Hic Guilielmus erat unus Executorum Richardi Reade prædicti, Summi Communium Placitorum Justitiarum, atque Officium Custodis resignabat 1546. 1^{mo}. Edwardi 6^{ti}.

5. Joannes Royston, S. Theol. Dr, & Benefactor, fuit Præfectus 1^{mo}. Edwardi Sexti 1546. Rector de Hildersham. Thomas Godericke Episcopus Eliens. advocationem hujus Collegiæ Præfecturæ concesserat Domino Thomæ Audley Militi, Summo Angliæ Cancellario 1538, cujus vi & jure Thomas Barber Generosus, illius Executor, præfutebat hunc Joannem Royston ad Magisterium 1546, Novemb. 16^{mo}. Hic Joannes fuit primum Socius istius Collegii, sed Sodalitium ita dimiserat, ut Episcopus per viam lapsus sufficeret ei Joannem Ramesey in Artibus Magistrum 16^{to}. Decemb. Ille Joannes Royston fundabat postea Sodalitium, quod, quantum colligo, Richardus Armistead primus tenuit, & Gabriel Bristoo (ad Penbrochianos mox remotus) secundus successit, an. 1554.

6. Edwardus Pierpoint, S. Theol. Dr, Præfectus sub Edwardo 6^{to}. & Maria Regina.

7. Joannes Fuller, Præfectus sub Maria Regina, LL. Dr. 1558. & Benefactor, Præbendarius Eliensis, Thomæ Thirlby
Tom. V. G g Episcopi

Episcopi Eliensis Vicarius Generalis, Rectorque de Hildersham in Com. Cantabr.

8. Thomas Redman S. Theol. Dr. Præfectus 1^{mo}. Elizabethæ.

9. Thomas Gascoigne LL. Dr. 1560, Præfectus 3^{tio}. Elizabethæ.

10. Joannes Lakin LL. Dr. 1560, Præfectus 5^{to}. Elizabethæ.

11. Thomas Ithel Cantabrigiamus, LL. Dr. 1563, Præbendarius Eliensis, diocesis Eliensis Cancellarius sub Richardo Cox Præfule, Præfectus 5^{to}. Elizabethæ, Rector Ecclesiæ Donativæ de Emneth in Norf.

12. Joannes Belf, S. Theol. Dr. Capellanus Richardi Cox Episcopi Eliensis, Academiæ Procurator 1558. Præfectus 21^{mo}. Elizabethæ, Procancellarius 1582. & Præbendario Eliensis inclaruit Decanus ejusdem Ecclesiæ Cathedralis, Rector de Fulburne Sancti Vigarli, & Ditton in Com. Cantab.

13. Joannes Duport (filius Thomæ Duport de Shepshede in Comitatu Leicestrensi Armigeri) Collegii Socius, Procurator, S. Theol. Dr. Præfectus 32^{do}. Elizabethæ, Rector de Bosworth in dicto Comitatu & Vicarius de Fulham, Præbendarius Ecclesiæ Paulinæ & Eliensis, Procancellarius 1593, 1594, 1605.

14. Rogerus Andrews Londinensis (Fater germanus Lanceloti Andrewes Antistitis nuper Eliensis, ac jam Wintoniensis) Aulæ Penbrochiannæ quondam Socius, Vicarius olim de Chigwell in Ess. S. Theol. Dr. Præbendarius Eliensis, Cicestrensis, & Southwellensis, Cancellarius Ecclesiæ Cicestrensis. Vicarius de Cowfold in Suff. & Rector Ecclesiæ Donativæ de Emneth in Norf. Præfectus hujusce Collegii agnoscitur 1618.

Collegium Christi 1505.

11. **C**UM Rex Henricus Sextus de Collegio suo Regali fundando cogitasset, ejusque fines & limites propagare studeret, Hospitium quoddam juxta Aulam Clarensem, Domum Dei dictum, quod Guilielmus Bingham Rector Ecclesiæ S. Joannis Zachariæ Londini an. Dom. 1442. ædificarat in Grammaticorum gratiam cum uno Procuratore, Sociis quatuor & Scholaribus huc transtulit, & ædes quasdam Monachorum de Tiltey & Denney, extra portam Barnwellensem sitas, istuc studendi ergo confluentium, hisce Grammaticis commutationis jure assignavit, Domumque Dei appellavit. Hujusce Domus sive Collegii Custos & Scholares præstant ad Fendrayton in Com. Cantabr. titulo Collegii Domus Dei,

Dei, atque prior ille locus Domus Dei cecidit in spatia Collegii nunc Regalis. Istam sexagenario Studentium numero ob sedes permutatas auxisset Rex Henricus Sextus, nisi funestum illud inter Eboracensem & Lancastrensiū familias bellum, diro Marte totam Angliam tum concutiente, in tam Religioso insituto prępedisset. Quo vero quique sciat, quantum semper in deliciis fuerit hujus loci Genius, ecce pientissima Princeps Domina Margareta Comitissa Richmondię & Derbyę (filia & heres Joannis Beaufort primi Ducis Somersetensis, uxor Edmundi de Ladhām Comitū Richmondię, fratris uterini Henrici Sexti, mater prudentissimi Regis Henrici Septimi, adeoque ortu magna, viro major, sed maxima prole) hisce ædibus Divę Tutelarīs effulsit. Illa enim, obtenta prius venia à filio Rege Henrico 7^{mo}, spem in rem perduxit, & quod Henricus sextus proposuit, disposuit, deque propriis Dominiis & Prædiis Collegium adeo benigne ditavit, ut ejus solius redditus Magistrum unum, Socios 12, Scholares 47. satis opipare refocillent, qui omnes tandem à Julio 24^o, Papa, hoc Collegium sic extractum, ejus auctoritate stabilitum impetrarunt. Sed benignitas Domini Regis Edwardi Sexti unum Socium & tres Scholares; Magistri Bunting, tres Scholares; Edmundi Grindal Archianimistis Cantuariensis, Walteri Mildmay Equitis Aurati, Scaccarii Cancellarii, Divę Elizabethę à Consiliis, M^ri. Risley, Dⁿⁱ. Patenson, M^ri. Rawlin, M^ri. Culverwell aliqua necessaria adjecerit. Quorum munificentia ita comparatum est, ut Præfectus unus, Socii 13, Scholares 55, præter duodecim minoris pensionis Studentes, ac quotidianos Officiarios ex publicis Collegii facultatibus commeatum depromant.

Custodes Collegii Christi.

1. **J**oannes Suckling, Academię Procurator 1501.
2. Richardus Wyat, Academię Procurator 1502.
3. Thomas Tompson, S. Theol. Dr, Academię Procancellarius 1510, 1511.
4. Thomas Watton, S. Theol. Dr, Academię Procancellarius 1531, 1532.
5. Henricus Lockwood, S. Theol. Dr. 1531.
6. Richardus Wilks, Academię Procurator 1534, Mr. Hospitalis S. Joannis & Marię Magdalene in Civitate Eliensi, S. Theol. Baccalaureus & Præbendarius Eliensis.
7. Cuthbertus Scott, S. Theol. Dr. 1547, Procancellarius 1555. & 1556, Episcopus postea Cestrensis, qui dum adhuc esset hujus Collegii Præfectus, fuit Episcopus: sed ab Elizabetha regina exauthoratus, Lovaniam petiit.

8. Guilielmus Taylor.

9. Edmundus Hawford, S. Theol. Dr. 1564, Procancell. eodem anno.

10. Edwardus Barwell, primo Socius, S. Theol. Dr, Præbendarius Eliensis, Rector de Toft in Com. Cantab.

11. Valentinus Cary, ex eadem, qua Barones Hunfdoniz, profapia editus, natus apud Barwick in Com. Northumbr. Joannensis primo, dein hujus Collegii, ac postea Joannensis denuo Socius, S. Theol. Dr, Ecclesiæ Paulinæ Decanus, Procancellarius 1612, qui jam est Rector de Toft in Com. Cantabr. quum prius fuisset Vicarius de Epping in Essexia.

Collegium S. Joannis Evangelistæ 1508.

12. **P**rimum huic loco splendorem dedit Nigellus, 2^{us}. Episcopus Eliensis & Regis Henrici Primi Thesaurarius; qui circa an. Dom. 1134, & penultimo ejusdem Regis, quando statim sub Maltide Augusta & Stephano Rege orbis noster Britannicus infestis signis concurreret, Hospitium Prioris & Fratrum Regularium ordinis S. Joannis Evangelistæ, secundum Regulam atque institutum S. Augustini, in Judaismo, loco nempe sic dicto ob Judæos ibidem undique incolentes, excitavit, & annuis 140. librarum redditibus locupletavit. Quintetiam, præter Eustachii 5^{ti}. Episcopi Eliensis donationem, qui Ecclesiam de Horningsey in Com. Cantab. istis Regularibus impropriatam dedit tempore Richardi Primi, incalcescentes Regum radii istam Religiosorum domum adeo fovērunt, ut plurimas multas, sen, ut Leguleii loquuntur, forisfacturas de victualium pretio & ratione à Judicibus irrogatas huic Hospitali concesserint. In hoc Hospitium literarium Hugo de Northwold, abbas primum Burgi S. Edmundi in Suff. quum esset 8^{us}. Antistes Eliensis, Henrico 3^{tio}. tum regnante, circa an. Dom. 1240. introduxit Fratres Seculares ejusdem Ordinis, non tam precibus, quam literis Academicis vacantes. Sed quia cum supradictis Regularibus parum conveniebant, Hugo de Balsam decimus Præsul Eliensis hos fratres Seculares ad Domum suam Divi Petri augendam transfudit. Fratres vero Regulares cum suo Priore (quibus dictus Hugo de Balsam an. Dom. 1283. Ruddi * Hospitium, ubi nunc est Diversorium sub insigni Castellii à parte Occidentali Collegii Emanuelis) in hisce antiquis sedibus: quas Papa Innocentius 4^{tus}, anno Pontificatus 9^{no}, diplomate an. Dom. 1250. stabilivit, remanserunt usque ad terminum Imperii Henrici Septimi. Tunc enim temporis ad tantam ruinam, (antiqui Registri verba audis) inopiam, paucitatemque reductus

* Sic.

daſtus erat hic Prioratus, ut ex florenti quondam copioſoque numero ipſe Prior cum duobus tantummodo Fratribus ſuperfuerint: bonaque mobilia ac immobilia ita conſumpta atque extenuata fuerunt, ut ex 140. libris annui cenſus, quibus à prædicto Nigello dotati eſſent, triginta tantum reliquæ extiterint. Sed Diva Margareta Comitiffa Richmondiæ (prædicta Fundatrix Collegii Chriſti) ſalutare Sydus hic exoriebatur, quæ poſtquam illud Collegium poſuiſſet, ſecundum hoc illuſtriſſimum pietatis ſuæ mōnumentum hoc in loco erigebat, quem ex privato publicum, ex Hoſpicio Collegium, ex lateritio (ſi Muſas attendiſ) marmoreum æternumque reddidit. Illa enim indulgentiſſima Muſarum mater ampliſſimum hoc Collegium in priſtinum honorem S. Joannis Evangeliftæ an. Dom. 1508. fundavit, adeoque opimis terris, maneriis, fundisque accumulavit, ut Præfectus unus, Socii 50, totidemque Scholares pro Domina Margareta Deo quoridie gratias agant. Atque licet immaturo fato cum ſummo etiam Academicorum damno præcepta fuerit, antequam tanti ædificii primordia vix jecerit: illos tamen teſtamenti ſui Executors conſtituit ſcilicet Richardum Fox Episcopum Wintonienſem & Aulæ Penbrochianæ Cuſtodem, Joannem Fiſher Præſulem Roſſenſem, (qui, ut obiter adnotem, Sanctimonialium Cœnobium apud Higeſham in Cantio ſuppreſſit & huic Collegio dedit) Carolum Somerſet Baronem Herbert de Gower in Comitatu Glamorganiz, poſtea Comitem Wigorniz, Thomam Lovell Ordinis Georgiani Equitem, Henricum Marney de Laer-Marney in Eſſexia, & Joannem St. John de Bleſo in Comitatu Bedford Milites celeberrimos: Robertum Shirton Aulæ Penbr: Socium, & hic Cuſtodem, Hugonem Aſhton Archidiaconum Eboracenſem, & Henricum Hornby Clericum, qui quidem omnes tantum abſuerunt, ut fidem ſibi concreditam non liberarint, ut potius Collegium longe pulcherrimum condiderint, illud in omnibus ejus terris infeoffarint, in aliis fidei ſibi commiſſæ reſponderint, ac Alanum Percy, filium juniorem Henrici Percy 4^{ti}. Comitſ Northumbriæ, Magiſtrum ordinarint, ratificante ſecundum eorum libellos ſupplices Papa Julio 2^{do}, 1510, circa primum annum Regni Henrici 8^{vi}, ut diſſoluto extinctoque Prioratu prædicto Collegium hoc extruerent. Quum vero Priores & Fratres Cœnobiorum de Bromhall & Higeſham Henricus 8^{vus}. expuliſſet, eorumque prædia ſiſco Regio adjudicaſſet, Magiſter & Socii an. Dom. 1524. & 15^{to}. Henrici 8^{vi}. à dicto Rege & Clemente 7^{mo}. tum Papante, iſtos Prioratus cum pertinentiis huic Collegio transferri ac in perpetuum confirmari impetrarunt. Nec minimum momenti huic rei literariæ acceſſit, dum Joannes Morton Archiepiſcopus Cantua-

Cantuariensis quatuor Scholarius, Domina Catharina Willoughby Ducissa Suffolciæ (cujus liberi Henricus & Carolus Brandon Duces Suffolciæ hujus Collegii Socio-Commeniales floruerunt) annuum Stipendium sex librarum plus minus donaverit: Domina Mildreda Cecill (filia Antonii Cooke de Giddy-hall apud Ramford in Essex Equitis Aurati, uxor Gulielmi Cecill Baronis Burghley, Summi Angliæ Thesaurarii) annuum redditum triginta librarum, ad sex Scholares victandos assignaverit: Domina Elizabetha Talbot Comitissa Salopiæ (filia & coheres Joannis Hardwick de Hardwick in Com. Derbiæ Armigeri, mater per maritum priorem Will: Cavendish Militem, Caroli Cavendish Equitis Aurati, & Gulielmi Baronis Cavendish de Hardwick, Comitisque nuper per Divum Jacobum Devonienſis, vidua Georgii Talbot sexti Comitiss Salopiæ) sua insigni ad novam structuram illustrandam munificentia beaverit: Domina Anna Rokesley, Dr. Felton, Hugo Ashton Archidiaconus Eboracensis prædictus, qui summæ pietatis vir hic in exteriori Capella, in tumulo undique ornato intra parietem requiescit: Rogerus Laxton Præpositus Atonensis, Robertus Duckett, Thomas Lane, Henricus Billingsley Miles, Francisca Jermin, plurimique alii Proceres, Equites, Doctores & Clives manus suas opitulatorias admoverint. Quorum omnium liberalitate non solum Præfectus unus, Socii 54, Scholares 84, numerentur; sed etiam ipsa Collegii fabrica ad tantam elegantiam devenit, ut vix agnoscat æmulum.

In margine Manuscripti hæc verba, "Lego de Fulcone, "Bridges Mro. Collegii 8^{ti}. Joannis Cantab. qui fuit frater "junior Joannis Bridges Majoris Londinensis 1520.

Custodes Collegii S^{ci}. Joannis Evangelistæ.

1. **A**lanus Percy, Clericus, S. Theol. Dr. (filius natus minor Henrici Percy 4^{ti}. Comitiss Northumbriæ, frater Eleonoræ Ducissæ Buckinghamiæ, uxoris Edwardi Stafford 3ⁱⁱ. Ducis Buckinghamiæ) fuit primus Præfectus per Domina Margaretæ executores designatus, & in interiori Capella sub marmore ære supraducto intumescit.

2. Robertus Shilton, Aula Penbr. Socius, S. Theol. Dr. 1512, eodemque an. Dom. Custos, unus Executorum Domina Margaretæ Comitissæ Richmondæ Fundatrix, Decanus non solum Ecclesiæ Collegiæ de Stoke Clare in Suff. sed & Capellæ Thomæ Rotheram Archiepiscopi Eboracensis, & Cardinalis. Ab hujus Collegii Magistratu eligitur in Præfecturam Aula Penbr. 1515. & Benefactor hic agnoscitur.

3. Nicholaus Medcalf, e Medcalforum de Nappa in Comitatu

mitatu Richmondæ familia totius Angliæ numerosissima propagatus, S. Theol. Dr, electus Custos 1515, & Benefactor.

4. Georgius Grey, S. Theol. Dr. 1537, Procancellarius 1539, Episcopus Cestrensis 1551.

5. Joannes Taylor, Academiæ Procurator 1532, S. Theol. Dr. 1538, Mr. 1539, Episcopus Lincolnienſis 1552. Hic Joannes à Magistratu Collegii dejectus fuit per Mariam Reginam, contra quem Socii appellabant ad Thomam Godericke Episcopum 32^{dum}. Eliensem, Visitatorem suum, April. 5^{to}. 1542, qui sub initio Maii adfuit in Collegio, & lites composuit.

6. Guilielmus Bill S. Theol. Dr. 1547, & Magister, Procancellarius 1549, electus postea Præfectus Collegii Trinitatis.

7. Thomas Leaver in Comitatu Lancastrenſi natus, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, electus Custos 1552. Magister Domus Shirburnensis in Episcopatu Dunelmensi. Sed Maria regnante in Helvetiam se contulit, ubi cives Aronæ illum pro Primario Pastore suscipiebant & suspiciebant. Verum sub Elizabetha regiâ rediens apud Ware in Comitatu Hartfordiæ obiit, à Londino Dunelmum versus proficiscens.

8. Thomas Watson, S. Theol. Dr, electus Præfectus 1554. Decanus Dunelmensis, Episcopus Lincolnienſis 1557, sed ab Elizabetha detrusus.

9. Georgius Bullock, Academiæ Procurator 1550, electus Mr. 1557, eodem etiam Anno S. Theol. Dr, composuitque Concordantiam insignem Bulloci nomine insignitam.

10. Jacobus Pilkington (filius 3^{tius}. Jacobi Pilkington de Rington in agro Lancastrenſi Armigeri) S. Theol. Dr, electus Custos 1558, Episcopus Dunelmensis 1560. Ille ut erat doctissimus Theologus, Solomonis Ecclesiasten, utramque Divi Petri epistolam, ac Paulum ad Galatas exposuit.

11. Leonardus Pilkington, prædicti Jacobi Frater, S. Theol. Dr, Professor Regius, electus Præfectus 1561, Præbendarius Dunelmensis.

12. Richardus Longworth, S. Theol. Dr. 1567, Mr. 1563, Procancellarius 1568.

13. Nicolaus Shepherd, Academiæ Procurator 1566, S. Theol. Baccalaureus, Collegii Trinitatis Præses, Custos 1569.

14. Joannes Still, Collegii Christi Socius, S. Theol. Dr, electus Mr. 1572, postea Custos Collegii Trinitatis, Procancellarius 1575, 1592, quo anno consecratus erat Antistes Bathowellenſis.

15. Richardus Howland natus apud Newport-pondes in Essexia, Domus Divi Petri Socius, quo tempore per Petrenſes suos præsentabatur ad Rectoriam de Strætherne 1569, defuncto Radulpho Aynsworth, Collegii Magdalene Custos, hujusce Collegii Præfectus 1576, Procancellarius 1577, 1583, Præsul tandem Petrobürgensis.

16. Guil-

16. Guilielmus Whitacres, Collegii Trinitatis Socius, Professor Regius, S. Theol. Dr, Mr. 1586.

17. Richardus Clayton natus apud Layland in Com. Lanc. hic Socius, S. Theol. Dr, è Magistro Magdalenensi constitutus fuit Custos hujus Collegii 1595, Procancellarius 1605, Archidiaconus Lincolniae ac Decanus Petroburgensis.

18. Oënus Gwyu Cambrobritannus, ex equestri familia prognatus, Collegii Socius, S. Theol. Dr, electus fuit Praefectus an. Dom. 1612, Procancellarius 1616, Rector de

Collegium S. Mariae Magdalenae 1519.

13. **H**IC locus tum primum sacer emicuisse videtur, quum celeberrima illa Monasteria Ordinis Benedictini, Eliense, Ramfisense, & Waldense, tria hic ædificia, ubi antea S. Ægidii Prioratus effloruit, suo instituto fati commoda, pecuniis propriis compararunt, ut fuerum Monachorum, sicut Benedictus 11^{mus}, P. P. 1300. per diploma concessit, essent receptaculum, (unde Monachorum angulus etiamnum appellatur) qui huc pro more illius Seculi, sicut olim Monachi Croylandenses, ad sacros literarum fontes imbibendos convenerant. Sacratior vero esse cœpit postquam Edwardus Stafford 3^{tius}, Dux Buckinghamiae, Comes Staffordiae, Herefordiae, & Northamptoniae, Dominus Brechiniae & Holdernessiae, Ordinis Georgiani Sodalitis, & Henrico 7^{mo}. à Consiliis, Heros longe Honoratissimus, hæc tria ædificia pretio indicto acquisiverit, in Academicorum gratiam construxerit, Aulamque Buckinghamiensem dixerit an. Dom. 1519 & anno Regni Regis Henrici Octavi undecimo. Posthac Thomas Baro Audley de Walden, Summus Angliæ Cancellarius, Regi Henrico Octavo à Consiliis, Ordinis Gartherii Eques, hujus Aulae patrocinium ac Foundationem autoritate tum Regia, tum Parliamentaria munitus accepit, Collegiumque S. Mariae Magdalenae an. Dom. 1542. nominavit, necnon terras ac tenementa, parcellas Prioratus S. Trinitatis Londini, dedit: quod scilicet Magdalenae nomen (Anglice M-AUDLEY-N) fundatoris nomen continet, duabus à fronte & à tergo literis adjectis. Atque hoc unicum est Gymnasium Transcantanum, id est, à Cantæ fluminis ripa Boreali situm: circa quem locum priscae Urbis Cantabrigiae vestigia libenter agnoscemus, si monumenta indies effossa, ossa, inquam, quæ vidi, quasi Gigantes, & Romanorum nummos magna copia ibidem inventos serio contemplerur. Sed hujus Mæcenatis mors inopinata in tantum Collegii incommodum redundavit, ut nisi Socios quatuor, unumque

unumque Bibliotistam, reliquerit. Verum Dominus Rex Henricus Octavus duos alios Socios addidit, & Collegii ærario viginti libras annuas in perpetuum largitus est. Tandem autem (ut præteream Thomam Parkinson Rectorem de Wyvelingham in Com. Cantab. dignum quidem, qui laudis suæ inter Benefactores buccinatorem inveniatur) an. Dom. 1582. Christophorus Wrey Miles, & Angliæ Justitiarius Capitalis opus illud impositum suis ædificiis cum Vestibulo perpulchro absolvit, atque Collegio terras donavit ad tres Socios, & quatuor Scholares sustinendos. Quibus præcedentibus, vidua ejus, Domina Anna Wrey duos Scholares, Edmundus Grindal Archiepiscopus Cantuariens. unum, Mr. Roberts Norfolciensis tres largiti sunt. Nuper autem Mr. Spenlosse Lincolnienfis terras annualis valoris 40^{li}. librarum huic Musæo assignavit ad unum Socium, duos Scholares, unumque Alfordiæ in Com. Linc. Concionatorem alendos. Unde hodie hic sustentantur Mr. unus, Socii 10, Scholares 14. Cujus Collegii felicitati Maximus hic accedit honoris cumulus, quod Domina Margareta Ducissa Norfolciæ (filia & heres præfati Thomæ Baronis Audley de Walden) uxor 2^{da}. Illustrissimi Principis Thomæ Howard 4^{ti}. Ducis Norfolciæ illi pepererit Inclutissimum illum Heroem, Thomam Comitem Suffolciæ, Baronem Howard Honoris de Walden, Divo Jacobo à Consiliis, unum Commissionariorum pro Maréschallia Angliæ, Ordinis Periscelidis Sodem, Academiæ Cantabrigienfis Cancellarium Clementissimum, ac Comitatus Cantabr. & Dorset: Dominum Locum-tenentem, in cujus patronatu vere hereditario & honorario hoc Collegium, velut in portu placidissimo, tuto conquiescit.

Custodes Collegii S. Mariæ Magdalena.

1. Robertus Evans, in Artibus Mr, Custos 1544.
2. Richardus Carr in Artibus Mr, postea Dr, electus Praefectus 1553. Fuit Aulæ Penbr. Socius, primus Græcæ Linguae Professor Regius, qui nonnullas Demosthenis particulas Latine fecit.
3. Rogerus Helke, in Com. Lincoln. ex clara ibidem stirpe natus, apud Ipswicenses in Suffolciæ Prædicator nominatissimus (at tempore Mariano apud transmarinæ regiones regens) S. Theol. Dr. 1564, Procancellarius 1567, & 1572, Rector de Teverham in Com. Cantab. cui in Rectoria successit Joannes Whitgift (Archiepiscopus postea Cantuariensis) 1572.
4. Richardus Howland natus apud Newport in Essexia, Domus Divi Petri Socius, electus Mr. 1575. demum electus Praefectus

Præfectus Collegii S. Joannis Evangelistæ, S. Theol. Dr, tandemque Episcopus Petroburgensis.

5. Degorius Nicols, S. Theol. Dr. Mr. 1577.

6. Thomas Nevile Cantuariensis, Aulæ Penbrochianæ Socius, Procurator 1580, electus Mr. 1581, Procancellarius 1588, Rector de Dunnington in Insula Eliensi, & postea de Teversham, S. Theol. Dr, Præbendarius Eliensis, Mr. Collegii Trinitatis, Decanus Cantuariensis.

7. Richardus Clayton, natus apud Layland in Com. Lanc. Colleg. S. Joannis Socius S. Theol. Dr, Mr. 1592. postea Præfectus Collegii S. Joannis Evangelistæ, Archidiaconus Lincolnæ & Decanus Petroburgensis.

8. Joannes Palmer Londinensis, Coll. S. Joannis Evangelistæ Socius, S. Theol. Dr, Mr. 1594, Archidiaconus Eliensis & Decanus Petroburgensis.

9. Barnabas Goche, in Com. Linc. natus, L. Dr, hîc primum Socius, eligitur Custos 1603, Procancellarius 1611, Academiæ Commissarius, Cancellarius Exon. & Wigorn. necnon Advocatus Curiae de Arcubus.

Collegium S. & Individuæ Trinitatis 1546.

14. **A**D decimum quartum nunc devenimus Collegium S. & Individuæ Trinitatis nomine insignitum, cujus Originem restat percensere, ut creverit, ut adoleverit, ut ad istam decoris pervenerit celsitudinem. Hoc enim in loco (præter sex illa Gregorii, Ovingi, S. Margaretæ, Gerardi, S. Catharinæ, & Tegularii, Studentium Artistarum & Juristarum, quondam Hospitia perantiqua) tria alia præcipue, tanquam majorum gentium, Gymnasia floruerunt. Horum primum fuit S. Michaëlis Archangeli Domus sive Collegium, quæ ab Henrico de Stanton Presbytero, Canonico Ecclesiarum B. Petri Eborac. & S. Andreæ Wellensis, Rectore de East-dearham & Northcreake in Norf. Cancellario Scaccarii Domini Regis Edwardi Secundi (sicut patet ex ejus testamento) an. Dom. 1324. 5^{to}. Calend. Octobr. eodem Rege regnante fuit fundata, plurimisque Joannis Ilney possessionibus adaucta. Dicebatur hoc sæpissime, & plane fuit (si quod aliud nunc dierum) justum Collegium. Henricus de Stanton obiit 1337. 11^{mo}. Edwardi 3ⁱⁱ, illiusque Domus satis laute dotabatur, cujus Socii suos Ordines Academicos in Scholis Publicis assequuti sunt sub titulo Collegii S. Michaëlis, ut testantur Academiæ nostræ Archiva.

Domus sive
Collegium
S. Micha-
elis.

Magistri

Magistri Domus sive Collegii S. Michaëlis.

1. **M**R. Rogerus Burton, S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus.
2. Mr. Roos.
3. Mr. Thomas Kenningham.
4. Mr. Joannes Rimpham.
5. Mr. Rich. Langley, Academix Cancellarius.
6. Mr. Guilielmus Sorham.
7. Mr. Guilielmus Colvile, Academix Cancellarius.
8. Mr. Henricus Cranby.
9. Mr. Joannes Otteringham.
10. Mr. Guilielmus Ascough, Academix Cancellarius.
11. Mr. Edwardus Storie, Aulæ Penbrochianæ Socius, Episcopus Carleolensis, hujus Domus Præfecturam tenuit per annos novem cum Episcopatu Carleolensi, quo tempore fuit semel Academix Cancellarius, ac postea fuit Presul Cice-strensis 1477.
12. Mr. Joannes Yotton, S. Theol. Dr, Decanus Lichfeildix.
13. Mr. Joannes Foothed, S. Theol. Baccalaureus.
14. Mr. Thomas Slackhouse.
15. Mr. Nicholaus Willan, S. Theol. Dr.
16. Mr. Franciscus Maller, S. Theol. Dr, ac Reginx Mariæ ante regnum adeptum à Sacellis, Erasmi Paraphrasin super Joannis Evangelium in linguam vernaculam transtulit. Erat ultimus Mr. Domus Michaëlis.

Secundum hîc Gymnasium fuit Aula Regia, & quasi seculum illud alylis literariis ædificandis curreret, ita sex prioribus Collegiis præcedentibus inter centum annorum curriculum hæc Aula successit, quam licet Edwardus 2^{us}. extruere inceperit, & Studentes salariis aluerit, tamen potentissimus Rex Edwardus 3^{ius}. ejusdem filius, postquam victricibus armis Galliam peragrasset, Musis consecravit an. Dom. 1376. & anno Regni sui 51^{mo}. lautissimis prædiis, tam Mercurio quam Marti sacratu, ornavit, cujus Aulæ Socii gradus Academicos adibant sub Collegii titulo. Quanquam revera anno Regni sui 8^{vo}. 1343. hujusce Aulæ fundamenta quædam posuerit; quam ut stabiliret, ad P. P. Benedictum 12^{um}. his verbis circa foundationis tempus scripserit: " Numerum 32. Scholarium aptorum ad proficiendum in studio in Universitate Cantabrigiensis, quæ in ore militantis Ecclesiæ multos protulit palmitem fructuosos, ordinavimus, & fundavimus de novo, quem per unum Custodem providum disposuimus gubernari; pro quorum sustentatione possessiones certas cum jure Patronatus Ecclesiæ S. Petri Northamptoniæ, Lincoln. ^{2.} Aula Regia.

“Diocæs. ipsis dedimus intuitu charitatis, & plures dare pro-
 “ponimus.” Nec. Mr. & Socii suo tempore defuerunt, qui
 1440, 18^{vo}. Henrici Sexti, ipso Rege intercedente, à Papa
 Eugenio 4^{to}. impetrarunt annexionem Reſtoriz de Cheſter-
 ton prope Cantabrigiam, quæ jure Pontificio fuit antea Ver-
 cellenſi Monafterio appropriata; ac licet Gulielmo Epifcopo
 Mediolanenſi per P. P. Martinum 5^{um}. commendata fuerit,
 tamen per prædictum Eugenium à Guilhelmo erat extorta,
 poſtquam ob ejus animum Baſilienſi Concilio, quum Ferrariam
 jam tranſlatum eſſet, nimis attentum, & errore Amadei, pri-
 mi Ducis Sabaudiz, electi Papæ, titulo Felicis 5^{ti}. imbutum,
 ab Epifcopatu Mediolanenſi amotus eſſet. In hac Aula Socii
 ætate provectiores commorabantur, tanta gravitate, tantoque
 conſilio pollentes, ut Collegium hoc, quaſi Univerſitatis O-
 raculum, tunc temporis haberetur. Atque ut opus plane Re-
 gium prodiret, hæc Aula tam magnifica ſtructura excitaba-
 tur, ut Regi Richardo Secundo, quum ad Comititia Parlamen-
 taria Cantabrigiz habita accederet, excipiendo ſufficeret.

Magiſtri Aula Regiæ.

1. **M**R. Thomas Powis.
2. Mr. Thomas Hetherſet, Academiæ Cancellarius.
3. Mr. Radulphus Selbie.
4. Mr. Richardus Dearham Dr, Academiæ Cancellarius.
5. Mr. Joannes Stone, Secretarius Regi Henrico 5^{to}.
6. Mr. Richardus Holmes.
7. Mr. Robertus Fitzhugh Dr, Academiæ Cancellarius.
8. Mr. Richardus Cawdrey Dr, Academiæ Cancellarius.
9. Mr. Robertus Aſcough, Academiæ Cancellarius.
10. Mr. Richardus Liſtrope.
11. Mr. Henricus Boof.
12. Mr. Richardus le Scroope (filius natus minor Richardi
 Baronis le Scroope de Bolton in Com. Richm. Summi An-
 gliæ Cancellarii, & frater junior Gulielmi le Scroope Comit-
 is Wiltoniz, Summique Angliæ Theſaurarii ſub Richardo 2^{do}.)
 LL. Dr, in ipſa Pontificis Curia advocatus non infimus, poſtea
 Epifcopus Coventrienſis & Lichfeildenſis, Aula Regiæ Præ-
 fectus, ac tandem Archipræſul Eboracenſis. Ille ad ſuos Diœ-
 ceſanos ſcripſit ſuper Epistolæ quotidianas, atque Inveſtivam
 in Regem Henricum 4^{um}. Demum cum Roberto quodam
 Plimptono Equite audaci, atque aliis conjuratoribus, populum
 Eboracenſem & Dunelmensem, adjunctis etiam Scotis, ad
 defectionem ſolicitabat, ſed ſuæ proditiõis meritam accepit
 mortis pœnam. Nam ob hoc perduellionis crimen prope
 muros Urbis Eboracenſis dictus Rex illum decollari præce-
 pit

pit 8^{vo}. Junii 1405, quem tamen Pontificii fingeant mox claruisse miraculis, ac Regem percussisse lepra, egregie mentientes.

13. Mr. Godfredus Blyth, Episcopus Coventr. & Lichfeildia.

Tertium fuit Hospitium Phiswici, ubi jam Australe Collegii latus procurrit, sic dictum à Guilielmo Phiswico Academiæ Clavario, sive Bedello Armigero, qui has suas ædes privatas Aulæ de Goneville dedit, Collegiolumque instituit, an. Dom. 1393, tanquam dictæ Aulæ appendicem, Scholaribus ejus redundantibus instituendis sacrum. De hoc Hospitio vide plura in Collegio de Goneville & Caius.

3.
Hospitium
Phiswici.

Scilicet ex hisce tribus litterariis S. Michaëlis, Aulæ Regiæ, Coll. Trinit. & Phiswici Sacrariis Augustissimus felicissimæ memoriæ Rex Henricus Octavus, vere Octavius, hoc suum splendidissimum Collegium composuit, Sanctæ & Individuæ Trinitati consecravit, tantisque rebus, terris, privilegiis & Regalitatibus præter possessiones antiquas cumulavit, ut annum censum 1300. librarum munificentissimus reliquerit, ex quibus Præfectus unus, Socii 60, Scholares 40, decem Oratores ab Eleemosynis viventes, Dominum Regem Henricum Octavum, solum Patronum conclament: hac tamen sibi suisque Successoribus semper reservata prærogativa Regia, ut Custodis electio penes Regem Angliæ beneplacitum (sicut in Aula Regia antiquitus solet) designaretur. Quod quidem eximium patris sui exemplum filia ejus Domina Maria Regina iisdem vestigiis pergebat premere, & Collegium hoc paternum non solum Sacello elegantissimo honoravit, sed annuali redditu 338. librarum ex opimis prædiis redundante, quo Discipuli 20, Choristæ 10, eorum Mr. unus, Sacellani quatuor, pauperes Scholares 13, & Subsistatores duo alerentur, tanto patri digna auxerit. Usque adeo de Ecclesiæ accessorio sic olim verissimæ præcinit Esaias: "Reges erunt Nutritii tui, & Regiæ Nutrices tuæ." Huic successit Thomas Allen, Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Steven-haugh in Com. Hartf. Rector, qui duos Discipulos addidit cum sustentatione trium Scholarium Grammaticalium, quatuorque pauperum, ac terras 75. librarum per annum. Inter hos commemorandam sese offert Francisca Jermin, soror Roberti Jermin de Rushbrooke in Suff. Militis, filia Ambrosii Jermin Equitis, quæ unum Scholarem, cum annuo redditu 7^{tem}. librarum & decem solidorum, contulit. Istis adiacendi sunt Reverendissimus Joannes Whitgift, Archiantistes Cantuariensis, ibidem olim Præfectus: Illustissimus Robertus Devereux, 2^{dus}. Comes Essexiæ, hujus Collegii Commensalis, ac florentissimus Academiæ Cancellarius,

larius, aliique Magnates plurimi. In horum numero tu (Clarissime Edwarde Stanhop, filius 4^{tus}. Michaëlis Stanhop de Shelford in Com. Notingh. Armigeri, nepos potentissimæ illius Annæ, Ducissæ Somersetensis, uxoris Edwardi Seymour, Ducis Somerset :) efflorescens Eques Auratus, Juris Civilis Dr, Vicarius Generalis, Diœces. Londin. Cancellarius, & hîc olim Socius recensendus occurris, qui 900. ad minimum libras ad Bibliothecam instruendam & Bibliothecarium sustentandum, monris istius Heliconis, loci tui Nutritii, memor, largitus es. Hoc Musæum, ut Musarum filii amœnius habitarent, nunc reconcinnatum & quasi de novo conditum assurgit, curante Thoma Neville, ejusdem nuper Præfecto & Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis Decano dignissimo : qui ex Nevillorum familia, illa quidem prius non solum Anglo-Saxonica, ideoque antiqua, sed &, si qua alia, inter ceteras nobilissima (tot Procerum, nimirum unius Ducis & Marchionis, Comitum 14, Baronum 24, feracissima) oriundus gentis suæ claritatem egregiis virtutibus adæquavit, & cujus munificentia hanc tantam suam magnificentiam istud Collegium debet, ut alteri in Orbe Christiano non cedat. Ipseque inprimis venerandus senex, *vere μεγαλοπρεπής*, vel maximo Philosopho judice, censendus est, quum in novis ædificiis Occidentem versus adeo speciose & spatiose excitandis senectutem suam exercuerit, ut super tria librarum millia in hac ejus Curia, non tam recte, quam honorifice, Nevilliana dicta, erigenda impenderit. Vos interim (subsequentes Nepotuli) hujus Collegii decus & gloriam nunquam intermorituram posteris narrate, dum intra triennium Potentissimi illi Principes, Carolus Princeps Walliæ, & Fredericus 5^{tus}, Princeps Elector Palatinus Rheni Serenissima sua luce illud collustrarint, ipseque demum Divus Jacobus in his ædibus Curiam suam Regalem non solum bis eodem anno, scilicet mensibus Martii & Maii, sed & an. Dom. 1624, quam felicissime fixerit. Adeo post tot Occidentis priscorum Regum Soles, qui hanc Academiam inviserunt, (Deus bone !) quid hoc est, quod ex improvise nova Mæcenatum numina orbi nostro Cantabrigiensi colenda descendunt ? Perfolvuntur quotannis ex hujus Collegii ærario summa 120. librarum tribus Publicis, Regiisque Prælectoribus nempe Theologico, Hebræico, & Græco, Augustissimo Fundatore Henrico Octavo unicuique 40^{ta}. libras annuales designante. In hoc Collegio numerantur Præfectus unus, Socii 60, Scholares 62, indigentiores Scholares 13, Conductitii 4, Mr. Choristarum unus, Choristæ decem, Cantores sex, Oratores ab Eleemosynis spirantes 24, præter plurimos alios Collegi Officiarios.

Custodes

Custodes Collegii S. & Individuæ Trinitatis.

1. Joannes Redman, S. Theol. Dr. 1537, Mr. hujusce Collegii 1546, Sacellanus Regi Henrico Octavo, & Præbendarius Westmonasteriensis obiit anno ætatis suæ 52, 1551, sepultus Westmonasterii.

2. Guilielmus Bill, S. Theolog. Dr. 1547. Procancellarius 1549, è Collegii S. Joannis Præfecto fit Collegii Trinitatis Mr. 1552, sed per Mariam Reginam à Magistratu isto dejectus.

3. Joannes Chrostopherfon patria Lancastrensis, alumnus Coll. S. Joannis, Socius 1^{mo}. Aulæ Penbrochianæ, mox Collegii S. Joannis, Mariæ Reginæ Confessor, Mr. hic 1554, Decanus Nordovicensis, tandem Episcopus Cicestrensis 1557. Vir ille undique doctissimus multos è Græcis libris Latinos fecit, ipsum inter alios Philonem Judæum & Eusebium; Collegii Benefactor recensetur; verum ab hujus Magistratu exanthoratus erat per Divam Elizabetham.

4. Guilielmus Bill prædictus, per Reginam Elizabetham Præfectus restitutus, Decanus primus Westmonasteriensis, Præses Collegi Ætonensis, & dictæ Serenissimæ Reginæ Summus Eleemosynarius; Vir optime meritus de Collegio Westmon. Contulit enim vasa quædam argentea & 20. peristromata ad lectos Regiis ibidem alumnis inserviendos. Obiit 15^{to}. Julii 1561, sepultus Westmonasterii.

5. Robertus Beaumont, Præbendarius Eliensis, S. Theol. Dr. Archidiaconus Bedfordiæ, Procanc. 1565, 1567.

6. Joannes Whitgift in Comitatu Lincoln. natus, Aulæ Penbroch. Scholaris, ibique Joannis Bradford martyris piensissimi pupillus, Socius Domus Divi Petri, à Sacellis primum Richardo Cox Episcopo Eliensi, S. Theol. Dr. 1567, Dominæ Margaretæ Professor Theologicus, Aulæ Penbrochianæ Custos, eligebatur hujus Collegii Præfectus 1567, Procancell. 1571, & 1574. Præbendarius Eliensis, Rector Teverhamiæ in Com. Cantabr. Decanus Lincolnæ, Episcopus Wigornix, Dominus Præses Walliæ, Archiepiscopus demum Cantuariensis, ac Reginæ, Regiæque postea Majestati à Sanctioribus Consiliis, cujus nominis immortalitati illud felicitatis suæ Corollarium adjiciatur, quod Divum Jacobum, Magnæ Britannix Monarcham, Reverendissimus Archipræful inunxerit.

7. Joannes Still, Collegii Christi Socius, S. Theol. Dr. & Collegii S. Joannis Custos, Mr. hic admissus est 1577, Rector de Hadleigh in Suff. Procancell. 1576, & 1592, quo anno consecratus fuit Episcopus Batho-Wellensis.

8. Thomas Nevile Cantuariensis, Aulæ Penbr. Socius, Academix Procurator 1580, è Magistro Collegii S. Mariæ Magda-

Magdalcnæ constituitur Custos Collegii Trinitatis, Præbendarius Eliensis, Rector de Teversham in Com. Cantabr. & de Charton in Com. Hanton, à Sacris Reginæ Elizabethæ & Divo Jacobo, Procancellarius 1588, Decanus Cantuariensis 1597. Obiit Martii 2^{do}. 1615.

9. Joannes Richardson, natus apud Lynton in Com. Cantabr. Scholaris Aulæ Clarenfis, Socius Collegii Emmanuelis, S. Theol. Dr, Regius in Theologia aliquamdiu Professor Rector de Upwell in Norfolcia, Commensalis Aulæ Trinitatis, à Custode Domus Dive Petri à Rege Jacobo designabatur Præfectus istius Collegii Trinitatis 1615, Procancell. 1618.

Collegium Emmanuelis.

15. **P**roximus fundati Collegii numerus nos in Prædicatorum vicum ducit, sic dictum à Cœnobio Fratrum Prædicantium (Ordinis Dominican) quos Nigros vocarunt, primum fundato & dotato circa an. Dom. 1280, per Dominam Aliciam Comitissam Oxonii, (filiam & heredem Gilberti Baronis Samford, Domini Camerarii hereditarii Reginis Angliæ, Domini de Hormead magna in Com. Hertf. & de Wooburne in Com. Bedf.) uxorem Roberti de Vere quinti Comitis Oxonii. Sed quum fatalis illa Monasteriorum periodus volveretur, exturbatis illis Nigris, qui niveam veritatem obfufcarunt, candidior successit Evangelizantium turba. Quo titulo quis obstar, quo minus applaudam publico Academiæ fato, quæ Dominum Walterum Mildmay, Equitem Auratum, Regii Scaccarii Cancellarium & Thesaurarium, Divæ Elizabethæ à Consiliis, inter Collegiorum fundatores agnoscit? Ille enim vir prudentissimus, & egregius literarum patronus, non iam in privata sua apud Apthorpe in Comitatu Northampt. quam in hac publica Musarum familia fundanda occupatus, hoc in loco Collegium Emmanuelis ad Immortalis Dei gloriam an. Dom. 1584, & anno Regni Divæ Elizabethæ 26^{to}. erigebat de uno Magistro, tribus Sociis, & Scholaribus quatuor. Cui numero postea accreverunt undecim Sodalitia, partim ex ipsius Fundatoris, partim ex Roberti Jermin de Rushbrooke in Suff. Militis, Francisci Hastings Militis, M^{ri}. Taylor, M^{ri}. Skinner, M^{ri}. Fuller, & aliorum Benefactorum liberalitate: necnon Scholarius quinquaginta, & inferioris ordinis decem, qui pauperes discipuli appellantur. Unde hoc Collegium hodierno die constat ex Magistro uno, Sociis 14, Scholaribus 50, Discipulis decem pauperioribus, præter servos ad quotidianum usum necessarios.

Custodes

Custodes Collegii Emmanuelis.

1. **L** Aurentius Chaderton, ex antiqua illa Chadertonorum in Comitatu Cestrensi gente prognatus, fuit Socius Collegii Christi, electus hujusce Collegii Præfectus per Fundatorem 1584, S. Theol. Dr. 1612, quo tempore Serenissimi Principes Carolus Princeps Walliæ & Fredericus 5^{us}, Princeps Palatinus Rheni, Academiam nostram accederent.

Collegium Sidney-Sussex.

16. **U**ltimum Collegium tandem pertingimus : quod licet numero sit decimum sextum, septimum tamen est, quod intra centum annorum spatium in seculo hoc literario emicuit, eo ipso loci, in quo Cœnobium Fratrum Franciscanorum, vulgo Grey Fryers, per regem Edwardum primum positum floruit. Atque hoc inter cetera apud Cantabrigienses monasteria fuit nominatissimum, quod Comitum eorum anniversaria, & exercitia Academica in ejus templo propter capacitatem fuerunt olim celebrata. Postquam vero antiqui hujus Domus incolæ, accensa Evangelii face, e suis cavernulis tanquam tenebriones avolassent, Domina Francisca Sidney, eximæ pietatis heroina, lætiores Musarum sobolem huc introduxit. Illa enim Comitissa Suffexiæ (filia Guilielmi Sidney creati Militis Banneretti apud Floddon, & Seneschalli Hospitii Regis Edwardi Sexti : Soror Henrici Sidnèy, Ordinis Georgiani Sodalis, & Domini Præsidentis Walliæ : amita Domini Philippi Sidney, Equitis Aurati, qui fuit orbis literatoris amor, & Roberti Sidney Baronis Sidney, Vicecomitis Lisle, Comitisque Leicestrensis, Domini nuper Camerarii Serenissimæ Reginæ Annæ, vidua Thomæ Radcliffe 3^{tii}. Comitissæ Suffexiæ) sine prole moriens 1589, ultimo suo testamento 5000. libras legavit, quas in hoc Collegio fundando, Sidney-Sussex nunc nominato, impendi voluit. Hujus Executores fuerunt Illustrissimi illi Proceres, Henricus Grey, 5^{us}. Comes Cantii, & Joannes Baro Harrington de Exton in Comitatu Rutl. qui tantæ fidei sibi depositæ satisfaciens istud Collegium extruxerunt, & redditibus dotarunt ad alendos, ex Fundatricis voluntate, Magistrum unum, Socios 10, Scholares 20. Hanc Fundationem munificentia sua multum auxerunt duo prædicti Magnates : Reverendus etiam in Christo Pater Jacobus Montague, Antistes non ita pridem Winton: Regiique Sacelli Decanus ; qui è Nobilissima Monte-acutorum, Sarisburiensium Comitum, propagine egerminans, atque ex Equestri Harringtoniorum & Sidneio-

rum profapia per matrem efflorescens, Primus hujusce Collegii Præfectus, & primarium decus, tanto generis sui splendori magnum Ecclesie ornamentum undequaque nuper respondit: illius item frater natu major, Edwardus Montague de Boughton in Com. Northampt. Eques Auratus, & Baro Joannes Harrington junior. Accessorios postea Benefactores habuit Joannem Hart, Equitem Londinensem, qui duos Socios & quatuor Scholares: Petrum Blundellum, qui duos Socios & duos Scholares: Joannem Freeston, qui unum Socium & duos Scholares: Dominumque Leonardum Smith, qui unum Socium & unum Scholarem in isto Collegio stipendiis idoneis sublevandos procurarunt.

Custodes Collegii Sidney-Suffex.

1. **J**acobus Montague (filius natu minor Edwardi Montague de Boughton in Com. Northampt. Militis, unius Justitiariorum Communis Banci, frater junior Henrici Montague Equitis Aurati, non ita pridem Domini Summi Angliæ Justitiarum) Collegii Christi Socio-Commensalis, per Fundatricis Executores eligitur hujus Collegii Custos. Unde statim Regali Divi Jacobi Sole lætificante, emerfit Regii Sacelli ac Wigorniae Decanus, Episcopus Batho-Wellensis, ac nuper omnium applausu Wintoniensem Præsulatum, Gartherii Prælatus administravit, ipsi Divo Jacobo à sanctioribus Consiliis.

2. Franciscus Aldrich Cantianus, ex Aula Clarensis alumno fit primo Socius, deinde Præfectus hujusce Collegii 2^{das}, S. Theol. Dr.

3. Samuel Ward, in Episcopatu Dunelmensi è celebri parentela natus, Collegii Emmanuelis Socius, nunc viget Custos, S. Theol. Dr. Archidiaconus de Tawnton in Comitatu Somersettensi, Rector de Munden-Furnival in Comitatu Hartf: Præbendarius Wellensis, qui ad Synodum Dordrechtanam Divi Jacobi imperio profectus, fidem Catholicam contra Barnavillum ipse vere Catholicus propugnavit.

- EPISCOPI EX ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIENSI

Efflorescentes ab An. Dom. MD. ad An. MDCXXII.

QUI licet in nonnullis sedibus ante annum centenarium collocati essent, tamen quia ad alias Dioceses translati ibidem hoc anno, vel, circiter mortui sunt, ideo illos in ista tabula recensemus. Inter hos occurrent illi, quos in Oxoniensis Sororis Gymnasii Socios & Custodes lubens agnosco: verum quia suum apud nos tyrocinium exercebant, atque lac maternum hic primo infuxerint, dabit mihi, spero, hanc veniam amor Sororius, si huic Catalogo inseram. In hac gratia mihi praeluxit Matthæus Parker Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis (neque enim pudet profiteri, per quem profecerim) qui ab an. Dom. 1500. ad. ann. 1572. hos Episcopos sic nominatim collegit, ut apparet in memorabili ejus Appendice ad Florilegium Westmonasteriensem. Hujus vestigia cur non premam? atque in illius fidem in toto & in solido me tradam, hanc tabulam editurus, quum plurimorum istorum Antistitum fuerit propemodum contemporaneus, noveritque veritatem serâ posteritati transmittere? Hæc ille præclare, nisi quod illorum Collegia omiserit, quæ nos singulis, quatenus per auditum, disciplinæ sensum, hausimus, adfigere tentavimus. Sin qui hiatus apparent, exorandus es (Benevole Lector) ut amoris tui struem seu fasciculum in ruptura figas, quia, quum auctiora dies dabit, ian̄ o Κύριε Θεός, perfectiora reponam & melius resipiam.

Idem tuus in Xρισ̄

RI: PARKER.

Episcopatum Catalogus in Provincia Cantuariensi.

Cantuariensis.
Londinensis.
Wintoniensis.
Coventr. & Lichf.
Sarisburiensis.
Batho-Wellensis.
Lincolniensis.
Petroburgensis.
Exoniensis.
Gloucestrensis.
Herefordensis.

Nordovicensis.
Eliensis.
Roffensis.
Cicestrensis.
Oxoniensis.
Wigorniensis.
Bristolliensis.
Menevensis.
Bangorensis.
Landavenis.
Asaphensis.

Episcopatum Catalogus in Provincia Eboratensi.

Eboracensis.
Dunelmensis.
Cestrensis.

Carleolensis.
Mannensis.

I i 2

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<i>In Provincia Cantuariensi</i>				<i>Dioceses.</i>
<i>Sedes</i>	<i>Nomina</i>	<i>Gradus</i>	<i>A. Dom</i>	<i>Collegia.</i>
Cantuariensis	Thomas Langton electus	LL. Dr.	1500	Aulæ Penbrochianæ Socius.
	Henricus Deane	Th. Dr.	1501	Collegii Jesu Soc. Collegii Corporis Christi Soc. & Custos.
	Thomas Cranmer	Th. Dr.	1533	
	Matthæus Parker	Th. Dr.	1557	
	Edmund Grindall	Th. Dr.	1567	Aulæ Penbroch. Soc. & Custos.
	Joannes Whitgift	Th. Dr.	1583	Aulæ Penbr. Scholaris, Domus D. Petri Soc. Aulæ Penbr. & Trin. Custos.
	Richard. Bancroft	Th. Dr.	1604	Collegii Christi Scholaris, Colleg. Jesu Commenfalis.
Londinensis	Thomas Savage	LL. Dr.	1496	Aulæ Penbr. Soc. & Custos. Aulæ Penbr. Socius & Custos. Coll. Reginalis Soc. Coll. Corporis Christi Soc. Coll. Christi Scholaris, Coll. Jesu Commenfalis. Coll. S. Joannis Soc. Coll. Reginalis Soc.
	Rich. Fitz James	LL. Dr.	1506	
	Cuthbert. Tunstall	LL. Dr.	1522	
	Nicolaus Ridley	Th. Dr.	1549	
	Edmund Grindall	Th. Dr.	1550	
	Joannes Elmer	Th. Dr.	1576	
	Richard. Fletcher	Th. Dr.	1594	
	Richard. Bancroft	Th. Dr.	1597	
	Richard. Vaughan	Th. Dr.	1604	
	Georg. Montaigne	Th. Dr.	16..	
Wintoniensis	Thomas Langton	LL. Dr.	1493	Aulæ Penbr. Soc.
	Richardus Fox	LL. Dr.	1501	Aulæ Penbr. Soc. & Custos.
	Steph. Gardiner	LL. Dr.	1534	Aulæ Trinitatis Custos.
	Joannes Ponnet	Th. Dr.	1551	Coll. Reginalis So.
	Robertus Horne	Th. Dr.	1560	Coll. S. Joannis alumnus.
	Joannes Watfon	Th. Dr.	1580	Coll. Regalis So. Coll. Regalis So. Coll. Christi Commenfalis, Coll. Sidney-Suffex Custos. Aulæ Penbr. So. & Custos.
	Guil. Wickham	Th. Dr.	1595	
	Guilielmus Day	Th. Dr.	1595	
	Jacob. Montague	Th. Dr.	1616	
	Lancelot. Andrews	Th. Dr.	1618	
Lincolniensis	Thom. Rotheram	LL. Dr.	1471	Coll. Regalis Soc. Aulæ Penbr. Custos.
	Guilielmus Smith		1495	Aulæ Penbr. Socius.
	Joannes Longland	Th. Dr.	1521	Coll. S. Joannis Custos. Coll. S. Joannis Custos. Coll. Regalis So.
	Henric. Holbeach	Th. Dr.	1547	
	Joannes Taylor	Th. Dr.	1552	
	Thomas Watfon	Th. Dr.	1557	
	Nich. Bullenghan	Th. Dr.	1559	
	Guil. Wickham	Th. Dr.	1584	

<i>In Prov.</i>	<i>Cantuariensi</i>			<i>Diocesis.</i>
<i>Sedes</i>	<i>Nomina</i>	<i>Gradus</i>	<i>A. Dom.</i>	<i>Collegia.</i>
Lincolniensis	Guil. Chaderton	Th. Dr.	1594	Coll. Christi So. Coll. Reginalis Custos.
	Guiliem. Barlowe	Th. Dr.	1608	Aulæ Trinitatis So.
	Richardus Neale	Th. Dr.	1613	Coll. S. Joannis alumnus.
	Georg. Montague	Th. Dr.	1617	Coll. Reginalis So.
	Joannes Williams	Th. Dr.		Coll. S. Joannis So. Academiæ Procurator, Magni Sigilli Custos.
Sarisburiensis	Thomas Langton	LL. Dr.	1485	Aulæ Penbr. So.
	Joannes Blith		1493	Cancellarius Cantabr. 1493.
	Henricus Deane	Th. Dr.	1500	
	Nichol. Shaxton	Th. Dr.	1535	Aulæ de Gonesville So. & Præfes.
	Jo. Salcot, Capon	LL. Dr.	1539	
	Edmundus Gueft	Th. Dr.	1571	Coll. Regalis So.
	Joannes Coldwell	Med. Dr.	1591	Coll. S. Joannis alumnus.
	Martinus Fotherby	Th. Dr.	1619	Coll. Trinitatis So.
Wigorniensis	Joannes Alcock	LL. Dr.	1476	
	Hugo Latimer	Th. Dr.	1534	Coll. Christi So.
	Nicholaus Heath	Th. Dr.	1543	Aulæ Clarenfis So.
	Edwinus Sands	Th. Dr.	1559	Coll. S. Joannis So. Aulæ Catharinæ Custos.
	Nich. Bullenghem	LL. Dr.	1570	
	Joannes Whitgift	Th. Dr.	1577	Aulæ Penbr. Scholaris, Domus D. Petri So. Aulæ Penbr. & [Coll. Trinit. Custos.
	Edmundus Freake	Th. Dr.	1584	
	Richardus Fletcher	Th. Dr.	1593	Coll. Corporis Christi So.
	Gervaf. Babington	Th. Dr.	1597	Coll. Trinitatis So.
Roffensis	Thom. Rotheram	LL. Dr.	1467	Coll. Regalis So. Aulæ Penbr. [Custos.
	Joannes Alcock	LL. Dr.	1471	
	Thomas Savage	LL. Dr.	1492	
	Rich. Fitz. James	LL. Dr.	1 . .	
	Joannes Filher	Th. Dr.	1504	Coll. Reginalis Custos.
	Joannes Hilsey	Th. Dr.	1536	
	Nicholaus Heath	Th. Dr.	1539	Aulæ Clarenfis So.
	Henric. Holbeach	Th. Dr.	1544	
	Nicholaus Ridley	Th. Dr.	1547	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Custos.
	Joannes Ponnet	Th. Dr.	1550	Coll. Reginalis So.
	Joannes Scory	Th. Bacc.	1551	Aulæ Penbr. alumnus.
	Edm. Allen electus	Th. Bacc.	1559	
	Edmundus Gueft	Th. Dr.	1559	Coll. Regalis So.
	Edmundus Freake	Th. Dr.	1571	
	Joannes Yong	Th. Dr.	1577	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Custos.
	Guilielm. Barlowe	Th. Dr.	1605	Aulæ Trinitatis So.
	Richardus Neale	Th. Dr.	1608	Coll. S. Joannis alumnus.

<i>In Prov.</i>	<i>Cantuariensi</i>			<i>Diaeces.</i>
<i>Sedes</i>	<i>Nomina</i>	<i>Gradus</i>	<i>A. Dom.</i>	<i>Collegia.</i>
Nordovi- centis	Gulielmus Reppes	Th. Dr.	1536	Aulæ de Gonevile So.
	Thomas Thirlby	LL. Dr.	1550	
	Joannes Hopton	Th. Dr.	1553	
	Edmundus Freake	Th. Dr.	1576	
	Edmund. Scambler	Th. Bacc.	1584	
	Guil. Redman	Th. Bacc.	1594	Coll. Trinitatis So.
	Joannes Jegon	Th. Dr.	1602	Coll. Reginalis Præfes, Collegii Corporis Christi Custos.
	Joannes Overall	Th. Dr.	1618	Coll. Trinitatis So. Aulæ Ca- tharinæ Custos.
	Samuel Harfuet	Th. Dr.	1619	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Custos.
Elienſis	Joannes Alcock	LL. Dr.	1486	
	Rich. Redman	Th. Dr.	1501	
	Jacobus Stanley	Th. Dr.	1506	
	Nicholaus West	Th. Dr.	1515	Coll. Regalis So.
	Nich. Hawkins e- lectus	LL. Dr.	1534	Coll. Regalis So.
	Thom. Godericke	Th. Dr.	1534	
	Thomas Thirlby	LL. Dr.	1554	
	Richardus Cox	Th. Dr.	1559	Coll. Regalis So. Ædis Cor- poris Christi Oxon. So. & Decanus.
	Lancelot Andrews	Th. Dr.	1609	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Custos.
	Nicholaus Felton	Th. Dr.	1618	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Custos.
Herefor- denſis	Carolus Booth	Th. Dr.	1516	Aulæ Penbr. alumnus.
	Edwardus Fox	Th. Dr.	1535	Coll. Regalis So. & Præpositus.
	Joannes Skip	Th. Dr.	1539	Aulæ de Gonevile Custos.
	Joannes Scory	Th. Bacc.	1559	Aulæ Penbr. alumnus.
	Robertus Bennet		1602	Coll. Trinitatis So.
Coventri- enſis & Lichf.	Gualterus Blith	LL. Dr.	1509	Coll. Regalis So.
	Rolandus Leigh	LL. Dr.	1524	
	Richard. Sampson	LL. Dr.	1542	
	Radulphus Baynes	Th. Dr.	1570	Coll. S. Joannis alumnus.
	Richardus Neale	Th. Dr.	1610	Coll. S. Joannis alumnus.
	Joannes Overall	Th. Dr.	1614	Coll. Trinitatis So. Aulæ Ca- tharinæ Custos.
	Thomas Morton	Th. Dr.	1618	Coll. S. Joannis So.
Ciceſtren- ſis	Edwardus Story		1500	Aulæ Penbr. So. Domus S. Mi. [chaëlis Custos.
	Rich. Fitz-James	LL. Dr.	1504	
	Rich. Sampson	LL. Dr.	1536	
	Georgius Day	Th. Dr.	1543	Coll. Regalis So. & Præpositus.
	Joannes Scory	Th. Bacc.	1551	Aulæ Penbr. alumnus.
	Joannes Christo- pherſon	Th. Dr.	1557	Coll. S. Joannis So. Coll. Tri- nitatis Custos.

<i>In Prov.</i>	<i>Cantuariensi</i>			<i>Diocesis.</i>
<i>Sedes</i>	<i>Nomina</i>	<i>Grades</i>	<i>A. Dom</i>	<i>Collegia.</i>
Cicestrensis	Rich. Cnutes	Th. Dr.	1570	Coll. S. Joannis So.
	Anth. Watson	Th. Bacc.	1590	Coll. Christi So.
	Lancel. Andrews	Th. Dr.	1605	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Custos.
	Samuel Harfnet	Th. Dr.	1609	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Custos.
Batho-Wellensis	Richardus Fox	LL. Dr.	1491	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Custos.
	Oliverus King	LL. Dr.	1495	Coll. Regal: So.
	Joannes Clarke	Th. Dr.	1523	
	Guiliel. Knight	LL. Dr.	1541	
	Gilbertus Barley	Th. Bacc.	1559	
	Joannes Still	Th. Dr.	1592	Coll. Christi So. Coll. S. Joannis & Trinitatis Custos.
	Jacobus Montague	Th. Dr.	1608	Coll. Christi Commensalis, Coll. Sidney-Sussex Custos.
Exoniensis	Richardus Fox	LL. Dr.	1486	Aulæ Penbr. So. & Custos.
	Oliverus King	LL. Dr.	1492	Coll. Regal: So.
	Rich. Redman	Th. Dr.	1495	
	Hugo Oldham	Th. Dr.	1504	
	Milo Coverdale	Th. Dr.	1551	
	Guilielmus Alley	Th. Dr.	1560	Coll. Regalis So.
	Gervaf. Babington	Th. Dr.	1594	Coll. Trinitatis So.
	Guiliel. Cotton		1598	Coll. Regalis So.
Menevensis vel S. Davidis	Thomas Langton	LL. Dr.	1483	Aulæ Penbr. So.
	Edm. Vaughan		1509	
	Robertus Ferrar	Th. Bacc.	1549	
	Anthoñius Rud	Th. Dr.	1594	Coll. Trinitatis So.
	Rich. Milburne	Th. Dr.	1615	Coll. Regalis So.
Asaphensis	Rich. Redman	Th. Dr.		
	Edm. Birkhead	Th. Dr.	1517	
	Henric. Standish	Th. Dr.	1519	
	Robertus Warton	Th. Bacc.	1536	
	Thomas Davis	LL. Dr.	1561	
	Guiliel. Morgan		1601	
Llandavensis	Robertus Holgate	Th. Dr.	1537	
	Anth. Kitchin	Th. Bacc.	1545	
	Gervaf. Babington	Th. Dr.	1591	Coll. Trinitatis So.
	Guiliel. Morgan		1595	
	Theophilus Field	Th. Dr.	1619	Coll. Emmanuelis Scholaris Aulæ Penbr. So.
Bangorensis	Henricus Deane	Th. Dr.	1496	
	Joannes Salcot, alias Capon	Th. Dr.	1534	
	Joannes Bird	Th. Dr.	1539	
	Guilielmus Glynn	Th. Dr.	1555	Coll. Regalis Custos.

<i>In Prov.</i>	<i>Canuariensis</i>			<i>Diocesis.</i>
Sedes	Nomina	Gradus	A. Dom.	Collegia.
Bangor- ensis	Nich. Robinson Hugo Billett Rich. Vaughan	Th. Dr. Th. Dr. Th. Dr.	1566 1585 1595	Coll. S. Joannis So. Coll. S. Joannis Soc.
Petrobur- genfis	Joannes Chambers Edm. Scambler Rich. Howland Thomas Dove	Th. Bacc. Th. Dr.	1541 1560 1584 1600	Domus D. Petri So. Coll. Mag- dalenæ, & S. Joannis Custos. Aulæ Penbr. Scholaris, tan- quam So.
Gloce- strenfis	Richard Cheney Godfred. Goldf- borough	Th. Bacc. Th. Dr.	1562 1598	Coll. Trinitatis So.
Bristolli- enfis	Richard Cheney Rich. Fletcher Nicholaus Felton	Th. Bacc. Th. Dr. Th. Dr.	1589 1616	Coll. Corporis Christi So. Aulæ Penbr. So. & Custos.
Westmo- nasteriens.	Thomas Thirby	LL. Dr.	1540	
Oxonien- fis	Joannes Bruges	Th. Dr.	1603	Aulæ Penbr. So.

<i>In Prou</i>	<i>Eboracenſi.</i>			<i>Diaceſſi.</i>
<i>Sedes</i>	<i>Nomina</i>	<i>Gradus</i>	<i>A. Dom</i>	<i>Collegia</i>
Eboracenſis	Tho. Rotheram	LL. Dr.	1480	Coll. Regaliſ So. Aula Penbr. Cuſtos.
	Thomas Savage	LL. Dr.	1500	
	Edwardus Lee	Th. Dr.	1531	
	Robertus Holgate	Th. Dr.	1544	Aula Clarenſis So.
	Nicholaus Heath	Th. Dr.	1553	
	Guiliel. Maycled	LL. Dr.		Aula Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
	Edm. Grindal	Th. Dr.	1570	
	Edwinus Sands	Th. Dr.	1576	Coll. S. Joannis So. Aula Catharinæ Cuſtos.
	Matthæus Hutton	Th. Dr.	1594	Coll. Trin. So. Aula Penbr. Cuſtos.
Dunelmſis	Richardus Fox	LL. Dr.	1494	Aula Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
	Thomas Rowthall	LL. Dr.	1503	
	Cuthb. Tunſtal	LL. Dr.	1529	
	Jac. Pilkington	Th. Dr.	1560	Coll. S. Joannis Cuſtos.
	Matthæus Hutton	Th. Dr.	1589	Coll. Trinitatis So. Aula Penbr. Cuſtos.
	Richardus Neale	Th. Dr.	1617	Coll. S. Joannis alumnus.
Carleolenſis	Edwardus Story		1477	Aula Penbr. So. Domus S. Michaëlis Cuſtos.
	Roger. Leyburne	Th. Dr.	1503	
	Joannes Carleol.	LL. Dr.	1506	Aula Penbr. So. & Cuſtos.
	Robertus Aldrich	Th. Dr.	1534	
	Joannes May	Th. Dr.	1577	Coll. Reginalis So.
	Henr. Robinſon	Th. Dr.	1598	Aula Catharinæ Cuſtos.
 Snoden	Th. Dr.		Coll. Chriſti So.
Ceſtrenſis	Gualterus Blith	LL. Dr.	1501	Coll. Regaliſ So.
	Robertus Leigh	LL. Dr.		
	Joannes Bird	Th. Dr.	1541	Coll. S. Joannis Cuſtos.
	Georgius Grey	Th. Dr.	1551	
	Cuthbertus Scott	Th. Dr.	1555	Coll. Chriſti Cuſtos.
	Guil. Chaderton	Th. Dr.	1579	Coll. Chriſti So. Coll. Reginalis Cuſtos.
	Hugo Billett	Th. Dr.	1595	Coll. S. Joannis So.
	Rich. Vaughan	Th. Dr.	1597	Coll. S. Joannis So.
	Georgius Floyd	Th. Dr.	1604	Coll. Jeſu alumnus, Coll. Magdalenæ So.
	Thomas Morton	Th. Dr.	1615	Coll. S. Joannis So.
	Joan. Bridgman	Th. Dr.	1619	Domus S. Petri alumnus, Coll. Magdalenæ So.
Mannenſis five Sordeniſis.	Joannes Bale			Coll. Jeſu alumnus.
	Georgius Floyd	Th. Dr.		Coll. Jeſu alumnus, Coll. Magdalenæ So.

FINIS.

V I T A
GUILIELMI CHAPPEL
E P I S C O P I
Corcagiensis & Rossensis,

A seipſo conſcripta.

E Bibliotheca Viri Prænobilis D, PHILIPPI
SYDENHAMI de BRIMPTON D'EVERCY
in agro SOMERSETENSI Baronettti edidit
THO. HEARNIUS, A.M. *Oxonienſis.*

Jac: Waræus de Præsulib: Hiberniæ, pag. 214.

“Guilielmus” Chappel, S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus, in Collegio Christi Cantabrigiæ educatus, Decanus Casseliensis, & Præpositus Collegii S. Trinitatis juxta Dublin. consecratus est episcopus Corcagiensis & Rossensis, Dublinii, in ecclesia S. *Patricii*, 11. Octobris 1638. Anno deinde 1641, orta rebellionē, procellis temporis metuens, in Angliam se contulit, ac Derbyæ mortem obiit, anno^b 1649, unde corpus Bilsthorpam deportatum in pago Nottinghamiensi, ibidem sepulturæ traditum est. Opes quæ moriens reliquit in pios usus erogandas mandavit.

^a Ita legend. è pag. 225. non *Richardus*, ut male in excusis. ^b Ita calâmô suo in Cod. nostro Bodliciano correxit cl. Fulmannus è Coll. Corporis Christi Oxoniæ. Antea 1648.

VITA

VITA
 GUILIELMI CHAPPEL
 EPISCOPI
Carcagiensis & Rossensis.

Julii 30^o. 1632.

POST mille quingentos & octies decem
 Annos, secundus orbi me dedit, luci dies
 Decimus Decembris, quintus hinc fonti Sacro.
 Hic mergor ut nostro parrocho mos erat,
 Hinc & renascor. O Jesu tibi gratiæ!

Annos duos natum adorantur pustulæ,
 Penissimæque exstinxerant. Non sic tamen
 Visum est Deo, à quo vitam habeo novâ hac vice:
 Exspecto tertiâ coronam gloriæ.

Ut revalui, patris domum bono meo
 Magno reliqui, acceptus Aviæ & Avunculo.
 Septennis operam literis cœpi dare.

Septendecim annos natus eo Cantabrigiam,
 Pembrokiam parens, avunculus domum
 Christi eligit, Christoque duce figo hîc pedem.
 Christus tuetur, & Scholarem me facit.
 Binos gradus suscipio. Verum quid agerem
 Incertus hæsi: monet abire tenuitas
 Parentum; at idem Christus hîc Spem mihi facit
 Sodalitii, & anno sequenti perficit.

Mihi fausta Julii dies penultima
 Aperuit angustum hunc locum pauperculo;
 Non clave munerum aut Potentum litteris,
 Sed (gratiæ Christo) Statutorum viâ.

Ætatis annus hic erat vigessimus
 Et quintus, annusque Domini Jesu mei
 Post mille sextiesque centum septimus.
 Ex illo, iis quæ ad utramque vitam sunt opus
 Circumfluo, qua officia, qua beneficia.

Supreme

Supreme iudex, corda renescque intuens,
 Pectora nosti solus, eaque singula
 Quidve boni omisi, quidve patravi mali;
 Nedum quid egi bene latet oculum tuum.
 Ignosce servo, ignosce inutilissimo!
 Lava, Lavare multiplica animam meam
 Unigeniti sanguine, Misrecordissime!
 Quin & bene quid egi Tuam per gratiam,
 Quod heu! parum est, id ut æstimes in Filio
 Humillime peto, meque totum ut operias
 In ipso, in ipso solo, in ipso perpetim!

Linguas malevolorum, hæresin crepantium,
 Et nescio quid monstri ali in sinu meo,
 Nosti, Domine, quam non meruerim. Haud imputes
 Iphis calumniam suam aut inscitiam!

Jam quindecim annos corpus ægrum vix traho,
 Estque Jubilæus hic annus ætatis meæ.
 Clange, Domine, tubâ, eripe famulum ab animæ hostibus,
 Mundo, Diabolo, carne, necnon corporis!
 Aut, si tibi visum, benignus accipe
 Animam meam; melior enim haud sum patribus.
 Utcunque (quod toties precatus sum die
 Et nocte, quod & usque precor) haud unquam finas,
 Ut sive vivam, sive moriar, scandalo
 Sim veritati, cœlitus mihi datæ!

Ecclesiam serva Catholicam, hanc Anglicam,
 Fatumque, Papatumque, Schismaque remove!
 Amen. Jube hæc ut sint, eruntque. Amen! Amen!

viz. 1633.

Anno secundo Braius ad me literas
 Dat nomine Domini sui, qui Episcopus
 Londinensis tunc erat. Casselliæ
 Offert Decanatum: regero mihi celebrem
 Minime placere locum, minime & Hiberniam:
 Me matris amplexus senis & Avunculi,
 Nataleque solum jam petere silicernium,
 Privata ubi in parœciâ, secessui
 Litem pio, pacique mihi charissimis.
 Ille instat, urgetque fore Dominus ut suis
 Nec mihi faveret, nec meis in posterum. Hoc,
 Hoc vincor. O chara mihi pignora! Quid? Egon?
 Illis ut obsim, queis ne homo vix proderit?
 Quod restat ætatis futuræ breviculæ
 Illis negabo? Vicerint! Accipio. Eo.
 Augusti initio Hiberniam peto; Literas
 Nactus, Casselliam. Inauguror. Quid egerim

Passusve

Passusve fuerim illic, Deus novit, egoque
Sensi, & loquetur, me tacente, Ecclesia.

Post quatuor menses recipio literas
Collegii Dubliniensis, quæ statum
Narrant dolendum, meque propositum fore
Id ut ref. mem. Deprecor acerbissime,
Ut qui probe nôrim, quam ineptus Curia
Essem; idque viribus quam impar onus meis,
Quantoque præjudicio onustus tunc eram.
Quanta undique odia in me excitavero miser,
Illic pedem si posuero? O zelus! furor!
O ignis infernalis! O Collegium!

Neque vulnera tua pati pote, neque remedia.

Maio sequente revertor ad charam Angliam,
Visurus an possem effugere Collegium.

Virtute Regis optimi, & merito suo

In sede prima reperio patronum meum,

Reperio Cancellarium Collegii.

Frustra laboro. Præpositus ut sim jubet.

Eo Cantabrigiam Socius, & post Comitia

Rus, matrem ubi ultimus video. Cujus domo

Die eadem & hora, quibus ante acceperam,

Post ter novem annos, tunc sodalitium exuo,

Dulcissimum terrestrium beneficium.

Exinde tristis æquor iterum Hibernicum,

Augusti initio deferor Dublinium.

Præpositus eligor: nec admittor tamen

Ad regimen. Ita quidam voluit. Injuriam

Ignoscat ipsi hanc Deus, & innumerabiles!

Nono sequentis Februarii die

(Tandem expiato crimine haud visendi eum

Quum rus abiret) recipior. Recolligo

Me: tum minime omisso esse oportebat animo,

Deum precor, ut & agere fortia & pati

Possim per ejus gratiam. Optimus annuit.

Exinde me Collegio totus dico

In ordinem ut redigam. Redigo per gratiam

Dei mei, cui laus & honor in sæculum!

Quid non patior, hoc dum ago? Ruunt, factæ agmine,

In me profana turba, Roma, Gevennaque.

Experior hîc illud Redemptoris; "odio

"Habebimini ab omnibus, & adducemini

"Ad præsides," Sed & hoc (tibi, Domine, gratiæ!)

"Dabo quid loquamini." Dedit certe Deus,

Opusque promovit reformandi pius.

Subinde

1638.

Subinde climactera nova vita meæ
 Famosa morte Heroum, ut heroica cluēt,
 Incipit, & excutit reliquias dentium
 Ante putrium, monetque mortis sim memorem.
 Istius anni sub fine tamen eligor
 Episcopus Corcagii & Ross-cervicæ,
 Et consecror Novembris undecimo die,
 Hoc Cantuariensis, hoc Wentworthius
 Heros voluit; hoc (tunc meus) Radcliffius.
 Utrumque frustra sæpe sæpeque deprecor.
 Hinc utique decollavit omnis spes mea
 Desideratæ solitudinis diu.
 Neque sic tamen abire licuit. Quin Rex jubet
 Collegio ut præsim. Obsequor. Et hic hæreo
 Distractus inter loca remota & litibus
 Referta, quas, corpus ut itinera, odit anima.
 Sollicito Cantuariensem literis,
 Sed frustra, ut his eripiar ex angustiis.
 Quumque mihi jam haud exuere liceat Episcopum,
 Peto Episcopatum tenuiorem in Anglia,
 Chara Anglia, cui sub Deo me debeo.
 Quid referet animi pendeo plenus metu.

Heroicum transcendendo climactera inops,
 Pusillanimus, heroicum fatum haud timens;
 Corpus licet nôrim esse debilissimum,
 Mirumque quod duraverit ad usque hunc diem.

Quoties remetior animo hoc septennium,
 Corripior admiratione & cantito:

“ Mirabilia sunt opera Tua, Domine Deus!

“ Panduntur utique in me inferorum januæ,

“ Operta fervet, aperta furit hostilitas.

“ Amicitia vera nequit obtinerier,

“ Aut falsa cum potentibus vitariet.”

Revolvo decimum tertium Siracidæ,

Hinc magna nomina fugio. Verum urgeor,

Et vincor, hæc dicta αἰς ἐπὶ τὸ πρὸς cogitans

Tenere, mæque repperisse quem eximam.

Fallor miser, plusque valuit adulatio

Unius, obsequio meo fidissimo,

Parique Tutoris merentis optime,

Habituque pessime. Illud Poëtæ suggerit mens: “ Heu fuge

“ Terrasque crudeles, avaraque litora!”

At enim lupum auribus teneo. Nisi ad Deum

Ubique præsentem fuga est frustranea.

Soli huic itaque committo vitam, rem, decus,

Hunc jadicem, hunc appellio litium arbitrum

Causæque vindicem, & innocentie meæ.
Sane utque vadam, vado plane, artem Anlicam
Aliis relinquens, semper exosam mihi.

Præmissa quum puto, quamque nihili siem homulus,
Quantisque pressus mentis, animi, & corporis
Infirmitatibus; Quid est homo? Quis ego
Inter homines? (inquam) ut labores tot adeam,
Tantoque cum successu? Equidem homo est vanitas,
Vanissimaque ego vanitas: Tibi, Domine,
Sit laus, honor, gloria, potestas, dominium,
In secula! Mihi mea remitte debita!

Neque, Laude reverendissime, meritissima &
Laude spoliandus, sub Deo, & propter Deum:
Neque vos mihi fidelissimi & charissimi
Braie & Bakere scipio Senectæ meæ!
A patre misericordiarum in Filio
Per Spiritum vobis rependitor bona
Mensura, Coagitata super, & effluens!

Jamque iatro periodum ultimam vitæ meæ,
Compleitur annus; alterum ut sperem haud finit
Corpus. Deus vero tot annos addidit
Præter spem, ut haud liceat penitus esse sine spe.
Utcunque fiet id, quæve me cunque maneat,
Ad huc molestiæ, labores, miseriæ;
Ipse Tibi me, Domine Deus, meaque omnia
Quæ sum, habeo, possum, Tibi dedi, do, dabo. Tua
Sunt, Tua & erunt. Dignare modo disponere
Pro misericordia tua, quæ maxima
Ad gloriam ejusdem, salutemque miseri,
Ut sive vivam sive moriar sim tuus,
In paceque sineque scandalo claudam ultimam
Diem; sepulturaque honesta haud caream! Amen!

Collegium exuo Julii vigesimo.

1640.

Domum peto. Valetudinarius hyemem
Ago. Parlamento fidem facio ad iter
Me esse inhabilem. Primatis in me odium interim &
Midenfis haud languet. (Subige, Deus, animos!)
Collegii male administrati arguor.
(Quod ipsi adegerant miserrimum in statum
Ego reparaveram.) Bicius urget Domum.
Sub Sessionis finem, ad arma serviens
Mittitur, adestque Martii nono die.
In mille libris obligamur ego & meus
Decanus & Præcentor, ad corpus meum
Dedendum ad arma servienti Maii
Sequentis undecimo. Advolo Dublinium;

TOM. V.

L 1

Me

Me dedo supplicoque Domui, ut liberer ;
 Obtineo decimo quarto : at ita ut ipse teneat
 Attendere, & parere censuræ Domus,
 Atque obliget ad hæc vices mille in minis,
 Mecumque Trinitatis & Clonfortii
 Decanus : ab illo excipior hospitio, ibique
 Moror. Tribusque septimanis transitis,
 Famosa tandem prodit accusatio
 Quatuordecim articulis referta ; scilicet
 Ut Cantuariensis essem Hibernicus.
 At summa recidit in duos ; perjurium
 Et malitiam in Hibernicos ; Hibernicos !
 Autoritas primatis, errare haud potis,
 Dictavit illum, astutiaque Midenfis hunc,
 Ut mihi inimicos redderet Pontificios.
 Legit aggravatque Prolocutor acriter
 Eustatius, adque vota Sacram urget Domum.
 Pauci reclamant. Urget iterum, isti silent.
 Regni gravamen voveor à reliquis. Manu
 Eustatius addit (obloquente nemine,
 Me sic voveri) ut scilicet me prægravet
 Judicibus, antequam habeo cui respondeam.
 Ascendit accusatio Baronum ad Domum,
 Defensionem tempus assignatur, at
 Breve, quod tamen Midenfis haud probat quia
 Tempus : fore etenim futile responsum, idque se
 Scire, omniaque vera esse, quæ allegata sunt.
 Responsum adorno, trado Domui, traditur
 Plebi ; legi nolunt ; nimis longum fore.
 Committitur ; Replicam datura est Sessio
 Futura proximo Novembre. Peto Domum
 Sub fine Julii. Repeto Dublinium
 Octobre, mense quo palam fit impia &
 Stupenda Conjuratio. Macguirius
 Prehenditur. Nihilominus Rebello
 Erumpit, horrendisque grassatur modis.
 Baronum & equitum pauci adesse sustinent,
 Janique mensem Sessioni destinant :
 Reliqui aut agere amant, aut pati indigna metuunt.
 Periculum urbi instat : fuga sibi consulunt
 Plures. Decanus hospes & amicus fugam
 Parat ; Licentiam petimus ; ille obtinet,
 Rejicior ego. Parsonfus alter Judicium
 Generque Darysus, tuti in Arce mavelint
 Perire me, quam consulere vitæ. Attamen
 Petitio mea æquissima fuit, [“ ut quum iter

“ Terrestre.

" Terreſtre latronum obſitum eſſet millibus
 " Nec navis ad Momoniam qua reveherer,
 " Liceret appellere aliquem portum Angliæ,
 " Meque inde conferre ad Diœceſin meam,
 " Non defuturum Sefſioni proximæ ;"]
 Sed rejicior. Hæreo diu in Dublinio.
 Clauduntur ambo, in arce Juſtitiarii
 Status. [*Sacri ſcil. Scaccharii, Regniſque Conſiliarii.*]
 Ad huc morati, jam fugam arripiunt citi.
 Præmiſerantque familiam & ciſtas ſuas
 Parſonus & Daryſus. Fameſque & barbarus
 Hoſtis propinquat. Tunc ratis domino offero
 Largam pecuniam, ut liceat attingere
 Corcagium aut Kinfaliam. Surdo cano.
 Vigefimo ſexto Decembris, tertia
 Poſt prandium hora, aduncas ſolvimus anchoras,
 Circaque idem tempus diei proximæ
 Milfordiæ portum ingredimur hilari animo.
 Pericla itineris iſtius quis exprimat ?
 Ter gurgis immanis aperuit os horridum,
 Tantumque non abſorbuit nos, & ratem.
 Toties Jehova, totius mundi Arbiter,
 Suppoſuit ingentem manum omnipotentia
 Coruſcam, & increpuit frementem gurgitem.
 Sic è tenebris lux mihi oritur, & lupis
 Hibernicis eripior, & fundo maris.
 Tibi ſempiternæ gratiæ, ô æterne Rex,
 Paterque miſericordiarum, à Spiritu
 Sanctiſſimo, per unigenitum filium !
 Milfordia Pembrokiam eo, ibique maneo
 Primo & ſecundo Januarii die.
 Deinde peto Tenbiam oppidorum peſſimum.
 Detineor inclementia aëris hîc diu,
 Tandem à malevola detegor Stoneſia ;
 Accerſor à Majore, trador carceri
 Vigefimo quinto die ſub vefpere,
 Quoniam Roberti me vocari voluerim,
 (Quod nomen exſtitit patris chariſſimi)
 Hibernicaque licentia deſtituerer.
 Poſt ſeptimanas ſeptem adſit à Comitibus
 Burgeſius Pembrokix dominus Hugo
 Owens Baronettus ; jubet is ut liberer.
 In mille libris obligor nihil mali
 Hinc exſtiturum Tenbiæ Majorculo ;
 Decimoque ſexto Martii liberor. Iter
 Maturo mane proximo Briſtolliam

1641.

L 1 2

Verſus

Versus. Relictus interim Corcagii
 Frithus ratem paraverat, seque meaque
 Omnia mari credit, etiam lectissimos
 Libros, Minheddæ ah ! portu equa falsa obrutos,
 Neque redimendos falsiore lacryma.
 Quod potuit egit, mihiq̃ metuens Tenebiam
 Petit, abeunti haud obviu8, reditu occupat.
 Bristollicæ jam proximis fama advolat,
 Me ad Comitia accersendum. Utut mendax erat,
 Haud censui spernendam. Iter convertimus,
 Natale qua recta patet ad solum via.
 Vires & annos addidit Deus optimus,
 Fortique deduxit manu quo volumus.
 Tibi Gratia, O Deus pater amantissimus !
 Tu redde centuplum Baronetto inclyto
 Et Archidiacono Roberto Ruddio.
 Quin & relicta Cestriae cistellula
 Charis referta pignoribus, inciderat heu !
 Monachi rapacis in manus, tamen integram hanc
 Idem Deus mihi restituit, usus opera
 Frithi & Mainwaringi amici sedula.

F I N I S.

**LUDOVICI SAVOTI,
GALLIARUM
REGIS MEDICI,**

**De raris & communibus Imperatorum
Romanorum nummis judicium,**

Interprete & Abbreviatore

PATRICIO JUNIO.

**E Collectaneis SMITHIANIS
Penes Editorem.**

**Accedunt ex iisdem Collectaneis Epistolæ ali-
quot doctissimi LANGBAINII, una cum Ex-
cerptis pauculis è Cod: antiquo Bodleiano.**

E Collectaneis MSS. quæ mihi moriens legavit
Vir eruditissimus THOMAS SMITHUS, S.T.P.
Amicus integerrimus. Vol. IX. p. 43.

Dr. Langbaine to Mr. Selden.

S I R,

I Give yow many thanks for imparting so much (as I earnestly desired to know) of that Scotch Copy of Chaucer, and am glad to hear that Georgius Syncellus is at last arriv'd. The reason, why I insert in my last that passage concerning the judgement of Cambridge in the case of Fryer Russel, was not any concurrence or approbation of my own, as to the jus divinum: but in regard yow had in yowr History of tythes printed the like letters of this University, I conceiv'd, yow might not be unwilling to know, (as matter of fact) what Cambridge had done at the same time, and upon the same occasion. I might add upon the same account, what I have mett with in our old Registers, that when that controversie was so carried, the University requir'd by a special statute of Proceeders here an abjuration of the opinion of Russel; which statute and oath was afterwards in Edw. 6th's time expressly abrogated.

I am very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Patrick Young, in whom I have not onely lost a friend, whom I highly valued, but the publick more. It is not unknown to yowrself, that he had for many years been a gatherer (especially out of Greek MSS.) and had transcrib'd many things not fitt to be lost. He had almost promised me to settle himself here at Oxford, and to set about the printing of the rest, after he had finish'd his LXX. and it grieves me to thinke,

— tot congestos noctesque diesque labores
Hauserit una dies.

He has told me some times, that his Various Lectiōns and Notes upon the LXX. would rise to as great a bulk, as the Text it self. I beseech yow, Sir, by the love of Learning to be a means, that they may not all dye with him.

I send now the product of two weeks, the sheets K and L of Eutychius, with my service.

Yowr most humble servant

Ger. Langbaine.

Queen's-Coll. Oxon.

11. Oct. 1653.

LUDOVICI SAVOTI

De raris & communibus Impp: Romanorum
Nummis iudicium.

JULII CÆSARIS. Nummi aurei sunt rari, & ærei minores: mediocres, qui ab averſa caput habent Auguſti, grandioribus ſunt rariores.

AUGUSTI. Grandiores ærei ſunt rari; mediocres communes; minores autem, exceptis iis, qui ab averſa parte templum habent cum inſcrip. ROMA ET AVGVSTO, vel aquilam, ſunt rari. Nummi etiam Triumvirorum Monetariorum quorundam ærei ſunt rari, ſcil.

- † P. QVINCTILI. SEX. F. VARVS.
- † C. SËNTIVS C. F. SATVRNINVS.
- † M. FVRIVS P. F. CAMILLVS.
- T. STATILIVS T. F. TAVRVS.
- † C. CALVISIVS C. F. SABINVS.
- L. DÛMITIVS AHENOBARBVS.
- † P. CORNELIVS P. F. SCIPIO.
- † P. LENTVLVS CN. F. SCIPIO.
- † M. SANQVINIVS Q. F.
- † M. LICINIVS CRASSVS.
- † C. CANINIVS REBILVS.
- † SEX. ÆLIVS CATVS.
- † P. CORNELIVS DOLABELLA.
- † C. SILIVS P. F.
- † M. SANGVINIVS Q. F.
- † P. VINICIVS. M. F.
- L. MVNATIVS L. F. PLANCVS.
- † M. SERVILIVS GEMINVS.
- T. STATILIVS TAVRVS.
- * S. APPVLEIVS S. F.
- * VOLVSVS VALER. MESSALA.
- L. CORNELIVS SVLLA.

Ex his, qui ſtella notantur, ſunt omnium rariſſimī, & qui cruce, reliquis ſunt rariores.

LIVIA,

LIVIA, SEU JULIA, CONJUGIS AUGUSTI. Nummi ex quavis materia sunt rari; argenteus autem, qui ab una parte inscrip: habet, LIVIA AVGVSTA, & ab altera, DIANA LVCIFERA, rarissimus est.

TIBERII. Grandiores, qui caput Tiberii insculptum habent, sunt admodum rari.

DRUSI CÆSARIS, TIBERII EX AGRIPPINA F. Grandiores ærei communes sunt, mediocres non reperiuntur, argentei aureis sunt rariores.

DRUSI GERMANICI, FRATRIS TIBERII IMP. Nummi aurei & argentei, præcipue aurei, sunt rari; ærei mediocres communes sunt; grandiores non reperiuntur, contra quam in superiore Druso.

ANTONINÆ, DRUSI GERMANICI UXORIS. Aurei & argentei nummi rari sunt, ærei autem communes.

GERMANICI, DRUSI GERMANICI F. Aurei & argentei rari admodum sunt; ærei mediocres communes sunt; grandiores pauci vel nulli reperiuntur.

AGRIPPINÆ, CONJUGIS GERMANICI. Aurei & argentei sunt rari, ærei autem mediocres & minores admodum rari sunt.

CAII CALIGULÆ. Aurei & argentei sunt rari, & minores ex ære. Inter argenteos, qui in corona civica inscriptionem hanc habet, S. P. Q. R. PP. OB. CS. rarus est; qui vero inscribitur, DIVVS AVG. PATER PATRIÆ. rarissimus est.

TIBERII CLAUDII. Nummi hujus omnes ex quavis materia communes sunt, præterquam minores ærei.

AGRIPPINÆ, CLAUDII CONJUGIS. Nummi hujus Agrippinæ æque rari sunt ac superioris.

BRITANNICI, CLAUDII EX VALERIA MESSALINA, QUAM TERTIO LOCO DUXERAT UXOREM, FILII. Nummi omnes formæ & materiæ cujuscunque rarissimi sunt.

NERONIS. Nummi cujuscunque formæ & materiæ communes sunt; qui autem inscriptionem hanc habet, SACERDOS COOP. IN. OMN. CONL. SUPRA NVN. EX SC. ex auro vel argento, rarus admodum est.

OCTAVIÆ ET POPPÆÆ, UXORUM NERONIS. Nummi utrinque rarissimi sunt; pauci præter Græcos reperiuntur, & quidem ærei mediocris formæ.

CLAUDII MACRI. Nummi cujuscunque materiæ & magnitudinis rarissimi sunt.

GALBÆ. Nummi aurei rari sunt, reliqui communes.

OTTONIS. Nummi aurei rari, argentei pauci, & ærei omnium aliorum Imperatorum rarissimi sunt.

VITELLII. Nummi argentei sunt rari, aurei rariores, ærei vero rarissimi.

VESPASIANI. Nummi cujuscunque materiæ & formæ communes sunt.

sunt. Argenteus cum inscrip. IMP. CÆSAR VESPASIANVS, & ab altera parte, PACIS EVENTVM. & æreus cum inscrip. IMP. CÆS. VESPASIAN. AVG. COS. III. & ab altera parte, TVTELLA AVG. SC. uterque rarus est.

DOMITILLÆ. UXORIS ET FILIÆ VESPASIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt rari. Sed argentei reliquis rariores.

TITI. Nummi ex quavis materia communes sunt. Rari tamen sunt, qui has inscriptiones habent: BONVS EVENTVS AVGVSTI.—SECVRITAS PROVINCIARVM.—SECVRITAS ORBIS TERRARVM.

JULIÆ, FILIÆ TITI. Nummi ex quavis materia sunt rari, argentei vero æreis, & aurei argenteis rariores sunt: ærei autem non nisi mediocres reperiuntur.

DOMITIANI. Nummi ex quavis materia sunt communes, rari tamen sunt cum his inscriptionibus, IOVI DOMITORI ORBIS TERRARVM CENS. PPP. &, IOVI IVVENI TRIVMPHATORI.

DOMITIÆ, UXORIS DOMITIANI. Nummi ex quavis materia rari; ex auro tamen rariores sunt, quam ex argento & ære.

NERVÆ. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt communes; rariores tamen sunt aurei, quam reliqui: & qui in corona laurea inscriptiones habent, sunt rari, vel inscriptionem hanc, DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER.

TRAJANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ & magnitudinis sunt communes.

PLOTINÆ. UXORIS TRAJANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rari sunt: ærei non nisi grandiores reperiuntur.

MARCIANÆ, SORORIS TRAJANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ & magnitudinis admodum rari sunt.

MATIDIÆ, MARCIANÆ FILIÆ. Nummi omnes eximie raritatis.

HADRIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt; rari autem sunt cum his inscriptionibus, RELIQVA VETERA HS. NOVIES MILL. ABOLITA SC.—MÊMORIA AVGVST. PERPETVA.—SAECLVLM AVREVM. &, ANNO & cœt. NATALI VRBIS CIRCVM CONDIDIT.

SABINÆ, UXORIS HADRIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt.

ANTINOI, EXIMIE PULCHRITUDINIS PVERI AB HADRIANO IN DELICIIIS HABITI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ & magnitudinis rari sunt; aurei & argentei rari vel nulli reperiuntur, & Græcas inscriptiones omnes habent.

L. ÆLII. Nummi aurei rari sunt, & ænei majores.

LUCILLÆ, uxoris L. ÆLII, Nummi nulli reperiuntur.

ANTONINI PII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt

TOM. V.

M m

rariores

raiores tamen sunt, qui has inscriptiones habent: **AMPLIATORI CIVIVM.—GENIO SENATVS SC.—ROMVLO AVGVSTO &, FORTVNA OBSEQVENS.**

FAUSTINÆ, UXORIS ANTONINI PII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt; qui tamen capite velato sunt, reliquis rariores sunt.

ANTONINI PHILOSOPHI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt.

FAUSTINÆ, UXORIS ANTONINI PHILOSOPHI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt; qui tamen inscriptionem hanc habent, **MATRI CASTRORVM**, rariores sunt.

AVIDIJ CASSII Nummi cujusvis materiæ admodum rari sunt.

L. VERI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt.

LUCILLÆ, UXORIS L. VFR1. Nummi communes sunt.

COMMODI. Nummi aurei rari sunt, argentei & ærei communes sunt, prætor eos, qui has inscriptiones habent, **FOR- TVNÆ MANENTI.—OPTIME MAXIME C. V. PP. —PATER SENATVS.—IOVI EX SVPERIS.—GENIO AVG. FELICI.—IOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO SPONSORI REL. AVG.—IOVI DEFENS. SALVTIS AVG.—HERC. COMMODIANO.—ÆL. AVRE. COMM. AVG. P. FEL. &, I. O. M. SPONSOR SEC. AVG.**

CRISPINÆ, UXORIS COMMODI. Nummi argentei & ærei communes sunt; aurei autem rari, præcipue qui hanc inscriptionem habent, **DEI GENITALIBVS.**

HELVII PERTINACIS. Nummi aurei & argentei rari sunt; ærei autem cujusvis magnitudinis rarissimi, præcipue cum hac inscriptione, **DIS. CVSTODIB.**

DIDII JULIANI. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei mediocres & minores rari admodum sunt.

MANLIÆ SCANTILLÆ, UXORIS DIDII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ admodum rari sunt, præcipue ærei mediocris magnitudinis.

DIDIÆ CLARÆ, FILIÆ DIDII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ, præcipue ærei mediocris magnitudinis, rari sunt admodum.

PESCENNII NIGRI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ, si excipias Othonis, Omnium Imperatorum sunt rarissimi; ut plurimum ærei, qui reperiuntur, Græcam inscriptionem habent, & argentei Latinam.

ALBINI. Nummi aurei admodum rari sunt; argentei vero & ærei non adeo rari; & ærei mediocres grandioribus longe rariores sunt.

SEPT. SEVERI. Nummi aurei rari sunt; argentei vero & ærei communes, prætor eos, qui inscriptiones has habent, **I. VICTO. IMP.—DIVI M. PII F.—FIDEL EXERCITVS GALL. LVG.—INDVLGENTIA IN ITALIAM. &, IOVI IMPERATORI.**

JULIÆ DOMNÆ, UXORIS SEPTIMI SEVERI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt, præter eos, qui inscriptiones has habent, **MATRI CASTRORVM.—MAT.ER. &, DIVA IVLIA AVGVSTA.**

ANTONINI CARACALLÆ. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt; rariores tamen aurei, quam reliqui, & qui inscriptiones has habent, **DESTINATO IMPERATORE. &, SÆCULARIA SACRA.**

PLAUTILLÆ, CARACALLÆ UXORIS. Nummi argentei communes sunt; aurei vero & ærei rari, qui non nisi mediocris magnitudinis reperiuntur.

GETÆ. Nummi argentei communes sunt; aurei vero & ærei rariores.

MACRINI. Nummi argentei communes sunt; aurei vero & ærei rari, & grandiores ærei mediocribus, præcipue ii, qui barbam habent prolixam, rariores sunt.

NONIÆ CELSÆ, UXORIS MACRINI. Nummi nulli reperiuntur.

DIADUMENIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt rari; aurei tamen argenteis & æreis, & ærei argenteis sunt rariores, & inter æreos grandiores & minores mediocribus rariores sunt.

ELAGABALI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt; qui tamen inscriptiones has habent. **SACERDOS DEI SOLIS ELAGAB. &, SOLI ELAGAB.** rari sunt, & præcipue ærei.

JULIÆ PAULÆ, UXORIS ELAGABALI. Nummi aurei & ærei rari sunt.

JULIÆ AQUILIÆ SEVERÆ, SECUNDÆ UXORIS ELAGABALI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rari sunt; argentei aureis & æreis communiores sunt, aurei vero rarissimi.

ANNIÆ FAUSTINÆ, TERTIÆ UXORIS ELAGABALI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ & magnitudinis rarissimi sunt.

JULIÆ MOESIÆ, SORORIS JULIÆ DOMNÆ, & AVIÆ ELAGABALI. Nummi aurei sunt rari; argentei vero & ærei communes.

JULIÆ SOÆMIÆ, FILIÆ MOESIÆ MATRISQUE ELAGABALI. Nummi rari sunt, & præcipue aurei.

JULIÆ MAMMÆ, ITIDEM MOESIÆ FILIÆ, ET MATRIS ALEXANDRI SEVERI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt.

ALEXANDRI SEVERI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt; rari vero sunt, qui inscriptiones has habent, **MONETA RESTITVTA.—RESTITVTOR MON.—PERPETVITATI AVGG.—IMP. PATER PERPETVVS.—ÆTERNITATIBVS.**

SULPITIÆ MEMMIÆ, FILIÆ MAMMÆ. Nummi nulli reperiuntur.

MAXIMINI. Nummi argentei & ærei communes sunt; aurei vero rariores.

PAULINÆ, UXORIS MAXIMINI. Nummi aurei & argentei rari sunt, prout ærei etiam mediocres & minores.

MAXIMI. Nummi aurei & argentei rari sunt; ærei autem communes.

GORDIANI AFRICANI PRIMI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt rari; ærei aureis & argenteis sunt rariores, & grandiores tantum reperiuntur.

GORDIANI AFRICANI SECUNDI. Nummi eadem ratione, qua superioris, rari sunt.

BALBINI. Nummi aurei argenteis & æreis sunt rariores, & inter æreos mediocres & minores grandioribus sunt rariores.

CLODII PAPIENI. Nummi pari ratione ac Balbini rari sunt.

GORDIANI TERTII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt.

FURIE SADIINÆ TRANQUILLINÆ, TERTIÆ UXORIS GORDIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt rari; aurei vero & argentei æreis sunt rariores, neque reperiuntur præter eos, qui inscriptiones Græcas habent.

M. MARCI. Nummi pulli reperiuntur,

SEVERI HOSTILIANI. Nummi nulli reperiuntur.

PHILIPPI PATRIS. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt.

MARCIAE OTACILLÆ, UXORIS PHILIPPI PATRIS. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt pariter communes.

PHILIPPI FILII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt.

TRAJANI DECII. Nummi aurei sunt rari; argentei vero & ærei communes.

BARBIE ORBIANÆ, UXORIS DECII. Nummi aurei rarissimi sunt, argentei etiam & ærei rariores.

HERENNII HETRUSCI. Nummi aurei rarissimi sunt; argenteis ærei sunt rariores, & inter æreos, qui mediocres sunt.

VALENTIS HOSTILIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt rari, præcipue aurei; ærei mediocres grandioribus sunt rariores.

PERPENNÆ LICINIANI. Nummi nulli reperiuntur.

TREBONIANI GALLI. Nummi aurei sunt rari, reliqui communes.

HOSTILIÆ SEVERÆ, TREBONIANI GALLI UXORIS. Nummi nulli reperiuntur.

VOLUSIANI. Nummi aurei sunt rari, reliqui communes.

HERENNIAE HETRUSCILLÆ, TRAJANII DECII * FILIÆ, ET VOLUSIANI UXORIS. Nummi aurei sunt rari, reliqui communes.

* Ita & Occo alique; sed male, notante Medlobarbo, qui è singulari & elegante Græco regis Galliarum nummo, Trajani Decii uxorem (in locum ceptæ Barbæ) non filiam fuisse colligit. Inde etiam verisimilis putat, ipsius filium, Herennium Hetruscum, nomen fuisse sortitum ab Herennia Hetruscilla. H.

ÆMILIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt rari; argentei vero aureis & æreis communiore sunt, & inter æreos mediocres grandioribus præferuntur.

LICINII VALERIANI. Nummi aurei sunt rari, & qui inscriptionem hanc habent, **RESTITVT. GEN. HVMANI.**

MARINIANÆ, UXORIS LICINII VALERIANI. Nummi aurei & ærei grandiores rari sunt; argentei vero communes.

GALLIENI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt.

SALONINÆ, UXORIS GALLIENI. Nummi aurei sunt rari; reliqui vero communes.

SALONINI VALERIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rari sunt; aurei vero præcipue & ærei grandiores.

SALONINI GALLIENI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rari admodum sunt.

LICINII VALERIANI, FILII SALONINI VALERIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt rari; aurei vero præcipue & ærei grandiores.

Triginta Tyrannorum cujusvis materiæ nummi sunt rari, si excipias nummos Postumi Patris, & utriusque Victorinæ ac Tetrici, qui communes sunt.

Cyriades.

D. Lælius Ingenuus.

Odenatus.

Herodes.

M. Acilius Aureolus.

M. Fulvius Macrianus.

Q. Fulvius Macrianus,

Cn. Fulvius Quietus.

Ser. Anicius Balista.

P. Valerius Valens.

L. Calpurnius Piso.

T. Cestius Alexius Æmilianus.

M. Cassius Latienus Postumus.

C. Junius Cassius Postumus.

Q. Nonius Regilianus.

Sex. Julius Saturnius.

C. Annius Trebellianus.

T. Cornelius Celsus.

Ap. Claudius Censorinus.

Herennius.

Timolaus.

Vaballathus.

Maronius.

A. Pomponius Ælianus.

M. Aureolus Victorinus.

L. Aureolus Victorinus.

P. Pivestus Tetricus.

C. Pivestus Tetricus.

Zenobia.

Victorina, seu Victoria.

Nummi utriusque Postumi rari sunt, qui has inscriptiones habent, **MINERV. FAVTR. — HERCVLI ARGIVO. — CASTOR. — DIVO POSTVMO. — & POSTVMOVS DIVVS PATER.**

CLAUDII GOTHICI. Nummi aurei & ærei grandiores & mediocres, præcipue vero grandiores, rari sunt, & qui inscriptiones has habent, **VICTORIA GOTHICA, & DIVO CLAUDIO GOTH.**

QUINTILLI. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei sunt admodum rari.

AURE-

AURELIANI. Nummi aurei sunt rari; argentei vero & ærei grandiores aureis sunt rariores.

SEVERINÆ, UXORIS AURELIANI. Nummi aurei sunt rari, & argentei aureis rariores.

FIRMII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt rari.

SATURNINI. Nummi similiter cujusvis materiæ sunt rari.

TACITI. Nummi aurei sunt rari, & argentei aureis rariores.

FLORIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ, si excipias minores æreos, rari sunt.

PROBI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt rari, si excipias minores æreos, argentei aureis sunt rariores.

CARI. Nummi pariter rari sunt, ac Probi, nisi quod minores ærei non sint adeo communes, prout ejus sunt: rari sunt, qui has inscriptiones habent, DEO ET DOMINO NOSTRO CARO — DIVO CARO PERSICO. — & DIVO CARO PARTHICO.

CARINI. Nummi non minus rari sunt, quam Cari.

NUMERIANI. Nummi æque rari sunt, ac Cari & Carini: qui inscriptionem hanc habent, rari sunt, **UNDIQUE VICTORES.**

DIOCLETIANI. Nummi aurei & argentei sunt rari; aurei vero argenteis rariores; ærei præter grandiores communes sunt.

Sex Tyrannorum sub Diocletiano, Æliani, Amandi, Carausii, Alekti, M. Aurelii Juliani, & Achillei nummi
cujusvis materiæ sunt rari.

M. AVREL. VALER. MAXIMIANI, HERCVLEI DICTI. Nummi aurei & argentei sunt rari, ærei grandiores sunt rarissimi; mediocres vero & minores communes. Qui inscriptiones sequentes habent, sunt rari, **HERCVLI DEBELLATORI. — GAVDETE ROMANI. & ÆTERNA MEMORIA,** cum templo in cujus apice est aquila.

EUTROPIÆ, MAXIMIANI HERCVLEI UXORIS. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt.

CONSTANTII CHLORI. Nummi aurei & ærei, si excipias grandiores, communes sunt; qui inscriptiones has habent, rari sunt, **IMP. MAXENTIVS DIVO CONSTANTIO COGNAT. & DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO PRINC.**

HELENÆ, UXORIS PRIMÆ CONSTANTII. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei minores rari sunt.

THEODORÆ, UXORIS SECUNDÆ CONSTANTII. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei minores similiter rari sunt.

C. GAL. VALER. MAXIMIANI. Nummi aurei & ærei præter grandiores communes sunt, qui inscriptionem hanc habent, rari sunt, **FORTI FORTVNÆ.**

GAL.

GALERIÆ VALERIÆ, UXORIS MAXIMIANI. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari sunt.

ALEXANDRI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ & magnitudinis rari sunt.

MAXIMINI. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari sunt, & qui inscriptiones has habent, **BEL. PART. & BONO GENIO PII IMPERATORIS.**

VALERII SEVERI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rari sunt, & ærei grandiores mediocribus longe rariores.

CONSTANTINI MAGNI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ communes sunt; ærei vero grandiores, & qui sequentes inscriptiones habent, rari sunt; **PERPETVA VIRTUS.—SAPIENTIA PRINCIPIS PROVIDENTISSIMI.—BONO GENIO PII IMPERATORIS.—GAUDIVM ROMANORVM.—VICTORIA GOTHICA.—FELICITAS PERPETVA AVGEAT REM DOMINORVM NOSTRORVM.—CONSTANTINIANA DAFNE. & LIBERATORI VRBIS.—FVNDATORI QVIETIS.** æreus etiam nummus minor, qui ab averſa parte labarum habet, rarus est.

FAUSTÆ, SECUNDÆ UXORIS CONSTANTINI. Nummi aurei, argentei, & minores ærei rari sunt.

MARTINIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ & magnitudinis rari sunt.

CRISPI, CONSTANTINI M. EX MINERVINA F. Nummi argentei aureis sunt rariores, grandiores ærei rari admodum sunt; qui inscriptionem hanc habent, rari sunt, **VBIQVE VICTORES.**

MAXENTII. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari sunt.

MAGNÆ URBICÆ, MAXENTII UXORIS. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari sunt.

ROMULI. Nummi aurei & argentei admodum rari sunt; ærei grandiores & mediocres reperiuntur, sed non adeo communiter, ac superiorum Imperatorum.

LICINIANI LICINII, SENIORIS. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari sunt.

CONSTANTIÆ, UXORIS LICINII PATRIS. Nummi cujusvis materiæ & magnitudinis rari admodum sunt.

LICINII JUNIORIS. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari sunt.

DELMATII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt.

CONSTANTINI JUNIORIS. Nummi cujusvis materiæ, præter grandiores æreos, communes sunt.

CONSTANTIS. Nummi cujusvis materiæ, præter grandiores æreos, communes sunt: qui inscriptiones has habent, rari sunt: **VRBS ROMA BEATA. & OB VICTORIAM TRIUM-FALEM.**

NEPO-

NEPOTIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt.

NIGRINIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt.

F. JULII CONSTANTII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ, præter grandiores æreos, communes sunt; rari sunt, qui inscriptiones has habent, **VICTOR OMNIVM GENTIVM. — HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS. &, SAPIENTIÆ NOSTRI PRINCIPIS.**

EUSEBIÆ ET FAUSTINÆ, PRIMÆ ET SECUNDÆ UXORUM F. JULII CONSTANTII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt.

MAGNENTII. Nummi, aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari sunt.

DECENTII. Nummi Magnentii nummis sunt rariores.

CONSTANTII GALLI, CONSTANTINÆ, (GALLI UXORIS,) DESIDERII, VETRANIONIS, NEPOTIANI, ET SILVANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ adeo rari sunt, ut vix quidem reperiantur.

JULIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ præter grandiores æreos communes sunt; rari sunt, qui inscriptiones has habent: **VOTA PVBLICA. &, DEO SERAPI.**

HELENÆ, FILIÆ CONSTANTINI MAGNI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rari admodum sunt.

JOVIANI. Nummi aurei, argentei, & ærei grandiores rari sunt.

VALENTINIANI PRIMI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ, præter æreos grandiores, communes sunt.

SEVERÆ ET JUSTINÆ, PRIMÆ ET SECUNDÆ UXORUM VALENTINIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt.

PROCOPII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt.

VALENTIS. Nummi, præter æreos grandiores, communes sunt.

DOMINICÆ, VALENTIS UXORIS. Nummi cujusvis materiæ & magnitudinis rarissimi sunt.

ANDRAGATII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ & magnitudinis rarissimi sunt.

GRATIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ, præter æreos grandiores, communes sunt, rari vero, qui inscriptionem hanc habent, **GLORIA NOVI SECVLI.**

CONSTANTIÆ, GRATIANI UXORIS. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt.

VALENTINIANI SECUNDI, SIVE JUNIORIS. Nummi cujusvis materiæ, præter æreos grandiores, communes sunt.

MAGNI MAXIMI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rariores, & præcipue ærei grandiores.

VICTORIS. Nummi pariter, ac Maximi, rari sunt; rarissimi vero, qui hanc inscriptionem habent, **BONO REIP. NATI.**

TAAQ.

THEODOSII MAGNI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ, præter æreos grandiores, communes sunt; rari autem sunt, qui hanc inscriptionem habent, GLORIA ORBIS TERRARVM.

FLACCILLÆ ET GALLÆ, UXORUM THEODOSII M. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rari sunt.

EUGENII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ, rari sunt.

ARCADII. Nummi, præter æreos grandiores, communes sunt.

HONORII. Nummi, præter æreos grandiores, pariter communes sunt.

ÆLIÆ EUDOXIÆ, UXORIS ARCADII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt.

THEODOSII JUNIORIS. Nummi cujusvis materiæ, præter æreos grandiores, communes sunt.

ÆLIÆ EUDOXIÆ (UXORIS THEODOSII JUNIORIS,) PRISCI ATTALI, JOVINI, JOVINIANI, ET JOHANNIS. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt, neque facile reperiuntur, præter aureos.

VALENTINIANI TERTII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ, præter æreos grandiores, communes sunt.

MARTIANI, PETRONII MAXIMI, ET MÆCILII AVITI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt.

LEONIS PRIMI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rari sunt; ærei vero aureis & argenteis sunt communiore.

MAJORIANI, LIBII SEVERI, ET ANTHEMII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt, ærei aureis & argenteis, & argentei aureis sunt rariores.

LEONIS SECUNDI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rari sunt; ærei vero aureis & argenteis sunt communiore.

GLYCERII JULII NEPOTIS, BASILISCI, ET ANGUSTULI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt.

ZENONIS. Nummi ærei sunt rarissimi, argentei aureis sunt rariores.

ANASTASII DICORI. Nummi argentei aureis & æreis sunt rariores.

ARIADNES ET LUPICIÆ, ANASTASII DICORI UXORUM. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt.

ANICII JUSTINI. Nummi argentei aureis, & aurei æreis sunt rariores.

JUSTINIANI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt communes.

THEODORÆ (JUSTINIANI UXORIS) ET THEODOHATI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt rarissimi.

JUSTINI SECUNDI. Nummi cujusvis materiæ sunt communes.

TIBERII CONSTANTINI, ET TIBERII MAURITII. Nummi argentei aureis, & aurei æreis, si excipias grandiores, rariores sunt.

TOM. V.

N n

FOCÆ.

FOCÆ. Nummi argentei & ærei, qui caput Focæ habent, rarissimi sunt; aurei argenteis sunt communiores.

LEONTIÆ, FOCÆ UXORIS. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rarissimi sunt.

HERACLII. Nummi cujusvis materiæ rari sunt; argentei vero aureis & æreis, si excipias grandiores, rariores sunt.

Hucusque Savoti de Imperatorum nummis judicium.

Præter Epistolam, quam exhibui, superiorem, exstant in eodem volumine Smithiano aliæ Epistolæ cl. Langbainii, quæ quum sint eruditæ, & auctoris nomine dignæ, multaque contineant à re antiquaria & historica non aliena, & has etiam statui mihi esse describendas jurisque publici faciendas. Itaque his de causis subnexui. Neque dubito quin tu, lector benevole, æqui bonique sis consulturus. Cunctæ vero (decem scilicet numero) ad cl. Seldenum itidem erant scriptæ.

I.

Dr. Langbaine to Mr. Selden. p. 17.

Most Hon^d. Sir,

Notwithstanding those common endearments, by which yow have purchased so great an interest in this disconsolate University, and those multiplied favours, which yow have been pleased to heap upon myself, the meanest of yowr servants, I could have been content to hugg myself in the tacit recordation of both, had not that kind remembrance, which I received from yow by Mr. Palmer, some few minutes since, seconded by the present opportunity of safe conveyance by Mr. Patr. Young, invited, or indeed extorted from me this acknowledgement, which is no more mine, than the voyce of the publick, so far as discretion will permit us to make it publick: that however the condition of this place be now so desperate, that *salus ipsa servare non potest*, yet are we all abundantly satisfied in yowr unwearied care and passionate endeavours for our preservation. We know and confesse,

————— *si Pergama dextra*

Defendi poterant, etiam hac defensa fuissent.

Whether it be our unworthiness, as it is our unhappyness, to fall at last, others may better judge: but of this we are confident, that (next under God's) it must be imputed to yowr

extraordinary providence, that we have stood thus long: yow have been the only *belli mora*, and

Quicquid apud nostræ cessatum est mœnia Trojæ,

Hæcloris (I cannot add, *Æneaque*, for yow had no second) *manu victoria Graiùm*

Hæsit. —————

By yowr good acts and prudent manage, our six months have been spun into two years, and it has been thus far verified upon us by yowr means, *nec capti potuere capi*. But now the decreitory day is come, *Fuimus*. That tempest, which so long hover'd, has now fallen so heavy upon our heads, that all our pilots have forsaken the helm, and let the ship drive. The Pro Vice-Chancellors, Proctors, and other Officers and Ministers of the University have withdrawn themselves. I might add much (but I fear this may be too much) of this kind, as the sense of the most and best in this place, who fly so high upon the point of loyalty and privilege, as if they were ambitious of suffering. For my selfe, (and tho' I have little correspondence with particulars, I believe I am not singular) I could be well enough contented to sit down with a Confessour's place, and not envy my betters the glory of this martyrdom. I cannot think, that we are bound by any obligation of law or conscience from acknowledging my Lord of Pembroke for our Chancellour. But for the new design'd Proctors and Heads of Houses (Christ-Church excepted) we do not see, (with submission be it spoken) why those Colleges, to whom the right of election regularly belongs, may not challenge it by vertue of the articles, by which the rights of ail and every of them is promised to be saved. And tho' we know the practise of former times is no rule for the present, nor the actions of Kings any laws of Parliaments; yet we cannot choose but observe the difference. Heretofore, when upon occasion Princes have sometimes depos'd the Proctors, sometimes preferr'd Heads of Houses to Bishoppicks; yet they alwaies left the election of their Successors free, according to the respective Statutes of the University and Colleges, and did not otherwise interpose, (tho' it was thought a point of their prerogative) than at most by letters of recommendation, which were many times not obey'd, and that with impunity. But whatsoever yow please to command, we must now obey; and it will perhaps not at all offend our most eager Adversaries, if we choose to do it, rather by sufferance than compliance, which is already the resolution of a good many; and perhaps his Turn is not farr of, who, tho' he would not be over hasty to offer the Sacrifice of fools by a peremptory opposition to an extraordinary and irresistible

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power,

power, so long as nothing is commanded, which he conceives in it's own nature simply unlawfull; yet he hopes he shall never prostitute his innocency to purchase the short enjoyment of a slight preferment, which he values for nothing more, than the opportunity it affords him of freedom in his studies, and thereby (if yow shall at any time do him the honour to command him) of putting himselfe in a capacity to be reputed,

Sir,

Yowr most humble and most bounden servant

Gerard Langbaine.

Queen's-Coll. Oxon.

20. March 1647.

II.

To the same. p. 19.

S I R,

I Am desired by the Delegacy of this place to give you notice, that as soon as a Convocation can be call'd (perhaps to morrow) it is intended to send letters from the University either to both Houses, or to the Speakers, with others to the Oxford Committee, and particularly to your self, to intreat that some provision may be inserted in the Ordinance now passing concerning Deans and Chapters, whereby the Right of the University to such Prebends as have been annexed by ancient grants to the Professours and places may be conserv'd.

Of this kind are,

1. A Prebend in Christ-Ch. Oxon. annexed to the Regius Professour in Divinity by K. James 26^{to}. Aug. anno regni 3^{to}.
2. A lay Prebend at Shipton belonging to the Ch. of Sarum, annexed to the Professour of Civil Law by K. James 20^{mo}. Martii 15^{to}. Jacobi.
3. A Prebend in the Ch. of Worcester, annex'd to the L. Margaret's Lecture by K. Charles 5^{to}. Julii anno regni 3^{to}.
4. A Prebend in Christ-Ch. Oxon. annex'd to the Hebrew Reader by King Charles 19^o. Junii anno regni 6^o.
5. A Prebend in Christ-Ch. annex'd to the University O-rator's place by King Charles 21^o. Decembris 11^{mo}. Caroli.

The Originals of these grants, under the broad Seals of K. James and K. Charles, are by this Bearer Mr. Blagrove to be brought to you, which it was thought fit to dispatch before hand, not knowing how soon there may be use of them.

Besides these latter Augmentations made to the Professours, their ancient Salary of 40*l.* per annum was at first charg'd upon the Dean and Chap. of Westminster; but afterwards

wards W. Benson Dean, and the Chap. of Westminster by their deed dat. 24^{to}. Julii anno Regni Hen. 8^{vi}. 38^o. made over to the King Lands of the said Church to the yearly value of 400*l*. on condition the K. shou'd free them, the D. and Chapt. from the perpetuall maintenance of ten Lecturers (viz. five in Oxon, and five in Cambridge) one of Divinity, Civil Law, Physick, Hebrew and Greek; in each University. This the King did in this University by charging the D. and Chapt. of Christ-Ch. in Oxford of his last foundation with the payment of those yearly Salaries to the Professours.

This University have right to present to a Chantry in the free Chappel at Windfore. Mr. Twine (in Apolog. Antiqu. Oxon. l. 3. p. 320.) relates, that when the D. and Chapt. of Windfore refus'd to admit the Universitie's Clerk Christ. Yonge, upon a tryal thereupon had 1568. (which must be about 10^{mo}. Elizabethæ) judgment was given for the Universitie.

I have not yet seen any Records of that Judgment; but if it be thought fit not to continue that title to the University, yet some allowance may be made for it by Commutation to the maintenance of any Actuary to be perpetually employed to transcribe such rarities for the use of the Library, whereof we cannot obtain the Originals. But this is only my private fancy and stole upon me unawares.

I neither dare nor need to advise any thing about the manner of passing the Salvo in the Ordinance, whether with speciall mention of all the particulars &c. then I fear whether somewhat may not be omitted that may concern either the University or particular Colleges, tho' at present I remember no more.

While I am writing I receiv'd a note from some of the new Prebends of Christ-Ch. desiring that you wou'd please to procure that there may be a speciall reservation for the Lands &c. of that Ch. in the Ordinance. They intend to make a particular application to you for that House, but by reason of their Dean's absence (whom they expect this night) they cannot yet conveniently do it.

I did observe upon the perusall of our ordinary Gazettes about a fortnight since, that there was some controversie betwixt my L^d. of Cherbury's yonger Son and Mr. Whitaker the Stationer, about the right of imprinting my Lord's Hist. of Hen. 8. and that it was referred by the Lords to the Lord North to determine. Truly, S^r, I see not but that the University may put in a claim, and perhaps the best, my L^d. Cherbury in his life time having left the most corrected Copy to the University Library, where it yet remains.

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When I say most corrected, I have this Inducement to perswade me. He left it to be kept under lock and key, and Mr. Whitaker has since employed his Son in Law Mr. Bowman a Stationer of this Towne, to procure some collation or transcript to be made out of our Copy, I mean some part of it.

I am not to mingle my private Relations with the business of the publick, otherwise (if the time would permit) I shou'd presume to say somewhat more than barely to thank you for your many kind remembrances, and desire to continue in your good Graces, and beg that honour from you, that you would employ in any services

Your most addicted

Qu. Coll. Octobr.
30th. 1648.

Ger. Langbaine.

III.

To the same. p. 23.

Most honoured S^r.

IN pursuance of those Injunctions (for such to me are all which you call requests) which your last of the sixth instant layd upon me, I have made Search into such Greek Manuscripts as our publick Library affords of the 1. Epistle of John, which are not many. We are better stored with Gospels than Epistles. Of these latter we have onely three Copyes, and one of them defective at the end, and so wanting some of those Canonick Epistles. The other two read that place chap 5. thus: Ὅτι τρεῖς εἰσιν αἱ μαρτυροῦντες ἐν τῇ γῇ, τὸ πνεῦμα, καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ, καὶ τὸ αἷμα καὶ ἔτοι οἱ τρεῖς ἐν εἰσι· without any vestigium of that, which usually passeth for the 7th. verse. You know what Beza has noted upon the place; to which I may add, that in the interlineary of Raphelengius in 8°. 1612. those words, εἰς τὸ ἐν εἰσι, make the close as of the 7th. verse, and are totally wanting as in the 8th. with which agrees the Geneva Edition in 4^{to}. 1620. But I suppose it was not your purpose to enquire after the varieties of Editions, but MSS. and whether you meant only Greek, or Latin too, I cannot tell, and therefore doe yet forbear to trouble you with the severall lections in our Latin Copyes; some having nothing of the 7th. verse, some putting it in the margin, some placing it after what we ordinarily account for the eighth, and those that have both varying diversly: which if it may be usefull to you any way, I shall, upon the first notice, more methodically digest and more particularly certifye.

I have herewith sent you so many of those Authors lives you writ for as are to be found in Leland, which was given to

to our Library not by Mr. Allen, but by Mr. William Burton of Leicestershire: he that is the Author of the Description of that County. The book was the Author's Original, and this transcript is by John Hall, which I have this morning collated.

I conceive you desired these in order to the Edition of those Historians by Mr. Bee; and am sorry you have altered your resolution of adding Wick of Osney and Rosse of Warwick: nor do I meet with Turgot of Durham in your Catalogue: all which I should be glad to see published, because each of them has somewhat singular concerning this University.

I remember you once were minded too of adding the *Provisiones Oxon.* (wanting in the *Additamenta* of Matthew Paris) which I could supply from hence out of some excerpts wee have of the Chronicle of Hide, and Favent's Roll of the Parliament 11^o. Ric. 2^{di}. and if you think fitt, an extract might be taken of all the Historicall passages in Dr. Gascoigne's *Dictionarium Theologicum*, which do (in my opinion) as well deserve to be published as the rest of that great work does scarce (but for them) deserve the reading, being otherwise but as a Common place book out of the Fathers and other ordinary Ecclesiasticall Authors.

Touching Ailredus Rievallensis wee have severall pieces of him, and some historicall, as besides that de Regibus Anglorum (which I suppose is the piece you onely now set forth: for the life of Edward the Confessor is extant already) that de miraculis Haguſtaldensis Ecclesiæ of no great value, and that de bello Standardi, or the life of Walter Espee is in Bennet Colledge Cambridge. Wee have likewise of the same Author one piece not mentioned in the Catalogue of his works either by Bale, or Leland, or Pits, or any other that I remember, titled De vinculo Perfectionis. When Jacob Merlo Horſius was to sett out Bernard's works at Colon, about ten years since there passed severall Letters betwixt him and me upon that occasion: and I furnished him with some Supplements to Bernard, and the transcript of the Epistles of Gilbertus de Hoylandia, and gave him notice (for he certified me his purpose was to publish what he could meet with of Guericus Gillebertus and Ailredus Rievallensis, as being Bernard's Schollers) that besides what our Countreyman Gibbons had already set forth of this last, wee had two pieces not yet extant, that De institutione Inclusarum, and De vinculo Perfectionis; which (as he directed) I sent to Bleaw at Amsterdam (by James Lydius the Minister of Dort, and Chapleine to the Dutch Ambassadors then here) in the beginning

ginning of 45. to be by him transmitted to Kinkius the printer at Colon : but could never yet learne what became of them. But all this is nothing to your purpose. I pray you to pardon the impertinency of

Your most affectionate friend and servant

Queen's-Coll:

Gerard Langbaine.

November 17th. 1651.

I received two dayes since a Letter from Mr. Byshe about Johannes Antiochenus, which he tells me is now ready for the presse. I shall this day in part, and perhaps more fully hereafter, give him my sense, but submitt it to your Judgement : and to that purpose I presume to direct him to you.

To his honoured friend John Selden Esquire
at his Lodgings in White Fryers, These.

IV.

To the same. p. 27.

Most Hon^d. Sir,

HAVING the opportunity of this bearer, Mr. Patrick Young, I presume to trouble yow : (as I have done so often with impunity that I begin to think I may do it lawfully.) Mr. Pocock intends shortly to publish some pieces of Maimonides in Arabick, with his translation. For my self, I have engaged a matter of a score of our ablest men in that kind, to undertake a thorough Survey of our Publick Library, intending to make a perfect Catalogue of all the books according to their severall Subjects in severall kinds; and when that's done to incorporate in it all the Authors in any of our private College Libraries, which are wanting in the Publick, so as he that desires to know, may see at one view, what we have upon any subject. Dr. James made some beginning in this kind; but none yet has ventur'd either to perfect his or begin anew. His Successor Mr. Rouse, I fear, and so doe his Physicians, will not be long liv'd. Sir Thomas Bodley requires a single man for the place; and my thoughts have run much upon Mr. Young. If the election be left to the University, I presume, he might with ease (if he would be willing to accept of it) obtain the place. But I find him not inclinable. However, Sir, I thought fit to give yow thus much notice, as of a thing, in which yow are not unconcern'd : (for I cannot think but yow passionately affect the prosperity of all good letters, and the choice of a fit man for that place will have no small influence that way.) If the Committee do take upon them to dispose of it, I could
heartily

heartily wish, Mr. Young might be thought upon, tho' himself will not appear for it. If not he, I know not, but by all I have heard Mr. Bunkley may do as real service in the place, as Mr. Hartlib. And if an English-man be as fitt, what reason there may be to preferre a stranger, I am some what to seek. Sir, I wish yow all health and happinesse, I am

Yowr most humble servant

Queen's-Coll. Oxon.

Ger: Langbaine.

16. March 1651.

V.

To the same. p. 53.

Sir,

YOUR last direction, wherein you instance in the names of Abel and Caine's wives, gives me occasion to impart, what has fallen in my way to observe, tho' it be below you to take notice of it, out of a MS. or two in the Public Library. I met there with a Greeke copy, in which were some historical excerpts *ἐκ τῶν προηγουμένων Γεωργίου*. Thinking, what George this might bee, I presently found, tho' hee had many things common, it was not Cedrenus: and I have not yet seen Syncellus. Then remembring, that I had read in Rader's preface to the Chronic. Alexandrinum, that Georgius Pisidas had wrote a Chronicle ab orbe condito, as that is, and therein had made mention of Adam's two daughters, Azura and Suam, as this did, but with some variations, I enclined to believe, that these excerpts were gathered out of him, 'till I afterwards met with another Chronicle (but imperfect and without any name) with whom I find those excerpts to agree ad verbum: and perceiving the Author in his preface to promise to deduce his Chronicle *ἕως τῆς τελευταίας Μιχαήλ υἱὸς Θεοφίλου*, and concluding that preface thus, *ἐκκληπαρῶ δὲ τὰς ἐντετυχαμένους φιλοθέους καὶ φιλολόγους ὑπερευχεσθαι μὴ διὰ τοῦ κύριου, τοῦ ταπεινῆ καὶ υπερλίαν ἁμαρτωλῆ &c.* and considering that Leo Allatius in his *Apes Romanæ de viris illustribus* p. 177. had long since promised the edition of the Chronicle of Georgius abbas Hamartolus from the beginning of the world 'till the end of Michael, the son of Theophilus, I thence presumed to conclude both those excerpts in the one, and the imperfect Chronicle in the other copy, must be of the same Author.

Qu. Coll. June 21. 1652.

VI.

To the same. p. 31.

Most Hon^d. Sir,

I Mmediately upon my return hither, upon the 7th. present, I sent up Ovid de vetula, which I presume yow have received

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ceived from Mr. Robinson, together with my letters where-
in was an account of that place of Holcot which yow de-
sired. I forgott to mention that the Author by him quoted
under the name of Willielmus de Nangis, is by Voisius (as I
take it) called Willielmus de Nangiaco. I sent at the same
time out of a later MS. copy so much as was in Albumazar
in the chapter de virgine. Somewhat to the same purpose as
yow were speaking concerning those traditional conceits of
the ancients, seems to be this piece, which I have mett with
in one of our Greek MSS. The title of the whole is, Χρησμοὶ
καὶ Θεολογίαι Ἑλλήνων φιλοσόφων in which are severall short frag-
ments, pretended to be of Hermes, Plato, and several other
Greek Philosophers, (all which I account spurious) relating
to the birth, incarnation, passion, &c. of Christ, and to the
doctrine of the Trinity. Among them one with this title,
Ἐρώτησις Ἰάσωνος βασιλέως τῶν Αργοναυτῶν εἰς τὸ πνεῖον τοῦ Α-
πόλλωνος.

Προφῆτευσεν ἡμῖν, προφῆτα Τίταν, φεῖβ' Ἀπόλλων· Τίν' ἔσαι
δομος ἔτος, ἢ τί δ' ἔσαι;

Καὶ ἐδόθη χρησμός ἐν τῇ μαντείᾳ ἔτως,

* En par-
thys in
m. r. ab
ead. m. nu.

Ὅσα μὲν πρὸς ἀρετὴν καὶ κόσμον ὄρωρεν ποιεῖται. Ἐγὼ γὰρ ἐφεδ-
μεῖω τρεῖς ἓνα μείνον ὑψιμέδοντα θεόν· ὃ ὁ λόγος ἀφθίτος * ἐν αἰδῶ
ἐγκυμος ἔσαι. ὅς ὥσπερ τόξον περιφέρειν μέσον κόσμῳ διαδραμὼν κόσμῳ
ἅπαντα ζωγράφας πατρὶ προσσάξει ὄνρον· αὐτῆς ἔσαι δομος ἔτος.
Μαρία δὲ τεινομα αὐτῆς. Pardon me for troubleing yow with
this fable. God almighty blefs yow. I am

Yowr most humble servant

Queen's Coll. Oxon.

Ger: Langbaine.

21. Feb: 1652.

VII.

To the same. p. 33.

Ever Hon^d. Sir,

Since yow are pleased to admit, I am content to use the
liberty now and then to trouble yow with some petty ob-
servations, not out of any hopes or ambition to instruct yow
in any thing. (as yow are pleas'd to speak;) I am not so
much a stranger to yowr vast abilities and my own infirmities:
but of a sincere desire to testifie my readinesse to serve yow.
I cannot tell, whether it may be any thing to yowr purpose
to note, what yowr learned Friend Nic. Fabricius observ'd
of Abraxas, which is related by Gassendus in his life. Lib. 1.
pag. 35.

To what yow have learn'dly discours'd of κωμαστῆρια and
κωμαστὰ &c. give me leave to desire yow to take into yowr
consideration those words of Arislides the Orator upon Serapis
(pag. 98. edit. in 8^{vo}. 1604.) καὶ καλῶν ὡς αὐτὸν κωμαστὰς &c.

That

That he was a diligent enquirer after Egyptian antiquities, and had severall conferences with the Priests, is cleare by severall passages in his Niliaca (or Egyptiaca,) the conclusion of which (as much besides) does confirm (if there were any need) what yow have sufficiently prov'd from others as good Authors.

With the like boldness, (which I referr to yowr De Diis Syris pag. 239.) I presume to mind yow of a place in Ammonius's comment on Aristotle *περὶ ἐμφυεῖας* (edit. Ven. in 8^{vo}. anno 1545. fol. 30.) where he labours to give a philosophical reason for the diversity of genders in the imposition of names, and why the moon is ἀφροδιτις.

Pag. 258. if yow please to substitute Westmoreland for Cumbria. Lowther is in that counry. Yowr rare discovery of Succoth Benoth, with the explication of that passage in Jeremy's epistle, did put me in mind of our old English custome of Hocking, and I thought it would not offend yow to look upon what I here send yow transcribed out of a book of John Lawarne, Monke of Worcester, of his own hand. The book contains severall pieces, some Sermons of his, some Lectures, upon the Sentences, upon the Bible, his Exercise at Oxford for his degrees in Divinity where he proceeded Dr. 9. Apr. 1448.

Tho'it needs not, yet yow may please ad pag. 326. to take in the testimony of Porphyry, concerning the placing of their Images in the Heathen temples (and their Shekinah) in his de antro Nympharum in Odysea, where (in the first page of the sheete) he makes the question, why the Poët in that place should assigne the north gate to men, and the south to the gods, and did not rather in that case make use of the east and west, *ὡς ἂν σκεδὸν πάντων* &c. God almighty blefs yow. I am

Yowr most humble servant

Queen's-Coll. Oxon.

Ger: Langbaine.

2^d. May 1653.

VIII.

To the same. p. 35.

Hon^d. Sir,

UPON occasion of the businesse of Tythes now under consideration, some, whom it more nearly concerns, have been pleased to enquire of me, what might be said, as to the civil right of them, to whom I was not able to give any better direction, than by sending them to yowr History. Happily it may seem strange to them; yet I am not out of hopes, but that work, (like Pelias hasta) which was lookt upon as a piece, that struck deepest against the divine, will afford the strongest arguments for the civil right; and if

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that

that be made the issue, I do not despair of the cause. The Vice-Chancellour writes to me to look into a MS. of Mr. Rily's sent to our publick Library by my Lord of Canterbury, being a collection of such records, as concern'd the interests of the Clergy, and to certifie, whether that affords any thing of present use. I am confident he has been misinform'd, and that the book he means was never sent nor intended for this place, but was left by the Archbishop in the Library at Lambeth. When that was design'd and given to Cambridge, I was told, that book was missing; but if it were extant, I do not know what might be expected from it. It is a matter of more difficulty to me to imagine, what argument (as the law now stands) can be brought against the Ministers title and propriety, than for it; but of this we shall hear (I doubt not) soon enough. I am, Sir,

Yowr most humble servant

Queen's-Coll. Oxon.

Ger: Langbaine.

22. Aug. 1653.

IX.

To the same. p. 37.

Ever Hon^d. Sir,

I Shall only in this performe, (I may not say make good) what I promis'd in my last, say somewhat, tho' little to the purpose, of those things mention'd in yowr's of the 7th. 12th. and (which I receiv'd yesterday) 16th. instant.

Touching the abolition or continuance of the Judicall law either to the Jews or Christians, I do not remember to have seen any peculiar tract; but concerning the thing it self, if another man had ask'd the question, I should have thought it no hard matter to have return'd somewhat towards his satisfaction, and that out of the common road, by remitting him to what yow have published in that way: to whose incomparable works, I believe, many others, besides my selfe, are indebted for the most and best part of what they can pretend to of Jewish Learning. But since it is absurd to return yow nothing more, (better I cannot) then a pig of yowr own sow, I am encourag'd (since yow give me the liberty) to vent my conjectures. With submission to yowr Judgment, I should think these two propositions no paradoxes:

1. That the Judicall law of Moses, as such, (abstracting from what in it is of the law of nature and nations &c) was never binding to Christians, as Christians.

2. That to the Jews, as Jews, it never ceas'd to be so, save only by accident, as countermanded by the civil sanctions of those

those Princes and States, in whose dominions their lot of residence has fallen, since their final dispersion: with what variety and temperament, both in the Roman Empire and other nations, no man knows better than yourself.

I find in St. Austin (epistola 49.) out of Porphyry, of their law in generall affirm'd: "Prorepsit in fines Italos post Caium Cæsarem, aut certe illo imperante." Those severall laws in both Codes, concerning sometimes the restraint, sometimes the toleration of it, I need not mention. For matter of fact, I know not, whether it be worth the while to take notice of that passage in Theodorus (or rather Diodorus) Tarsensis (apud Photium in Bibl: Cod. 223. ex lib. 6. de fato) who gives this testimony of the Jewish nation, that as formerly, so since their universall dispersion till that time, (about 400. years after Christ) they never apostatiz'd from their ancient laws. And tho' that were a time, when the Jews (if ever) were in most flagrant favour with the Emperours; yet that the Christians of those days did not conceive themselves oblig'd by the Jewish Judicials, may be collected from that return of Basil to (as I suppose the same Diodorus, Bishop of Tarsus, touching the case of a man's marrying the sister of his deceased wife) Basil Ep. 197 & vid. Balsamon in eandem) where he waves the authority of the Mosaicall law with ὅσα ὁ νόμος λέγει, τοῖς ἐν τῷ νόμῳ λέγει. &c.

We have in our Publick Library amongst the Greek MSS. given by Sir Tho. Roe, a great volume containing, inter alia, several Collections of laws both Civil and Ecclesiastical, many of those already extant in the Basilica and Jus Græco-Romanum, with others (for ought I know,) not yet in print: in which book betwixt some Novells of Basilins and some others of Leo Impp. comes in a piece of about six leaves in quantity with this title in rubrick: Ἐκλογή ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῇ παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ Μωϋσέως δōθέντος νόμῳ τοῖς Ἰσραηλῖταις The first title thus: περὶ κρίματος καὶ δικαιοσύνης ἐκ τῆς Εξόδου καρ. 18. The beginning thus: Οὐ παραλήψῃ ἀρετὴν ματαίαν, ἢ συγκαθήσῃ μετὰ τοῦ ἀδίκου γενέσθαι μάρτυρος ἀδίκου. &c. In the margin over right against the title, there is this note in the rubrick, of the same hand with the rest, πῶς συμβάλλουσι ταῦτα πάντα τοῖς εἰς ἡμᾶς προμοθημένοις; by which, as it is apparent at the time of the transcript, it was otherwise, so it may be doubted, whether, in the first design of the Collector, those laws were not supposed to concern the Christians of those times, as rules of life. The method of the Collection is not much unlike that in the Collatio legum Mosaicarum & Romanorum, set out by Pithæus, of which, I think, you make Licinius Rufinus to have been the Author. The whole volume was writ above

300. years since, by one Constantinus Sapiens. For so I read in the close of the book, and did sometime belong to the Monastery τῆς Ἑσώτης in insula Chalce

I cannot tell whether any of latter times, Carolostadius and the Anabaptists excepted, have maintain'd the Jewish Judicials to be universally and indispenfable binding to Christians. How our ordinary method is to have stated the controversy, I know is below yow to take notice of.

In the solving of that question in your 2^d. letter, concerning that passage in Photius's Epistles of ῥῶς, the founder of the Romish name and nation, I fear I shall do yow but little service. I read over that whole book in MS. several years before it came forth in print, and took some notes thence, but none to this purpose. When upon the receipt of your's I review'd the place, and found the Translatour complain of the scribe's negligence, I had recourse to the original MS. where tho' I found the complaint not altogether causeless, yet to the matter in question that recherche was useless. Only it serv'd to excuse the Author from that σοδοικοφάνει in the narration: for where the printed copy read ἱστορίας δὲ ἀνηγμένῃς, the MS. hath it λόγος ἀνηγμένῃς so as there is no need to justify the Solæcisme by other parallels, such as Hæschelius in the beginning of his notes upon Photius's Bibl. hath observ'd both in him and other Authors. Besides, this did a little more confirm me in the opinion that this tale of ῥῶς came to Photius only by hearsay, and that he had it not from any written story: for so λέγεται λόγος here, and αἱ ταῦτα λέγοντες after, seem to imply. And that he must have it from some Jew, seems most credible, because he says, the Reporters of it were such, as set light by all the Greek relations (and many of those are consonant to the Roman stories) concerning that matter. But yow will say, "jam dic, Pontice, de tribus capellis." Truly, Sir, tho' I give no great faith to any of them, yet I shall venture to set down my conjectures, which (bating that circumstance of the tribe of Benjamin) tho' they come not home, yet may look towards the mark.

1. What if the Relater mistook ῥῶς for ῥῶμ? You know the resemblance* of the Ϟ to the Ϟ clausum (or finale) is so great, as hath impos'd upon the Readers, and given occasion to mistakes in greater matters. And if it be admitted here, it will (I think) be no hard matter to fetch in some one, either of those men or women, Rhomus or Rhoma in Festus and elsewhere, from whence Rome is said to have had it's first denomination.

2. But if ῥῶς were the word, then since Tzetzes (chil. XI. hist. 393.) makes ταυρογλωφῆς and ῥωσογλωφῆς, and so ταῦρος
and

and *ῥῶς*, to be synonyma, will not that of Helanikus in Dionys. Halicarn *ἀπὸ τοῦ ταύτης τὴν ὀνομασίαν ταύτην ἔχεν* [*Ἰταλία*,] or that Etymon in Festus, “*Italia dicta, quod magnos italos, i. e. boves, habeat*,” thus far fit with this tale in Photius of Rhos his coming into Italy?

3. Or rather, may not that *Ῥαοίνας* in the same Author (Dion. Halic. L. 1.) from whom he affirms the Tuscans to have call’d themselves, without any great violence be capable of application to this *ῥῶς*?

I am loath to omit a conceit, which our common friend Mr. Pocock suggested. this it was. As rosso in Italian signifies red, so (he says) it is ordinary with the Jews and Arabs to call the Romans Edomites with an epithet (but he did not remember the word) signifying rufus, yellow, or red hair’d. If this make nothing to *ῥῶς*, will it not fit with what yow have elsewhere observ’d out of Petrus Riga of the golden beards of those, that worshipp’d the calf, or direct to some conjecture of the ground of the common practice of the painters in representing Judas the traytor (as they do constantly) with a red head? But I have already too much abus’d yowr time and patience in this point.

To yowr 3^d. letter. 1. for Zonaras’s Epistles, I never before heard of any such book, and am confident enough it is not to be found here. Then for the title of *μελανήφορος* in Gruter, I make some doubt, whether the word do signifie a dignity or no. We have not those Epistles of Bembus, whence that inscription was taken; but the escapes in it may be corrected by that other copy of it, express’d from the originall in bras by Pignorius in his explicatio mensæ Isiacæ (fol. 32. b.) and having not yet met with any thing on which to build a certainty, I adventure from the consideration of the subject matter of the inscription it selfe to make the conjecture.

Seeing the dedication of the Pastophorion, there spoken of, was intended to the honour of Isis, and those other, there mention’d, her cognate Gods of Egypt, I should think, that Theophilus the founder was a Fellow of the College; or to give yow my sense in the words of Apuleius (Milesia 11^{ma}.) one, “*è cœtu Pastophorûm, quod sacrosancti collegii nomen est*,” one that bore a part in those solemnities: and that *μελανήφορος* was intended to expresse his particular office, viz. in the pompe and procession of the Goddes; he bore her black pall. For yow know, that the Priests, who in those “*sacra potentissimorum Deûm proferebant insignes exuvias*,” (as the same Author speaks) were called Pastophori; and such as call them so, “*quod ferrent pallium Veneris, cui nomen Pastos*,”

Pastos," say but the same thing; since Isis and Venus (by the known *πολυωνυμία* among the Gods) are the same person. And seeing in the description of Isis there is assign'd to her "palla nigerrima (Apul. *ibid.*) splendescens atro nitore;" hence it is, that I conceiv'd, to avoid that *κακίμῳ*, or tautology, which the inscription had been guilty of, had it run thus, *Θεοφίλῳ Θεόφιλος Αντιοχείης παστοφόρος τὴν κοίαν τὸ τοῦ παστοφορίῃ* &c. he chose rather in the first place to substitute *μελασπύρῳ*, as a word more particularly denoting the colour of the pall, which in those pompes it was his peculiar office to carry.

The consideration of this and the neighbouring places in Apuleius reminded me of that in Synesius concerning the Egyptian *κομαστήρια*, which yow have so well vindicated from former misinterpretation, whether it might not be capable of some farther illustration from hence. The *κώτια* there are so like the "cista secretorum capax" here, and some other particulars so much of kin, as made me think, whether the *κομασταὶ* and *κομαστήριον* were not all one with the Pastophori, Priests, and Pastophorion, that part of the temple, where they lodg'd and kept their solemn feasts; and the *κομᾶσεις*, if not those feasts, then the antecedent processions or initiations: as also whether the Grammateus in Apuleius and Lucian (de sacrificiis) do not referre to that third rank of Priests, whom (as yow have observ'd) Synesius styles *ζακόρυς*: and whether in that place of Lucian, *σοφιστῶν* be not put for *κομαστῶν* by mistake: for both agree in the number of three sorts, and the Prophets make one in both. Sir, yow see the effects of yowr known affections towards me &c. I am

Yowr most humble and sincerely devoted servant

Ger: Langbaine.

Queen's-Coll. Oxon.

19. Sept. 1653.

X.

To the same. p. 45.

Most Hon^d. Sir,

I Return yow hearty thanks for imparting that new discovery of the *ταυροκαβάφια*. Tho' I have not mett or remembred any thing in Antiquity to confirme it, the thing it selfe speaks as much, as will put the conjecture out of doubt; and it may probably relate to that yow mention of Hefychius's *ταυρεῖνδα*, which I would rather read *ταυρεῖνδα*. For that yow know is the most usuall termination of the names of such games. I did not before dream, that our minstrells about Tame-worth had a precedent of that age, and so near of kin, for their bull-catching. 'Tis true, the probleme might
suis

sait very well for the fire's side in a winter night ; but I am sorry I have occasion to say that I fear we must be forc'd ere long to bid good night to our Noctes Atticæ. I was not so much troubled to hear of that fellow, who lately in London maintain'd in publick that learning is a sin, as to see some men (who would be accounted none of the meanest amongst our selves here at home) under pretence of piety go about to banish it the University. I cannot make any better construction of a late order, made by those, whom we call Visitors, upon occasion of an election last week at All-Souls Coll: to this effect, that for the future no Scholar be chosen into any place in any College, unlesse he bring a testimony under the hands of four persons at the least, (not electours) known to these Visitours to be truly godly men, that he who stands for such a place is himselfe truly Godly : and by arrogating to themselves this power, they sit Judges of all mens consciences, and have rejected some, against whom they had no other exceptions (being certified by such, to whom their conversations were best known, to be unblameable, and statuteably elected after due examination and approbation of their sufficiency by that society) meerly upon this account, that the persons, who testified in their behalfe, are not known to these Visitours to be regenerate. I intend (God willing) ere long to have an election in our College, and have profess'd, that I will not submit to this order. How I shall speed in it, I do not pretend to foresee ; but if I be baffled, I shall hardly be silent. Sir, excuse this passion of

Your most humble servant

Qu. Coll. Oxon.
8. Novr. 1653.

Ger. Langbaine:

Quod de *Book-tide*, sive de virorum ac feminarum ligatione (unde vocis originem, mea sententia, recte deducit^a illustri^s Spelmannus) in superioribus^b scripsit cl. Langbainius, intelligendum est de litteris quibusdam Joannis Carpenter Episcopi Wigorniensis ; quæ quidem litteræ extant in Codice quodam Bodleiano, manu propria Joannis Lawerne, monachi Wigorniensis, S. Th. Doctoris, Collegiique Glocestrensis in Academia Oxoniensi quondam alumni, scripto. Omnia præ-

^a Gloss. voc. *ἡ ὁρὰ* sive *ἡ ὁρὰ*, sive *ἡ ὁρὰ* sive *ἡ ὁρὰ*. ^b Pag. 291.

ter materiam sordent. Folia nimirum lacera sunt & exesa, & quicquid hoc in libro (quem protographum fuisse conijcimus) comprehenditur, adeo ineleganter scriptum est, ut non sine summa difficultate legi possit. Cunctorum pene in eo contentorum auctor ipse fuit Lawerne, qui floruit A. D. MCCCXLVIII. Pleraque sunt argumenti Theologici; nonnulla tamen à re nostra historica non abludunt, è quibus est epistola antedicta, aliaque paucula, quæ speciminis loco subjicienda duxi, ut eo rectius ad posterorum memoriam perveniant. Cetera vero non exscribo, sed Antiquitatum studiosorum diligentia relinquenda censeo.

Joannis, episcopi Wigorniensis, litteræ, in quibus mandat Magistro Joanni Lawerne, elemosynario ecclesiæ cathedralis Wigorn. ac omnibus & singulis rectoribus, vicariis, &c. infra Diocesim, quatenus moneant, ut subditi utriusque se sexus à ligationibus & ludis inhonestis in diebus, communiter vocatis **Hoc-days**, *cessent sub pœna Excommunicationis &c. Dat. 6. Aprilis 1450.*

Fol. 163. b.

Johannes, permissione divina Wigorniensis episcopus, dilectis nobis in Christo filiis Magistro Johanni Lawarne Sacre Theologiæ professori, Elemosinario ecclesiæ nostræ Cathedralis Wygorniensis, necnon universis & singulis rectoribus, vicariis, ac capellanis, curatis quibuscunque per nostram Diocesim constitutis, salutem, gratiam & benedictionem. Replevit amaritudine interiora mentis nostræ exortus mœstitiæ rumor de pestifera corruptela homines utriusque sexus ad residivationem reductiva, quam nullum vestrum, quod dolenter referimus, latere putamus, qualiter uno certo die * heu usitato, hoc solempni festo paschatis transacto, mulieres homines, alioque die homines mulieres ligare, ac cetera media utinam non inhonesta vel deteriora facere moliantur & exercere, lucrum ecclesiæ fingentes, set dampnum animæ sub fucato colore lucrantes: quorum occasione plura oriuntur scandala, adulteriaque, & alia crimina committuntur enormia in dei manifestam offensam, committentiumque animarum periculum valde grave, & aliorum perniciosum exemplum. Nos igitur volentes, quatenus nobis concesserit Altissimus, huic morbo cancoroso & sictæ perfectioni de oportuno provideri remedio, ne sub hujusmodi simulatæ devotionis effigie turpia graviora de cetero committantur, vobis conjunctim & divi-

* F. *Hoc* vocitato.

sim

sim committimus & mandamus firmiter sub poena inobedientiae & contemptus injungentes, quatinus omnes & singulos nostros utriusque sexus subditos in genere peremptorie monentis, quos nos eciam tenore praesentium sic monemus, ut ab hujusmodi ligationibus & ludis inhonestis diebus hactenus usitatis, vocatis communiter *Hocdayes*, ut praedicitur, cessent & desistant sub poena Excommunicationis majoris in contravenientes, vel non parentes hujusmodi monitionibus nostris absque favore, verum eciam cum juris rigore acriter fulminandae. Vobis insuper mandamus sub poena jurls, quatinus praemissa statim post receptionem praesentium in sermonibus & ecclesiis vestris praedictis tempore divinorum cum major affuerit populi multitudo ibidem publice intimetis, ac de nominibus & cognominibus delinquentium post monitionem vestram, ymmo verius nostram, eis legitime factam in praemissis nos vel praesidentem consistorii nostri Wygorniensis aliquo die consistoriali citra festum Pentecostes proxime futurum per vestras literas patentes autentice sigillatas, seu alias personaliter viva voce distincte Wigorniae certificetis. Dat. sub sigillo nostro ad causas in castro nostro de Hertylbury sexto die mensis Aprilis anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo}. quinquagesimo, & nostrae consecrationis anno septimo.

Litterae episcopi Wygorn. excommunicationem denunciantes contra eos qui parcum prioris Wygorn. fregerunt anno 1450. Fol. 30. b.

Johannes permissione divina Wygorn. episcopus dilectis nobis in Christo filiis magistro Johanni Lawerne, Sacrae Theologiae Doctori, monacho ecclesiae nostrae cath. Wygorn. ac universis & singulis Rectoribus, Vicariis, Capellanis, Curatis, per nostram Civitatem ubilibet constitutis, salutem, gratiam, & benedictionem. Querelam religiosorum virorum prioris & conventus ecclesiae nostrae Cathedralis praedictae gravem recepimus, continentem, quod quidam iniquitatis filii, quorum nomina & personae ignorantur animarum suarum salutis immemores, quandam indaginem illorum religiosorum virorum, vulgariter dictam a *Parke*, intraverunt, & plures damas atque alias bestias ferinas interfecerunt, & furtive ab eadem asportaverunt, ac etiam non modicos pisces a quodam stagno illorum religiosorum virorum, infra eandem situato, furtive & nequiter ceperunt & asportaverunt in dictorum religiosorum virorum praedictorum non modicum & gravamen, aliorumque exemplum perniciosum. Ipsique viri religiosi supplicarunt nobis de remedio oportuno eisdem providendi in hac parte. Nos vero considerantes eorum petitionem fore justam & juri consonam, atque nolentes talia facinora aut crimina inter subditos nostros remanere impunita,

* Sic.

P p 2

vobis

vobis conjunctum & divisum committimus & mandamus firmiter injungentes, quatinus omnes & singulos hujusmodi enormia committentes in genere moneatis, prout nos tenore presentium sic monemus, quod infra 12. dierum spacium, quorum quatuor pro primo, & quatuor pro secundo, ac alios quatuor pro tertio & peremptorio termino, pro hujusmodi transgressionibus sic, ut præfertur; commissis, bene & fideliter eisdem religiosis viris satisfaciant, aut cum eisdem componant. Et si præfatis monitionibus vestris, quin verius nostris, infra dictum duodecim dierum terminum non paruerint, ex tunc ipsos omnes, & singulos, sic, ut præfertur, delinquentes in majoris excommunicationis sententiam incidisse; quam nos tenore presentium contra eosdem ferimus & promulgamus ex tunc, prout ex nunc, & ex tunc diebus dominicis & festivis in ecclesiis vestris intra missarum solempnia, cum major affuerit populi multitudo in eisdem, publice & solempniter candelis accensis, campanis pulsatis. & cum cruce erecta denunciatis, seu sic ipsos excommunicatos denunciari faciatis. Et quid feceritis in præmissis nos, cum per partem dictorum religiosorum virorum congrue fueritis requisiti, debite & autentice certificetis. Dat. sub sigillo nostro in palacio nostra Wygorn. decimo die mensis Februarii anno Domini M^o. CCCLⁱ. & nostre consecrationis anno septimo.

Fol. 37. a.

The Sentence of Excommunication in old English.

Sententia
excommu-
nicationis
in Anglica.

By the auctorite of god Almyghte, and our lady Sent Mary, and of al the halewen of heven, of Angelis, Archangelis, patriarkes, prophetes, Apostolis, Ewangelistes, martires, confessores, virgins, and also by the powere of all holy Chirche that our lord Jhesu Crist guasse to Sent Petor, prince of the Apostolis, and to hurre Successores in God, and by auctorite of thys present mawdement, directeght to me, vel to us, we denounce al tho evell and cursed doers opynle here a cursyd, the whyche we yn generall thus have specyfygh us to gowe, and all tho that menteyne them yn tho defawtes, owther holde, or cowncell do. So that they be depertygh fullsch fro God and ho'e chirche, and no merite of cristles hole passion, no of no Sacramentes that be do yn hole chirche, nor parte of prayres or good dedes amonge criston pepill, but that they wouele be of god a cursed, slepeng, wakyng, stondeng, seggtyng, goyng, eteng, fasteng, and yn all othere werkis, but geffe they have grace off God fort come to good amendment here yn hurre lyfe, fort dwell in the endles paynes of hell for ever withowten ende. Fiat, fiat. Amen.

Formula

Formula, qua J. Lawerne venerabili Congregationi suppli- Fol. 36. a.
cavit, ut exercitia quædam Academica sibi fuſſicerent
ad incipiendum in S. Theologia.

Supplicat venerabili congregationi regencium & non regen- Gratia Jo-
cium dompnus Johannes Lawerne monachus, & Sacræ Theolo- hannis La-
giæ Bachilarius, quatinus octo argumenta & octo responſiones werne ad
in ſcolis Theologiæ, quarum major pars ſit ordinaria, vel mi- apicem do-
nime concuſſiva, lectura libri Sententiarum, ſermo examina- ctoratus
torius, introitus Bibliæ poſſint ſibi ſtare ad effectum quod poſ- Oxon.
ſit incipere in facultate Sacræ Theologiæ; ſic quod in loco
ſui convivii ſolvat in die inceptionis ſuæ Univerſitati viginti
libras. Iſta gratia conceditur à congregatione præfata anno
Domini millo. cccc^{mo}. xxxviii^{vo}. eidem Johanni ſub iſta con-
ditione quod dicat ſermonem præter formam in eccleſia
beatæ virginis poſt ſuſceptionem gradus, & ſub hac forma re-
giſtratur in univerſitate noſtra Oxoniënſi.

Hac gratia conceſſa, exercitia tandem præſtitit, & anno 1448.
gradu, quem ambiit, inſignitus erat, ut ex notula iſta manca
& imperfecta ad calcem codicis intelligimus: “ Memorandum
“ quod J. Lawerne & Yſaac Ledbury Bachⁱ. facultatis Sacræ
“ Theologiæ inſeperunt Oxoniæ conjunctim in eadem facul-
“ tate anno Domini m^o. cccc^o. xl^o octavo, nono die menſis
“ Aprilis, in die viz. Martis. etiam præfatus M. Jo. Lawerne
“ literam habuit testimonialem gradus ſuſcepti per Univerſita-
“ tem ſibi conceſſam, & tot etiam dies gratiæ ſubſcriptos
“
“ quodque ſalva conſcientia potuit ſe abſentare libere ab U-
“ niverſitate in ſcō anno ſuo ſecundo re-
“ genciæ, viz. à feſto Sancti Georgii martiris uſque ad feſtum
“ ac quiete à regencia ſua Oxon.
“ ceſſavit.”

Ejuſdem Johannis Lawerne proteſtatio facta ante
lecturam libri Sententiarum.

Fol. 119 a.

Ego frater Johannes Lawerne, Sacræ Theologiæ Bacha-
laureus, & eccleſiæ Wygorn: monachus, per venerabilem
patrem meum & dominum, Dominum Johannem Carpenter,
ejuſdem eccleſiæ patrem & paſtorem, ad legendum librum
Sententiarum expoſitive deputatus, & vi^o. die Octobris anno
Domini m^o. cccc^{mo}. xl^o. v^o. ipſius leſturam incipiens in
præſentia venerabilis patris mei & domini prædicti, & ejuſ-
dem loci conventus, ac aliorum quamplurium ſcolarium, pro-
teſtor, me nolle docere aut dicere [reliqua deſiderantur, ſed
ſupplevi è fol. 99. b. ubi non diſſimilis occurrit proteſtatio
fratris Johannis de Perſtone junioris, monachi item Wigorni-
enſis, ad legendum ſimiliter Sententias per Priorem ſuum Domi-
num

num Johannem de Buesbam deputati anno 1300.] pertinaciterque defendere quicumque in hac lectura vel in aliqua ipsius parte, quod sit contra determinationem sacrosanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ, aut quovis modo videtur sonare contra bonos mores. Et si me contingat ex ignorantia, ex non advertentia, aut lapsu linguæ, aut alio quovis defectu meo dicere aliquid tale, id revoco nunc pro semper, & me submitto correctioni ecclesiæ, & cujuscunque ecclesiasticæ personæ quæ me habet corrigere in hac parte. [Atque hoc ex antiquo more Universitatis Oxon. in qua inepturi in disputationibus & actibus hujusmodi protestationem præmittere solebant.]

Fol. 38. b. *Versus subscripti in circuitu lapidis sive tumbe M^{ri}. Thomæ Ledbury, prioris quondam hujus loci [viz. Wigorn.]*

Quis jacet hic? Thomas. Quod cognomen fuit ejus?
Ledburi. Qualis honor? Doctor fideique magister,
Ac prior ecclesiæ. Qui mores? Sobrius in se,
Providus & solidus, humilis, stabilisque, benignus.
Et quod virtutes jam dictas præterit omnes
Spe rectusque fide, fuit inflammatus ab igne
Illius ardoris quem misit spiritus almus,
In terrasque suam voluit diffundere flammam.
Annis quot rexit? Septenis. Quot sibi vixit?
X. sex, & semel V. Quos perstitit in monachatu?
X. quinis tantum. Mansit in Jubilæum
Ut requies detur. Tunc vult lex, sicque precetur.

Versus subsequentes ad pedes ymaginis.

1443. M. semel, X. querno, C. quater fuit, I. quoque terno,
Terdena mensis bis dempta luce Decembris
Decessit prior hic, Doctor fidei jacet istic.
Ut jacet hic jaceat, ut rexit sic requiescat.
Sicque sibi pausa, pax pacifico sine fine
Fiat, ut hoc Amen sit semper in ore precamen.

Frere John Bredon, Frere Minor of the Covent of Coventry, his recantation of his preaching and speaking against the custome of the Cathedrall Church of Coventry, which used to have the apparail of way of every person deceased: whose corps was first to be brought into that Church. This recantation, it seems, was enjoyn'd him by the L^{ds}. in Parliament anno 1446.

Fol. 89. a. Het ys not unknownen, that where the prior and the convent of the churche cathedrall of oure Lady Sengt Mary of the Citye of Coventre, persones and proprietaries of the perych chyrches of the same, and their predecessours have hadde, possided, and used to have as yn ryght of the seyd chyrch of
ym

tyme that no mynde of man ys the contrarie, that what persoun dye withyn this seyde cyte, suburbes and homeletes of the same hath ben fyrst browgt to the seyde cathedral churche with apparail of way, there to abyde till the masse and other observance to cristen pepel perteynyng be complete, and the corps there of then to be beryed outhur at the same cathedral churche, or elles at on of the perych cherchis or chircherde where the persoun of the ded corps was conversant, or there where yn his lyfe he chafe his sepulture, the seyde apparail of way remayneng with the seide cathedral churche to use of the same: which tytel and possessioun is good als wel bi the lawe spirituall, as by the lawe temperalle: Y fryre Jon Bredon, frere menor of the covent of this same cyte, yn the tyme of the holy advent of oure lord laste passed in the peryche churches of this same cite a yenis the seyde custome and tytel, as oure Soveren lord the kyng and the lordes spirituall and temperal ben acerted, openly prechezd and assermed that al maner offeringes owa to be ywen al onely to them that ministe the Sacraments. To the perissouns also that neyther the pope, ne all the world may compelle any man to ofre any thyng yn the seyde cathedral churche. Also that neyther the Pope ne all the world may make but that a fre man in his laste wyll may dispose the lyghtes perteynyng to his corps where so ever he wyll. And so that I inducyng the perissouns of the seide pericherches to execute my purpose bad that they schulde boldely bare the lyghtes of the corpses fro that tyme forward to here perissch churches or whether thei elles wold, not withstandyng any contrarie use, promytting my selfe to defende them that so dide, seyng that yn Engeland was not so a bownde a Cite as ys the Cite of Coventre is yn keping and observyng the seyde custome and promittyn my selfe to make this same Cite fre; so that the seide Prior and covent shuld not prevayle to have the seide custome, whiche seyng mygth cause the pepel to turne theire hertes fro the prior and covent, and fro observyng the seyde lawful custome. And also that I seide, that yn Engeland was not so covetous a place as was the priory of Coventre. Also that I inpuynygth the seide custome by a nother on lawful mene, seide and assermygth that any custome how long so ever het be, thow het be of a C. yeres, if het be yn prejudice of commine wele, hyt ys unlawful: and that the seide custome is yn prejudice of commune good, by cause hit ys prejudiciall to the perissch churches of the holy Trynite and Seint Michel of Coventre, and therefore that is unlawful. Also that I seide, that al only thei that ministren the Sacramentes, and ministren abowte the corpses,

corpes, as Vicars and perisschprestes, schulde have the Obvencious and profetes of the corpes, and not the monke of the Priory, whych mai not ministre the Sacramentes. Also that I in my billes that I made to be sette upp over the chirch darres in this seide Cite promysed to delyver the pepel of this same Cite fro the thraldom of Pharao the which fowhtege a yenis the seide cathedrall chirche, and the lawful Custome of the same. In all these premiseged by the lordes spirituall and temperall by the commawdement of our Sovran lorde the kyng dnelly examined ys fowndown mater upp on the which mygth sue grete ynconvenientes a yenis the lawes of god and of the chirch, and also prejudiciall to the seide Prior and Covent. Wherefore I the same Freere iffe I mainteyn or justifie the seide onlawful Opinions or any of them, or who so ever so do, ben worthi to be fore punisched and chastished by the lawe of the chirche. And therfore als ferre as I have such matiers or opinions affermed, prechegd, or thawght, I the same frere revoke and renounce theym, and iche of theym, prayng and exortyngh yow that ye giffe neither feithe ne credens to theym, ne execute theym yn any wise. Wherefore I now wele a vised and meved ther to yn conscience exhorte and pray gow to kepe and observe the seide laudabyl custom yn puttyng away and eschewyng hurte and offense of conscience, and also a voydeng ponishment. And to alle theym that don contrarie to the same custom, for as much as hit is a custom commendabul, and so owyng to be kepte and observed to encrese of mede by pleasure made to almyghty god, who grawnte gowe and me to lyffe yn this world attur juste lawes and lawful customes vertuosely, so that we may deserve to * rejoyse hevenly recompense everlastyng. Amen.

Explicit revocatio J Bredon fratris Minorum in iudicio
contra priorem & conventum Conventriæ, & contra
plures alios ecclesiasticos, anno Domini Millesimo.
cccc^{mo} XLVI^{to}

* F. receyve.

Finis primæ Partis Appendicis ad Lelandi Coll.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES,

TENDING TO ILLUSTRATE THE

HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES

O F

G R E A T B R I T A I N ;

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED FROM

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS,

ANNO 1770.

THE ENTIERMENT

OF THE

*Most Highe, most Puyfant, and most Excellent Prince
Mary the first of that Name, late Queene of England,
Spayne, Fraunce, bothe the Siciles, Jerusalem, and
Ireland, Deffendor of the Faythe, Arche Duches of
Austrie, Duches of Burgundy, Mylayne, and Brabant,
Counties of Habspurge, Flandes, and Tyroll, whoo
ordeyned to her Executores and Overseers as followeth,
viz.*

The Names of the Executors.

THE Lord Cardinal Pole
The Archbisshope of Yorke
The Marquis of Winchester
Th' Erle of Arroundell
Th Erle of Westmerland
Th Erle of Shrowesbury
The Erle of Derby
Th Erle of Suffex
Th Erle of Pembroke
The Vicount Mountague
The Bisshope of Eyly
The Lord Clynton
The Lord Hastings of Lowghborowe
Sir William Peter
Sir William Coriell.

The Names of the Assystaunts to the Will.

Sir Thomas Cornewalleyes
Sir Henry Jernyngham
Sir Edward Walgrave
Sir Fraunces Ingelfeld
Sir John Baker
Mr. Boxul.

It is to be remembred that the said Princes departed out of this transitory Lyffe and Worlde on Twesday in the Mornyng betwene and V and Syxe of the Cloke the xviijth Daye of November in the Yere of our Lord God 1558, and in the vith Yere of her Highnes Reigne, at her Manner of St. James beyond the Charynge Crosse, whoo after her Departuer was perussed by the Lords of the Councell and Ladyes of the Realme, and after opened, cered, and tramelled in this Manner: First, her Graces Fycyffions with the Surgeons did open her, and toke out all her Boweles with her Harte, the which was afterward coffyned and buried sumptuously in the Chappell, her Harte beinge severally inclosed in a Coffen covered with Velvet bounde with Silver, which was also buried in the saide Chappell. And after that the Surgeons had don ther Partes as aforesaid, then the Clerke of the Spycery, with the Officers of the Chaundry, came and sered the said Royall Corse with Lynen Cloth waxed, and with a Number of Spices very costely; after the which the said Corse was coffened, and then the Sergaunte Plomer enclofled the same in Led, the which Coffyn was covered with purple Velvet, and laide on the Seames with Lace, and nayled with gylte Nayles. The said noble Corse beinge thus cered and coffened, was brought fourth into the Privey Chamber, and there remayned in this Ordre:

Item, the said Prevy Chamber was hanged with blake Cloth, and garneshed with Skochions of Armes on Bokeram in fyne Golde of her Armes and the King's in Palle within the Garter, and some of her owne Armes within the Garter; and in the same Chamber stod the Corse upon a Table with ij Tresseles covered with a Pall of riche Cloth of Gold, and on the said Pall was fastened vi Skochions of Sarfenet in fyne Gold of her Armes within the Garter; and ther was attendant every Day Gentilwomen which did pray aboute the same with Lyghts burnenge, and wache every Night, with Dyrge and Masse every Day, and ther remayned tyl Saterdaye the xth Day of Dessember, that Ordre was taken for the removinge of the said Corse to the Chappell as followeth:

Item, this don aforesaid, the Archebushope of Yorke, the Marquis of Winchester, th Erle of Shrowesbury, th Erle of Westmerland, with others, were appoynted to set and take Ordre for the Funerall, and for the bringenge downe of the said Corse into the Chappell; whoo havinge Commission to do the same, sent for Garter princypall King of Armes for to understand the Ordre, and what was to be don, who declared unto them in all Poyntes the Ordre, and what

was

was to be don therein. Then they toke Ordre for the furnefshinge of the foresaid Chappell in Maner following :

The Maner of the Furnetuer of the Chappell at St. James.

Item, it was hanged with blake Cloth, and garneshed with Skochions in Metall as aforefaid; the High Auter was trymed with purpule Velvet, and in the Deanes Place was hanged a Canappy of purpule Velvet, and in the mydest of the faid Chappell ther was maid a Herse iiij Square of xlvj greate Tapperes, the which did waye xx^{lb} Waight the Pece, being wrought with Crownes and Rowfes of the same; and beneth the same Tapperes a Vallence of Sarfenet with the Qwene's Worde wrytten with Letres of Gold, and a Frynge of Gould aboute the same Vallence, and within that Vallence another Vallence of Bokeram with a Frynge of blake Silke; the faid Herse was rychely sett with Penfeles and Skochions of Armes in Metall: Ther was under the faid Herse a Matie of Taffata, with a Dome gilded, and iiij Evangelestes in the iiij Corners of the faid Matie; the vi Postes were covered with blake Velvet, and on every Poste a Skochion of Sarfenet in fyne Gold; the Rayle of the faid Herse within was hanged with Brod Cloth, and the Grownde within both Rales covered with Blake; also the utter Syde of the Stalles, which was in Sted of the Rales on eche Syde, was hanged with Blake; at eche End ther was maid a Rayle over whart the faid Chappell, which was alsoo hanged with Blake, and garneshed with Skochions; within the Rayles stod xv Stoles covered with fyne Brod Cloth, and on the same xv Cussions of purpule Velivet, and under the Fete to knelle on xv Cussions of blake Cloth. At the upper End of the Herse, without the Ralle, there was maid an Aulter, which stod on the lefte Hand of the Quere, covered with purple Velvett, which was rychly garneshed with Ornaments of the Church: Which Chappell being thus furneshed, Ordre was geven to the Sargaunt of the Vestery for the faffe keeping of the same tyll such Tyme as the faid Royall Corffe was brought downe into the faid Chappell.

The bringing downe of the Corffe into the Chappell at St. James.

Item, all Things in a Redynes as aforefaid, on Saterdaye the xth Daye of December the Corffe was brought downe in this Manner: Warnynge was geven to all Manner of Estates havinge Blake, to geve thier Attendannce the faid Daye at Dyridge,

Dyridge, and aboute iij of the Cloke, when all Things was redy; the great Chamber, with the Steres and the Cowrte to the Chappell Dore, was hanged with Blake, and garnished with Skochions; then the Lords and Ladyes assembled together in the Chamber of Prefence and Great Chamber, whereas all the Officers of the Howse stodd with Torchcs with dyvers of the Gardes. Then the Busshoppe of Worlster, the B. of Chester, the B. of Coventre and Lichfeld, and the B. of Exeter, with the Quene's Chappell, went ope to sette the said Corffe, and the Chappell stod in the Great Chamber, and the Busshopes went into the Chamber of Prefence and fensed the Corffe, and said dyvers Praers; and after the said Corffe was taken up by viij Gentillmen, and all th other set in Ordre, that is to say, Fyrste, the Crosse, and on eche Syde a white Braunche; then the Chapell; then all the Gentilmen and Squeres, with the Chappelenes of no Dignitie, and on eche Side went the foresaid Officers with Torchcs, and the said Gard also; then all Knights, and after them Councellours; then Barons, and Busshopes not in Pontificalibus; then the Overseers; then Erles; then the Executors; then the Kinge of Armes; then the Corffe, covered with a riche Pall of Tyssue. There walked on eche Syde the Corffe ij Noble Men, viz. the Marquis of Winchester, th Erle of Westmerland; the Erle of Shrowesbury, and th Erle of Derby, which touched the Corffe with thier Hands; over the said Corffe was borne a Canoppe of purple Velvet, with vi blew Staves with gylte Knopes borne by vi Squeres, viz. Mr. Garrat, Roger Manners, Leonard West, John Arroundell, William Foster, and William Babington; then the chief Morner, the Countesse of Lineux, assisted by th Erle of Huntingdon and the Viscount Mountague, her Trayne borne by the Lady Katheren Hastings, assisted by the Vice Chamberlayne; then th other Morners Two and Two, viz.

The Countesse of Oxford,	The Countesse of Worlster
The Countesse of Huntingdon,	ter Elder,
The Viscountesse Mountague,	The Countesse of Bedford,
The Lady Morley,	The Lady Clynton,
The Lady Latymer,	The Lady Dacres of the South,
The Lady Lomeley,	The Lady Storton,
The Lady Borough,	The Lady Windfour,
	The Lady North,

and after them other Ladyes and Gentillwomen, and after them followed the Gard, and in this Ordre went into the Chappell where the Corffe was passed within the Herse, and the

the Morners on eche Syde vii, and at the Hed the chief Morner knelynge at the Stoles with Cussions that are before named; then the Assistannts, with th Executors and all the other Lords, were placed. Then the Beades were hyden by Norrey King of Armes. Then the Dyrge began song by the Chappelenes, executed by the Bushope of Worseter; and ther was allsoe Dyrge said at the lytell Aulter before mentioned; the Leassons were red by the chieffest of the Chappelenes, and the iij laste by iij Bishoppes, that is to saye, the viith by the Lu'hope of Exeter, the viiith by the Bushoppe of Chester, the ixth by the Bushoppe of Worseter; and the said Bushoppe of Exeter scenced the Corffe, beinge in Pontificalibus. The Bushopes at the redinge of the said Leassons had Copes and Myters, but none had Crossiers but the Bushope of Worseter who did execute, and the Bushope of Exeter when he did assiste him in doinge the same; the Dirge don, the Morners went upe agayne in ordre, the cheffeste fyrste, where they had a great Soupper.

The Maner of the Wache the same Nyght.

Item, after Souper thier was a solempe Wache both of Lords, Ladyes, Gentillwomen, which Ladyes satt within the Rayles of the Herse; allso thier did wache a Heraulde and a Pursuivantte every Nyght, which had their Allowance in the Cowrte of Meate, Fyer, and all other Things accordinge to the Ordre of the Cowrte; allso thier did wache fertyayne of the Garde, with other of her Servanntts, which did hold Torches. Every Nyght aboute x of the Cloke Service began, which was said by One of the Quene's Chappelleynes, and so contynewed in Prayers all Nyght tyll the Mornynge that they were revyved with the Ladies; and when they were soo revyved they had thier Brekefastte served accordinge to thier Degrees; then begon the Masse of our Lady, executed by the Bushoppe of Chester, the Lady Latymer chief Morner; and that don, the Masse of the Holy Goste, executed by the Bushoppe of Exeter, the Vicountesse Mountagewe chief Morner.

The Proceedinge to the Masse of Requiem on Sonndayes.

Item, on Sonnday aboute ix of the Cloke the said Noblemen and Ladyes Morners, which were at the Dirge the Nyght before, cam fourth of the Great Chamber in Ordre in this Manner: Fyrste, all Gentillmen, Squeres, and Knights; then the Offycers of Armes; then Barons; then Bushoppes; then

then Viscountes; then th Overseers; then th Executors; then Garter; then the chief Morner, the Countesse of Lyneux, with the Rest followinge as at the Dirge the Night before, and soo proceeded into the Chapell, where they were placed as before; then Norrey Kinge of Armes bad the Prayer; then the Quere began the Masse of Requiem. The said Masse was executed by the Bushoppe of Worsseter, the B. of Exeter and the Bushoppe of Chester Assistannts as Pystellers and Gospellers, with Deacon and Subdeacon, besides thier Assistannts in Coppes. Then the Masse proceded tyll the Offeringe, at the which Offeringe when the Bushoppes torned them, the Morners turned them, the Morners stode upe, and the chief Morner cam fourth, havinge certayne Noble Men and the Officers of Armes before her, the Rest of the Morners followinge, her Trayne borne, went to the Aulter where thier was laid by a Gentillman Usher a Carpet and a Cussion on the which she kneled, and havinge her Offeringe delvyed unto her, offered, and then rosse uppe and returned to the Herse agayne, who after her Obeissiaunce maid to the Corffe, havinge but One Offycer of Armes before her, without her Trayne borne, offered for herself and returned. Then offered the Two Noblemen Assistannts, then th other Morners ij and ij, and after them the other Lordes; the Offeringe don, the Masse proceded out to th End; the Masse don, they departed from the Chappell in the same Sorte as they came thether upe into the Chamber of Prefence, where they had a great Dynere, and all other Offycers thier gevinge thier Attendannce had great Fare in lyke Manner. The Dynere don, they departed to thier Chamber for a Season to repose them selves tyl Three of the Cloke; then they all assembled in the Chamber of Prefence, and when they were all mette, then they went to the Dyrge in the said Ordre as they went to the Masse of Requiem, and the said Dyrdge was executed by the Bushoppe of Coventre and Lychfeld. At Magnificat, the Corppes was sensed by the said Bushope and the Bushoppe of Exeter, the viiith Leasson was red by the Bushoppe of Carlylle, the viiith by the Bushoppe of Exeter, the ixth by the Bushoppe of Coventre and Lychfeld, the which Bushoppes when they red the Leassons had Coppes on thier Bakes and Myters on thier Hedde, and they that sensed had ther Croffiers borne before them. The Dirdge don, they departed from the Chappell to the Chamber of Prefence, where they had a great Soupper, and after Soupper the wache was charged and Service said as on Saterdaye at Nyght in all Poynts.

The

The Manner of the Uffaige of the Ceremonyes on Moundaye.

Item, on Moundaye in the Mornynge the Wache was revived as before on Sonndaye Mornynge, and after the Revyvinge the Bushoppe of Chester began the Masse of the Holy Goste, that don the Bushoppe of Carlyle begon the Masse of our Lady; at the offeringe of thier ij Masses the chief Morner offered, and no more: The ij Masses don, the said Morners departed, and the great Estates Morners came downe as on Sonndaye to the Masse of Requiem, and thier offered and used them selves as they did at the foresaid Masse on Sonndaye, which Masse was executed by the Bushoppe of Coventre and Lychfeld, and after Masse retorned to Dyner, and after Dyner aboute Thre of the Cloke they went to the Dyrge as before on Sonndaye, the which was executed by the Bushoppe of Winchester, the viith Leason red by the Bushoppe of Worcester, the viiith by the Bushoppe of Exeter, the ixth by the Bushoppe of Winchester aforefaid, the Corppe senfed by the Bushoppes of Winchester and Worceter; the Dyrge don they went to Soupper, and after Soupper the Wache was charged as the Nyght before in all Poyntes.

The Manner of the Uffage of the Ceremonyes on Twesdaye.

Item, on Twesdaye the Masse of the Holy Goste was faid by the Bushoppe of Exeter with his Assistannts, the Masse of our Lady by the Bushoppe of Worceter with his Assistannts, the Masse of Requiem by the Bushoppe of Winchester, the ij foresaid Bushopes as Pistoller and Gospeller, with Deacon and Subdeacon, and their ownne Assistannts in Coppes, to the which Masse came the foresaid noble Ladyes Morners as they did the Daye before, and offered in the same Manner, and after Masse to Dyner; when Dyner was don the Heraulds gave Ordre to all Sortes of Pepoell, havinge Blake, to geve thier Attendannce, and to keppe thier Places as they were by them sett in ordre, duringe the whiche Tyme of thier settinge in ordre the Corffe was brought fourth and sett in the Chariott, and the Palle laide over the same, and a Syd on the said Palle laye the Presentation^a; in the meane Season the Lords and Ladyes maid them redy, and when they were redy they procedede to the Abbey of Westminster in this Ordre followinge:

^a The Representation, or Figure of the Deceased, usually laid on the Coffin previous to and during the Funeral Procession.

The Ordre of the Proceedinge to the Abbey of Westminster.

Fyrste ij Porters with blake Staves.

Then the Sergainte of the Vestery a foote, and with him the Sergainte Porter on Horffe Bake.

Then the Crosse, with ij great white Braunches, on eche Syde one, borne by ij Men in Surpleses.

Then the Gentillmen of the Quene's Chappell in thier Surpleses singinge.

Then the Monkes of Westminster, which met the Corse at the Gate in the King's Streates.

Then the Lord Abbot of Westminster.

Then ij Sergannt's of Armes } On eche Syde Pursuants
with their Masses. } of Armes to se the Proceedinge kept.

Then the Standart of the Dragon borne by Mr. Henry Poole, his Horffe trapped to the Pasturne with iiij Skochions of Armes in Metallon Bokeram, and a Shrafferon in his Horffe Forred, in a longe Gowne, his Hood on his Hed.

Then Gentillmen in longe Gownes, thier Hoods on thier Shoulders.

Then the Offycers of the Howsse in lyke Manner.

Then Ambassatores Servannt's and Strangers.

Then the Trompets.

Then the Chappeleyne's without Dignitie.

Then ij Sergannt's of Armes } On eche Syde Pursuants of
with their Masses. } Armes to se the Proceedinge kept.

Then the Standard of the Greyhound borne by Sir Ollyver Laurence, his Horffe trapped and garneshed as afore.

Then Knights.

Then Bancrerts.

Then Offycers of Howshould being Knights.

Then Chappeleyne's of Dignitie.

Then ij Sergannt's of Armes with thier Masses.

Then the Standard of the Lion borne by Ser George Howard, his Horffe trapped and garneshed as th other before.

Then Barrons.

Then Busshoppes.

Then Vicountes.

Then the Threassorer and Comptroller of Howshould.

Then Erles.

Then the Archebusshoppe of } On eche Syde an Herauld
of Yorke, with the Am- } of Armes to see the Proceed-
bator Conte de Ferio. } ing kept.

Then

Then the Overfeers to the Wyll.

Then the Executors.

Then Two Sorgannts of Armes with thier Masses.

Then the enbrodered Banner borne by the Viscotnte Hereford, his Horſe trapped and garneshed as th other before mentioned.

Then the Helme and Creaſte borne by Cheſter Herauld, his Horſſe trapped to the Paſterne with iiij Skochions and a Chafferon, in a longe Gowne, his Hood on his Hedd.

Then the Targatt borne by Norrey Kinge of Armes in the ſame Manner as Cheſter before.

Then the Swerd borne by Clarenciulx King of Armes, his Horſſe trapped and garneshed as before.

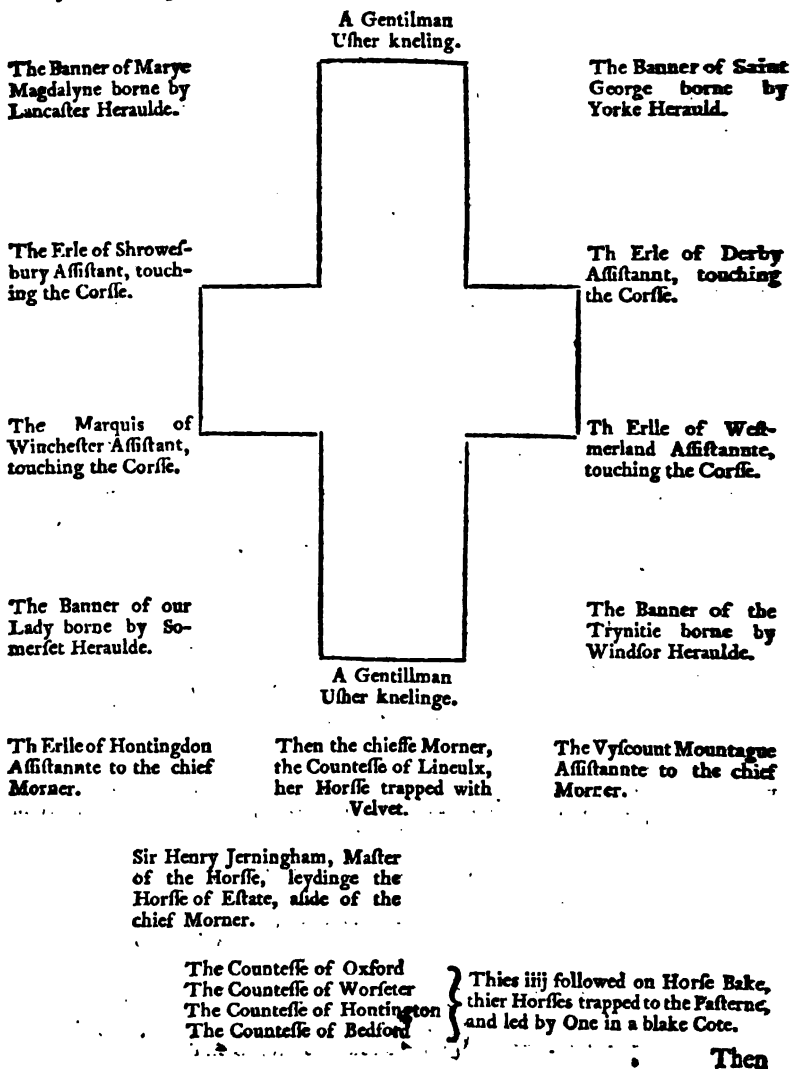
Then the Cote of Armes borne by Garter Princypall Kings of Armes, his Horſſe trapped and garneshed as afore.

Then the Lord Chamberlayne of Howſhoulde.

Then followed the Chariott drawen with v Horſſes, the whiche were trapped with blake Velvet, and on every Horſſe iiij Skochones of Armes and a Shrafferon in the Forred, and on every Horſſe a Page of Honnor in a longe Gowne, his Hood on his Hed, and a Banner in his Hand of ſeveral Armes; and on eche Syde of the ſaid Horſſes, from the fore Horſſe to the Charriott, ther rod v Gentillmen on Horſſe bake, with thier Horſſes traped and garneshed with Skochiones as afore ſaide, which bare great Banners of Damaske of the Quene's Defents paynted in ſyne Gold.

The Charrote with the Corpes.

[The Chariot covered with riche Clothe of Tyfewe blake with a Fringe of Gold, and within the same a Majestie of Taffata, with a Dome and iiij Evangelists, and at eche Corner a Banner of Armes of Damaske; the Corffe laid in the Bottome of the same, and upon the Corffe a Pall of riche Tyfsewe, with a Crosse of white Tyfsewe; and on the same was laid the Presentation appeered in Robes of Estate, with a Crowne on her Hed, the Ball and Septer in the Hand, and her Fingers being richly sett with Rings, and in the same riche Stones, the Septer and Crowne garnished in lyke Manner.]



Then the fyrste Chariot covered with blake Velvet and-garnished with Skochiones of Sarfenet in fyne Gold drawne with iiij Horffes trapped with blake Cloth downe to the Pasturne, with iiij Pages ridinge on the same Horffes with Gownes and Hoods and in the same thier Ladyes,

The Vicecountes Mountague,	} In Mornynge apperelled accordinge to thier Estates, viz. Manteles and thier Barbes above thier Chynes.
The Lady Clynton,	
The Lady Morley,	
The Lady Dacres of the South,	

Then followed thies Ladies on Horffe Bake.

The Lady Latymer,	} Thier Horffes trapped to the Pasturne with blake Cloth, and led by one in a blake Cote.
The Lady Storton,	
The Lady Lomely,	
The Lady Windsor,	

Then the second Chariot apperelled as the fyrste, with iiij Horffes and iiij Pages on the same, and in the same thies Ladyes, viz.

The Lady Borough,	} In Mornynge Apperell accordinge to thier Estate, viz. Manteles and thier Barbes above thier Chynes.
The Lady North,	
The Lady Anne Gray,	
The Lady Hontington Da,	

Then followed thies Ladyes on Horffe Bake,

The Lady Cornewalleys,	} Thier Horffes trapped to the Pasturne with blake Cloth, and led by one in a black Cote, they in Mornynge Apperell, viz. a Mantell with a small Trayne, thier Barbes on thier Chyne.
The Lady Jermyngham,	
The Lady Peter,	
Mrs. Dormer,	

Then the third Chariot apperelled as the fyrste, with iiij Horffes and iiij Pages on the same, and therein thies that folows :

Mrs. Clarencuilx,	} In Mornynge Apperell accordinge to thier Degre, a Gowne withoute a Trayne, and thier Barbes under thier Chynes.
Mrs. Penne,	
Mrs. Tymes,	
Mrs. Southwell,	

Then all Gentilwomen, Waters, and Chamberers on Horffe Bake in Blake.

Then the Vice Chamberlayne and the Master of the Gentlemen.

Then the Gard with Torches.

Then

Then all Noblemen's Servaunts in ordre, havinge blake Cotes; and in this Ordre they proceded to the West Dore of the Abbeye.

The Mannor of the Furnishinge of the Abbeye, and the Mannor of the Herse.

Item, the Body of the Churche from the Weste Dore to to the Quere Dore was hanged with blake Cloth, and garnished with Skochiones; also the Quere was hanged within the Stalles with Blake, and garnished with Skochiones of Purple in Metall; and betwene the Steppes goinge up to the Autler and the Quere Dore thier was maid a very somptuous Herse of viii Square, with Nyne Princypalles double storied, havinge in Lightes to the Number of a Thousand and more, garnished with xxxvi Dozen Penfelles of Sarfenet betten with Gold and Sylver of the Quene's Bages, the viii Rechmeas hanged double with Vallence of Sarfenet wrytten with Lettres of Gold, and fringed with gilte Fringe; on the same Herse many Skochiones in Metall, with many small Skochiones of Waxe; on the upper Parte of the viii great Postes stood viii Archeanges of Waxe, and under them viii great Skochiones of Armes within the Garter of Waxe; all the Eight Square of the Herse was garnished and sett with Angelles, Morners, and Quenes in thier Robes of Estate maid of Waxe; under the Herse was a great Majestie of Tassata lyned with Bokeram, and in the same was maid a great Dome of Paynter's Worke, with Foure Evangelistes of fyne Gold; aboute the said Herse above, under the said great Skochiones, went a Valence of Tassata, a Quarter of a Yard depe, wrytten with Lettres of Gold (DIEU ET MON DROIT) and Armes in the same maid to stand in the Mydeste of every Square, havinge a Fringe of Gold a Quarter depe, and within that a Valence of blake Tassata, with a Frynge of blake Sylke a Quarter depe; the Eight Postes were covered with blake Velvett, and on every Post a Skochion of Sarfenet wrought with fyne Gold; the Rayle of the same was hanged on bothe Sides with fyne Brode Clothe, and sett with Skochiones of Bokeram in fyne Gold; within the said Frame of the Herse the Ground was also covered with blake Cotton; and without the said Herse rounde aboute wente a raylle iiij Foote and more from the said Herse, the which was hanged with blake Velvet on the other Syde, and on the inner Syde with fyne Brode Clothe; in the Mydeste of the said Raile agaynge the Highe Autler was maid a small Autler, which was covered with Velvet, and richely garnished with Plate; betwene

betwene the Herffe and the said Ralle the Ground was covered with Brode Cloth, where thier was sett xv Stoles covered with fyne Brode Cloth, and at every Stolle a Cussion of purpulle Velvet and a Cussion of blake Velvet; without that Ralle was a Ralle which was maid for the kepinge fourth of the Pepoell, which was hanged allso with Blake, and the Ground betwene the said twoo Ralles was allso covered with blake Cotton, all the which was had and receved by the Offycers of Armes.

Item, from the Stepes to the Highe Aulter of a great Hight was hanged with blake Cloth and garnished with Skochiones, and the Highe Aulter rycheley garnished with Ornaments of the Church; allso the Waye from the Herffe to the Chappell, where the said noble Quene was buryed, was allso hanged with Blake and garnished with Skochiones; and the said Chappell was hanged and garnished with Skochiones in Metall: The Church with the Chanacell, the Herffe, and Chappell thus furnyshed, the Corffe was reved at the Weste Dore in this Manner:

Item, at the Weste Dore the Corppes was taken out of the Chariott and borne by xii Gentilmen; and at the said Dore of the Church stodd the Bushoppe of Wint: the Bushoppe of London, and the Bushoppe of Worcester, whoo fenced the Corffe and caste holy Water on the same; after that the Corffe was brought uppe to the Herffe, and sett under the same; then the Morners were placed, the Chief at the Hed, and on eche Syde vii other; then the other Noblemen, as the Executores and Overferes, with all the Standards and Banners were placed and sett in Ordre, then

Of your Charitie praye for the Sowlle of the moste puiſſante and excellent Princeſſe Mary by the Grace of God late Quene of England, Spayne, France, both the Sicelles, Jerusalem, and Ireland, Deffendor of the Faith, Archeduches of Austrice, Duches of Burgundy, Mylayne, and Brabant, Countesse of Halſpinge, Flanders, and Tyroll, Pater Noster.

Item, this Prayer was said at every a Keryaleſſon, and at Magnificat, and Benedictus. Then the Dirge begon, executed by the foresaid Thre Bushoppes; the first Lesson was red by the Lord Abbot of Westminster, the ij^d by the Bushoppe of Carlisle, the third by the Bushope of Chester, the fourth by the Bushope of Exeter, the vth by the Bushoppe of Coventre and Lychfeld, the Syxte the Bushoppe of Worcester, the viith the Bushoppe of Winchester, the viiith the Bushoppe of London, the ixth the Arch Bushoppe

• So the Original.

Busshoppe of Yorke. At *Magnificat* and *Benedictus*, twoo of the chiefeste Busshoppes afore said senced the Corffe thrylle aboute; then the Dirge proceded out to thende; and when the Dirge was don, the Morner departed from Church to the Lord Abbottes Howse, where they had a Voyde of Spices and Wine, after the whiche they departed for that Nyght.

Item, in the Mornyng aboute vi of the Cloke, the Morner mett at the said Abbotes Howse; and when they were redy they went to the Masse of our Lady, havinge Gentillmen, Esqueres, Knightes; th Officers of Armes, and others before them, and soo proceded to the Herffe; and when they were plased, the Masse began songe by the Quere by Note with Orgaynes, executed by the Busshoppe of London, with Deacon, Subdeacon, and Assistannts; and at the offeringe Tyme the chief Morner assysted, and her Trayne borne, with th other Morner followinge her, offered, and no more, and then returned to the Herffe agayne. Then the Masse proceded to th End; and when the said Masse was don, Masse of the Holy Goste begon, executed by the Busshoppe of Wincheſter, with Deacon, Subdeacon, and Assistannts, songe by the Quere as afore said; and at the the Offeringe the said chief Morner offered as at th other Masse before: When the said Masses were don, then the Morner departed, in the same Mannor that they came to Church, to the said Lord Abbottes Howse, where thier was prepared for them a Breakefaste, after the whiche they prepared them selves, with all th other noble Personages, to goo to the Masse of *Requiem*, whoo went to the same in this Manner:

Fyrste, all Gentillmen, ij and ij, thier Hoods on thier Shoulders.

Then Squeres.

Then Knightes.

Then Banneretes.

Then Officers of Howshould, beinge Knightes.

Then Chappelynes of Dygnitie.

Then Barrones.

Then Busshoppes.

Then Viscountes.

Then the Treassorer and Comptroler.

Then Erles.

Then Marquisses.

Then Dukes.

Then the Ambassator, Counte de Ferio.

Then

Then the Assistants to the Wyll.

Then the Executors.

Then Garter.

Then the chief Morner assisted as afore, her Trayne borne by the Lady Anne Grey, assisted by the Lord Chamberlayne.

Then th other Morners ij and ij.

Then all other Ladyes and Gentillwomen ij and ij: And in this Ordre proceded to the Herse, where they were placed as at the Dirge the Nyght before; the Beades was byden as at Nyght before. Then the Masse of Requiem begon, songe solemnely by the Quere. Then came fourth the Arche Bushoppe of Yorke in Pontificallibus, and iiij other Beshoppes in lyke Manner, ij as Pystolers and Gospellers, and ij as Deacon and Subdeacon, with thier Assistannts; and soo the Masse began, and proceded accordinge to the Ordre of the Church tyll the Offeringe, which was don very solemnely, as hereafter shall appere.

The Ordre of the Offeringe at the Masse of Requiem.

Fyrste, the chiffe Morner, havinge before her the Officers of Howshould and the Officers of Armes, with the Noblemen, her Trayne borne and assisted, her Assystannts goinge with her, went to the Aulter and offered the said Offeringe, beinge delyvered to her by the Countesse of Oxford, havinge a Carpet and a Cussion laid for her by a Gentillman Usher; and after she had offered she retorned to the Herse agayne, th other Morners followinge her ij and ij.

Item, when the said chief Morner was come to the Herse, then she maid Obefyaunce to the Corse; and havinge Officers of Armes before her, went to offer for hir self, without her Trayne borne or Assystannts, and retorned to the Herse agayne.

Then the Marquis of Winchester and the Erle of Westmerland offered the Cote of Armes.

Then the Erle of Shrowesbury an th Erle of Derby offered the Sward.

Then the Erle of Hontington and the Viscount Mountague offered the Targatt.

Then the Twoo fyrste the Healme and Creste.

Then the Man of Armes, the Lord Sheffielde, came in rydinge, armed at all Peces, savinge the Hedde, with a Pollaxe in his Hand, and lighted at the Quere Dore, and beinge led from thence to the High Aulter by ij Noblemen,

TOM. V.

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offered

offered the said Pollaxe, and after went to the Vestery, and was thier unarmed.

The Offeringe of the Paules.

- Item, the Ladyes rode uppe within the Herſſe, and the Lady Northe came fourth to the Ralle at the Hedd, unto whome Garter delyvered Twoo Paules, whoo, with the Officers of Armes before her, went about the Herſſe, and at the Feate the ſaid Lady offered the ſaid Paules, the which were reſeved by the foreſaid Garter, and laid on the Fete of the Corſſe acroſſe; and when ſhe had don ſhe returned to the Herſſe agayne.
- Item, all the Baroneſſes did offer ij Paules a Pece in lyke Manner.
- Item, all Counteſſes did offer iiij Paules a Pece in lyke Manner.
- Item, The chief Morner, havinge the Officers of Flowſhould and the Officers of Armes, with the Noble Men, before her, beinge aſſiſted by the ij Aſſiſtannts, her Trayne borne and aſſiſted, reſeved of Garter at the Hed of the Herſſe vii Paules, and went aboute the Herſſe and offered the the ſame as the fyrſte Lady did, and were laid on the Feate of the Corſe in lyke Manner as afore.
- Then offered Counte de Ferio, Embaſſator for King Philippe, Garter goinge before him.
- Then the iiij Noblemen Aſſiſtannts.
- Then the Reſt of the Morners ij and ij.
- Then the Executors.
- Then the Overſeers to the Will.
- Then the greateſt Eſtates.
- Then offered all Knights, Eſquieres, and Gentillmen.
- Item, the Offeringe don the Sermonnd begon, maid by the Buſhoppo of Wincheſter; Doctor White; and after the Sermonnd the Maſſe proceeded to the End.
- Item, at St. Johne's Goſpell the Banner of Armes and the Banner of St. George was offered.
- Then thier came vi Knightes and toke the Preſentation with great Reverence, and bare the ſame into the Veſtery.
- Then the Archebuſhoppo of Yorke and th other Buſhoppes came downe and fenced the Corſſe, and the Quere ſang Circumditerunt.
- Then the Morners departed from the Herſſe.
- Then the Corſſe was taken up by them that before bare the ſame, and was caryed to the Chappell whiche was ap-
poynted for her Buryall, and there the forſaid Arch
Buſhoppe,

Bushoppe, with th other Bushoppes, said all the Cerymones ; in the meane tyme of the sainge of thies Prayers, the iiij Gentillmen Ufshers toke awaye the Pall. Then the Corffe was let into the Grave, and the Arche Bushoppe caste Earth on the same.

Then came the Noblemen, beinge Officers, to the Grave, and brake thier Staves over thier Hedes, and caste the same in to the Grave, as the Lord Treassorer, the Lord Chamberlayne, the Treassorer and Comptroller, the Sergannt Porter, and the Gentillmen Ufshers thier Roddes, and then they departed agayne to the other Noblemen ; and the Buryall ended, the Arche Bushoppe and th other Bushoppes did undresse themselves. The Cerymony of the Buryall don, as is aforesaid, of the said noble Quene, whoes Soulle God pardon; the Noblemen and Prelates then there assembled, havinge with them the Officers of Armes, they came fourthe into the Face of the Pepoell, and Garter princypall Kinge of Armes, assisted by ij Bushoppes, did declare the Style of the Qwene Majestie in this Manner :

Of the moste highe, moste puissant, and moste excellent Princeesse Elizabeth, by the Grace of God Quene of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, Deffendour of the Faith, &c. God save Qwene Elizabeth! Unto the whiche Word all the Noblemen held uppe thier Hands and Cappes; and the Trompeter standyng in the rude Lofte sounded. And this don, all the Estates and others departed to the Abbotes Howse to Dynere.

Note, there was no Dolle geven at the Church, for that there should be no Refort of pore Pepoell for the Annoyance of the Estates; but thier was Money geven by the Aumner for all the Parishes in London; and also in Westminster, and to every Church also for sayinge of Dirge and Masse.— And thus endeth the Cerymony of the Entierment of the said Quene Mary.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE
CEREMONIAL OF THE MARRIAGE

BETWEEN

FREDERICK Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the Princess
ELIZABETH eldest Daughter of King *James* the First,

In the YEAR 1613.

AS ALSO

THE CEREMONIAL OF THE MARRIAGE

BETWEEN

WILLIAM only Son of *Frederick-Henry* Prince of *Orange*,
and MARY eldest Daughter of King *Charles* the First,

On Low Sunday, the Second of *May* 1641.

Drawn up in the Year 1733 by *John Anstis*, Esq; Garter
King at Arms.

From the original Manuscript, now in the Possession of *Joseph Edmondson*,
Esq; Mowbray Herald.

INTRODUCTION.

SINCE the Form of Matrimony in the Common Prayer Book hath been established by Acts of Parliament, there have been only Two Marriages of the immediate Children of the Crown publicly solemnized within this Kingdom. The first was that of the eldest Daughter of King James the First with Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine, celebrated in February 1612-13, when each of them were above Sixteen Years of Age, being both born in 1596. The other was that of William Son and Heir of Frederick-Henry Prince of Orange with Mary eldest Daughter of King Charles the First, upon the Second of May 1641, when that young Prince wanted some Days of being Fifteen Years of Age, being born on $\frac{1}{17}$ May 1626, and the Princess wanted Seven Months of being Ten Years old, being born the 4th of November 1631 ^a.

I thought proper to remark the Ages of the latter, in that the Ceremonial of that Marriage, as it is termed, acquaints us that some Forms, as the asking of the Banns, the disheveling of the Hair in the Procession, the Wafers and Hippocras in the Church, &c. were omitted, which probably were not observed because that Princess, by a Protestation interposed in proper Time, might have vacated this Contract; so that upon such a Refusal all the Solemnities, whatever they had been, would have been of no Validity.

Though these Marriages, for that Term may in this Place be attributed to the later Solemnity, were performed with great Splendor and Magnificence, and the Heralds attended and performed the Functions of their Office, yet no complete Narratives of the Rites used in them are entered in their Books, where there are only to be found a short imperfect Entry

^a The Marriage of the Prince of Orange (afterwards King William the Third) with Mary Daughter of the Duke of York was privately celebrated in her Bed-chamber at St. James's, about Eight of the Clock in the Evening, 1677, by the Bishop of London, when the King her Uncle gave her away. The Princess Ann was married to Prince George of Denmark in the Chapel at St. James's, by the same Bishop, in the Evening of the 28th of July 1683, in Presence of the King, Queen, Duke and Duchess of York, and a few only of the chiefest Nobility.

Entry of the Marriage of the Count Palatine. This Defect however may be supplied by several Particulars, whereof some are preserved in Manuscripts, others published by Stow in his Annals, P. 1005; by Sir John Finet in his Observations concerning Ambassadors, P. 10; as also by the Relations contained in a Pamphlet printed for William Barclay at London, 1613; and in Sandford's Genealogical History, P. 564, which are all in English: And in the French Language in *Mercure François*, Tom. III. C. 2. Contin. P. 71; for the Collector of these Notes hath not had the Fortune to meet with a printed Narrative of this Marriage in Dutch, at Frankendal, with Cuts, Folio, in 1613, and another in French, printed at Heidelberg. The Description of the Marriage of the Young Prince of Orange remains in several loose Papers, and from them a Collection hath been made of the Rites observed, with the Addition of some brief supplemental Notes.

T H E

CEREMONY OF THE MARRIAGE

B E T W E E N

*Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine and the Princess
Elizabeth eldest Daughter of King James the First,
on St. Valentine's Day 1613.*

FREDERICK the Vth, Count Palatine, landing at Gravesend on the 16th of October 1612, was with great State conducted to Whitehall; but the Celebration of the Marriage was deferred because Prince Henry was soon after seized with a Fever, whereof he died upon the Sixth of November. The Palatine was elected into the Order of the Garter, together with Prince Maurice Count of Nassau, (afterwards Prince of Orange) upon the 19th of December; and on the 27th of that Month the Conditions and Articles of Settlements for this Marriage were executed, wherein is this express Clause, "Quod Matrimonium verum et legitimum contrahatur inter eos in Anglia ante Initium Mensis Maij et interim Sponsalia legitima de præsenti," &c.^a And accordingly he was then affianced to the Princess in the then Banqueting-house at Whitehall in this Manner: About Two Yards below the Degrees of Estate a large Turkey Carpet was spread, whereon the Count Palatine and the Princess stood; to which Place the Nobility and Prince Charles conducted the Palatine apparelled in a black Velvet Cloak caped with Gold Lace, and the Princess followed in a black Velvet Gown, Semee of Crosets or Quarterfoils Silver^a, having a small white Feather on her Head, and accompanied with Ladies.

The King, after a short Space, came into the Room, and sat under the State; and then Sir Thomas Lake (who was,
Tom. V. T t as

^a It would be no Difficulty to shew the antient Custom of such Espousalls by the Daughters of the Crown of England as distinct Acts from the Office of Matrimony, which frequently were performed some Months or Years before the Marriage was actually celebrated.

as is supposed) Secretary of State and a Layman, read the precise Words for the Stipulation of the Marriage Contract itself, according to the Form settled in the Common Prayer Book, turned only into the French Language, viz. "I Frederick take thee Elizabeth to my wedded Wife," &c. which he repeated verbatim; and then the Princess did the same, "I Elizabeth take thee Frederick to my wedded Husband," &c.

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Abbot) however gave a Benediction by varying the Words in the Common Prayer in this Manner: *The God of Abraham, God of Isaac, God of Jacob bless these ESPOUSED thy Servants, &c.*

The Count Palatine and Prince Maurice were installed Knights of the Garter on the 7th of February, the later being invested by Garter King of Armes on the 4th of that Month at the Hague.

The Apparatus for the Count Palatine's Marriage.

Sunday the 14th of February 1613 (St. Valentine's Day) being appointed for this Solemnity, the Chapell of Whitehall was in Royall Sort adorned; the upper End of it was hung with very rich Hangings, containing Part of the History of the Acts of the Apostles, and the Communion Table was furnished with rich Plate.

A stately Throne or Seat was raised in the Midst of the Chapel, about Five Foot in Height and about XX Foot in Length, having Six or Seven Stairs to ascend and descend at each End of it; the same was spread underneath with rich Carpets, and rayled on both Sides; the Rayles being covered with Cloth of Tissue, but open at the Top, that the whole Assembly might the better see all the Ceremonies: Upon the Sides of the Chapel, from the Stalls up to the Communion

a. I here may take Notice that this black Habit was doubtlesse then worn as Mourning for Prince Henry; however it is remarked that the Princess had Flowers of Silver in her Gown, because, as it will be shewn hereafter, White, the Colour of Virgins, was appropriated to Marriages. In the Additions to Monstrelet we are informed that Lewis xii. upon the Death of Anne de Bretagne his Queen, commanded, that nul ne parlast a luy s'il n'estoit vestu de Drap noir; et adonques fut le Mariage du Mons. Le Duc de Valois [afterwards King Francis I.] avec la Fille du Roy, et epouserint tous en Deuil vestus de Drap noir, &c.—Chroniques Additionnees au Monstrelet, P. 116, 117.

In the solemnizing of Espousalls and Matrimony this Circumstance was generally observed, that nothing should occur which could refresh Mourning and Misfortune at Festivals, where only the Marks of Satisfaction and Pleasure should be seen: But this Rule had some Exceptions.

Communion Table, there had been a double Row of Seats made for the Gentlemen of the Chapel, arraid with Tapestry.

The Proceſſion to the Count Palatine's Marriage.

Between Eleven and Twelve of the Clock, his Maſteſty, to make the Proceſſion more ſolemn, and in order that it might be ſeen by more People, proceeded from his Privy Chamber through the Prefence and Guard Chamber, and through the new Banqueting-houſe erected of purpoſe to ſolemnize this Feaſt, and ſo down a Pair of Stairs at the upper End thereof by the Court Gate, and went along upon a ſtately Scaffold to the Great Chamber Stairs, and through the Great Chamber and Lobby to the Cloſet down the Staires to the Chapel, into which the Entry was made in this Manner :

Fiſt, the Trumpets.

Then the Bridegroom, who was dreſſed, as ſome Perſons who have given us the Narratives ſay, in a rich Cloth of Silver richly embroidered ; or, according to others, in a white Satin richly beſet with Pearls and Gold, going between the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Nottingham (who were both married Lords, which ſeems to be a Difference from the antient Method, where the Paranympths were unmarried) ; however he was followed immediately by the young gallant Courtiers, Engliſh, Scottiſh, and Dutch, whom Finet ſtiles, The Batchelery of the Nation : But there entred into the Chappel only Sixteen Noble young Men Batchelors, being ſo many as the Bridegroom was years of Age ; the Reſt, by the expreſs Command of his Maſteſty, did not enter the Chapel, and the Bridegroom was conducted to his Seat.

Next before the Bride proceeded the Lord Harington of Exton (who, as Camden acquaints us, had the Tuition of her) : She was ſupported on the Right Hand by the Prince of Wales, and on the left by the Earl of Northampton, Lord Privy Seal, both Batchelors, attended, as Stow and Sandford relate, with Twelve young Ladies, Fourteen according to *Mercure Francoiſ*, but according to a Manuscript Narrative with Sixteen, which ſeems to be right ; and that Number might be fixed upon for the ſame Reaſon that the Bridegroom had ſo many Batchelors attending upon him. Theſe young Ladies bore her Train, all clothed in white Veſtments, being Cloth of Silver ; and immediately after theſe young Ladies came the Lady Harington, Wife to that

Lord who had been the Lady Elizabeth's Gouvernессe for the Space of Ten Years; after her came all the great married Ladies of the Court; with which Train she ascended the Hautpas, and took her Place.

Her Habit is thus, with some Varieties in the Words, described by several Writers who observed it. Finet saith, She was appparelled in White, her Hair laid out at Length in Curls overspreading her Shoulders, and crowned with a Coronet of rich Pearls and Diamonds. Stow writes, that she was attired all in White, having a rich Crown of Gold upon her Head, her Hair hanging down at Length in fair and seemly Tresses, plenteously beset with rich Pearls and precious Stones. *Mercuré François's* Words, "Vestue d'une grande Robe de Toille d'Argent en Broderie d'Or toute couverte de Dyamants, ayant une Couronne Ducale a sur la teste fait de Pierreries." And the Pamphlet printed in that Year assures

^a Calling this Coronet a Ducal one must be a Mistake; for, exclusive of what Stow and the Pamphlet above-mentioned tells us, it is evident that Princesses and other great Ladies of the Blood Royal at the Time of their Marriages wore Coronets or Crowns. Of all Distinctions none are more visibly adapted and universally understood to represent or signify what is intended by them, than those which are known by the Habits and external Ornaments; especially when the particular Reasons of the Appropriations of such Marks are evident. There are several such Particularities in this Description; and first, as to the Crown, wherein there will be no Occasion to run back to the Custom of the Jews, the Romans, and of the Primitive Christians, by all whom Crowns were used upon these Occasions, it being my only Design in this Place to produce Instances of the Daughters of the Crown, or the near Relations of the Kings and Queens of England, wearing Crowns on the Celebration of their Nuptials. On the Marriage of Adeleydis, or Alice, Daughter of the then Marquis of Montferrat, and Niece to the then Queen of England, with Albert the Great, Duke of Brunswick, which Marriage was celebrated at London in the Quindenes of Easter 1263, is this Entry in Rot. Pat. 47 Hen. III. P. 2. M. 3. *Pro Garlanda aurea ad Opus Markeſie Neptis Regis, quam Dux Brunſwike duſſurus eſt.* The Word Garlanda here signifies a Crown, not a Garland; for in that Age the Word Garlanda was attributed even to the Crown worn by that King, as we find in Mat. Paris, P. 736. where speaking of Henry III. he says, *Coronula aurea, que vulgariter Garlanda dicitur, redemitus.* In Lib. Garderobz, 25 E. 1. in Custodia Rem. Regis.—*Pro una magna Kabetla et una magna Amerande expt. ad ponend. in quadam Coronella Comitissa Holland. filie Regis in die Nuptiarum.*—*Ad quadam Coronam Auri pro Ducissa Brabantie filie Regis, &c.* John Harding, describing the Marriage of King Edw. III. says,

And soon thereafter the Erles Daughter Henalde,
 Dame Philip bight, that was both fyre and gode,
 He wed to Wyſe, and crownde as he walde
 With biezth Honor, according to her Blode;
 All dyſhevely in her Heer ſhe ſtoode,
 The Crown of Golde above in ryal Wyſe,
 A ſpyrer Wyght might no Man than devyſt.

affures us, that this princely Bride was in her Virgin Robes, cloathed in a Gown of white Satin richly embroidered (with Silver); upon her Head a Crown of refined Gold, made *imperial* by the Pearls and Diamonds thereupon placed, which were so thick beset that they stood like shining Pinnacles upon her Amber-coloured Hair dependantly hanging, plaited down over her Shoulders to her Waist; between every Plait a Role or Lift of Gold Spangles, Pearls, rich Stones, and Diamonds of inestimable Value, imbroidered upon her Sleeves.

Immediately after the Lady Harrington came the Pursuivants and Heralds. Then Privy Counsellors, Barons, and Four Bishoppes in their Habits, and the superior Degrees of the Nobility, the Provincial Kings proceeding before the great Officers of State. Then Garter. Then the Earl of Arundell carrying the Sword of State. The King in a most sumptuous black Suit, with a Diamond in his Hat.

Then

In a Privy Seal, dated the 8th of June, 40^e Edw. III. 1365. are these Words, *Comme nous eussions fait acbeter pour nostre tres chere Fille Isabelle Comtesse de Bedford, par son Mariage un Corone d'Or, ove blanks Saphyrs, Dyamantz, grosses Perles, et Emeraudes, du Pris de mille Marcs.* On the Marriage of John of Gaunt to Blanche Daughter of the Duke of Lancaster in 1359, there was provided at the King's Expence a Ring, with a Ruby and a *Cercle* (as it is termed) garnished with Rubies, Emeralds, and Pearls. Exit. Pell. P. 33, E. III. Catherine of Spain, at her Marriage with Prince Arthur, wore upon her Head a Coif of Gold, Pearl, and precious Stones, an Inch and Half broad. Ann of Cleves, on her Marriage to Henry VIII. had a Coronet of Gold replenished with great Stones, and set about full with Branches of Rosemary. Olivier de la Marche in his Memoirs, P. 520. describing the Ceremonial of the Marriage of the Duke of Burgundy with Margaret Sister of King Edward the IVth, speaking of the Bride's Dreſs, says, *Sur ces Cheveux une riche Coronne.* And Modius in his *Pandectæ*, P. 213. speaking of the same Marriage, says of the Bride, that *Valde grantanter accepit sertum rosaceum quod vestales vinia Brugenſis illi donaverunt illatque mox suo imposuit Capiti super Sponsalem Coronam.* Another French Account of this Ceremonial says of the Bride, *Coronnee d'Or en Teste.* And another in English says, She was richly crowned. And Margaret eldest Daughter of Henry VII. at the Celebration of her Marriage with James King of Scotland wore a Crown upon her Head. At the Marriage of Mary de Medicis to Henry IV. King of France in 1600, *La Reyne estoit vestue d'un Manteau royal, &c. portant une Coronne a l'Imperiale.* Mart. Franc. Tom. II. P. 52. Elizabeth Daughter of the Emperor Maximilian the III. when married to Charles the IXth, *fut habilee, &c. dessus sa Teste ayant une Corone a l'Imperiale ornée de grands Dyamantz, &c.* Cerem. Franc. Vol. II. Pag. 37. The like was likewise observed at the Marriage of Lewis XIII. with the Infanta of Spain 1615, *L'Epoſe estoit vestue en Majesté La Corone d'Or en Teste.* Merc. Franc. Tom. IV. P. 339. Francois de Lorraine, on her Marriage with Cesar Duke of Vendosme, natural Son of Henry IV. wore a Crown enriched with precious Stones. Cerem. Franc. Vol. II. P. 58.—But it is needless to produce further Instances.

For the Manner of crowning Brides in the Eastern Churches, see Selden's *Uxor Hebraica*, and Zimmermanni *Analecta*, P. 86, &c.

Then the Queen in white Satin ^b, with much Embroidery and Diamonds, attended by a Number of married Ladies, Countesses and Baroneſſes, having her Train born by the Counteſſe of Arundell.

In this Order they aſcended into the Chapel, where the King ſate in the Chair upon the Right Hand moſt richly arraied, his Jewells being eſteemed not to be leſs worth then Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds. The Earl of Arundell, bearing the Sword, ſtood cloſe by the Chair. Next below the Sword ſate the Bridegroom upon a Stool; and after him Prince Charles upon another Stool; and by him ſtood Prince Henry, who was Brother to Count Maurice of Naſſau, and Uncle to the Palatine. On the other oppoſite Side ſate the Queen in a Chair moſt gloriouſly attired: Her Jewells were valued at Four Hundred Thouſand Pounds. Near unto her ſate the Bride on a Stool: The Lady Harrington her Governeſſe ſtood by her, bearing up her Train; and no others aſcended this Place.

The Lord Chamberlain to the King ſtood at the End next to the Altar, and the Queen's Lord Chamberlain at the other End. The Lord Privy Seal ſtood upon the Stairs of this Hautpas or Throne hard by the King.

The King and Queen and the others mentioned being thus placed, the Lords and Councellors of the King, and the Lords and Counſellors of the Palatine took their Seats on the left Hand of the Chapel. The Ladies of Honour took the other Side of the Seats. The young Lords and Gentlemen of Honour, and younge Ladies and Bridewomen, with the neceſſary Attendants upon the King and the Queen, ſtood all below upon the Pavement. It is remarkable, that by the extraordinary Care of the Earl of Suffolk Lord Chamberlain, the Chapel was ſo kept, as not one Perſon but of Honour and great Place came into it.

The Ceremonies in the Chapel on the Eleſtor Palatine's Marriage.

This Royall Aſſembly being in this Sort ſettled in the Chappel, the Organ ceaſed, and the Gentlemen of the Chapel

^a The Reaſon of this black Colour might be the late Death of Prince Arhtur, for that Colour, and not Purple, was the real Mourning Habit of the Crown.

^b It may not be eaſy to determine, whether the Queen was thus robed in White, with regard only to the Habits uſed in Marriage, or with a further View to the Cuſtoms of France, where all the Queens (till Anne of Bretagne) wore White for Mourning.

Chapel fung a full Anthem; and then the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Dean of his Majesty's Chapel, went into the Pulpit, which stood at the Foot of the Step before the Communion Table, and preached upon the Second of St. John, the Marriage of Canaa in Galilee; and the Sermon being ended (which continued not much above an Half Hour) the Choir began another Anthem, which was the Psalm, *Blessed art thou that fearest God, &c.*

While the Choir was singing this Anthem, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of the Chapel went into the Vestry, and put on their rich Copes, and came to the Communion Table, where they stood till the Anthem was ended, and then they ascended the Hautpas or Throne, where these Two great Princes were married by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in all Points according to the Book of Common Prayer. The Prince Palatine speaking the Words of Marriage in English after the Archbishop. The King's Majesty gave the Bride.

When the Archbishop had ended the Benediction *God the Father, God the Son, &c.* the Choir sang the same Benediction in an Anthem made new for that Purpose by Doctor Bull. The Anthem ended, the Archbishop and the Dean descended from the Throne: The Bridegroom and Bride following them, kneeled before the Communion Table, while the Versicles and Prayers were sung by the Archbishop, and answered by the Choir, which being ended, another Psalm was sung.

Then Garter Principal King of Arms published the Styles of the Prince and Princess to this Effect:—All Health, Happinesse, and Honour be to the High and Mighty Prince Frederick the Vth, by the Grace of God Count Palatine of the Rhine, &c.—And to Elizabeth his Wife, only Daughter of the High, Mighty, and Right Excellent James, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, &c.

Then Joy was given by the King and Queen, and seconded with the Congratulations of the Lords there present; and then divers of these Lords brought out of the Vestry Bowls with Wine, Ippocras, and Wafers: After tasting the Wafers an Health was began to the Prosperity of the Marriage out of a great gold Bowl by the Prince Palatine, and answered by the Princess, and others present in their Order.

This being ended they departed in the same Manner as they came, save that the Bride was led back from the Chapel by the Duke of Lenox and the Earl of Nottingham Lord Admiral; and that the Bridegroom was led back by Prince Charles

Charles and the Earl of Northampton. The King and Queen, leaving the Bride and Bridegroom in the Great Chamber, went to their privy Lodgings; and the Bride and Bridegroom proceeded to dine in State in the new Banqueting House with the Prince, the Ambassadors of France, Venice, and the States, Count Henry, and all the Lords and Ladies who had been attendant on the Marriage.

T H E
CEREMONY OF THE MARRIAGE

O F

*William only Son of Frederick-Henry Prince of Orange,
and Mary eldest Daughter of King Charles the First,
on Low Sunday the Second of May 1641.*

THE Prince, Son of Frederick-Henry Prince of Orange, embarked at Helvoetsluys on board the Admiral, which Ship breaking her Mast in a hard Storm, the Prince went into the Vice Admiral's Shipp, with the Attendance of 17 Men of War belonging to the States, and landed at Gravesend $\frac{1}{2}$ of April, on Monday Morning: The Four Ambassadors of the United Provinces, who came thither with the Officers of the King the Day before to defray the Expences, went on board the Ship and fetched his Highnesse on Shore. That Evening my Lord Lyndsey, sent by the King, with the Coaches of the King and Queen and others, to the Number of Twenty, to salute the Prince, and to bid him welcome, waited on him. The next Day the Prince and Lord Lyndsey sitting together above in the Coach, the Lords Brederode and Aerfsen (the Two chief of the Embassadors) over against them; the Lords Heenulitt and Joachim (the Two others) in the right Boot; the Prince of Talmont and Count Solms in the Left. Behind Greenwich Park there were fresh Coaches, into which they entered. They came directly to Whitehall, where his Highnesse, with the Embassadors, visited the King and Queen in her Majesty's Chamber. The Prince of Wales and Duke of York, with my Lord of Arundell, being Earl Marshall and also Lord Steward of the Household, received his Highnesse at the Door of the King's Prefence Chamber. From Whitehall the Prince, with the Embassadors, went to the Queen Mother to visit her Majesty at St. James's: From thence to Somerset House to see the Princeesse Mary, where the King and Queen were in private: After which his Highnesse was conducted to Arundell House, prepared by the Earl of Lyndsey for his Lodging.

The next Day his Highnesse visited the Prince of Wales and Duke of York in Durham House, which was returned by them at Arundell House the next Day.

TOM. V.

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The Prince every Day saw the King, Queen, and Princess, having a Key of the Garden of Somerset House to come that Way.

The Apparatus, or Preparations.

On Wednesday in Easter Week, being the 28th of April 1641, the Right Honourable the Earl of Arundell and Surrey, Earl Marshal of England and Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, the Right Honourable the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, and divers other Lords of the King's most Honourable Priy Councill, upon his Majesty's especial Direction, took into Consideration the Preparations and Ceremonies to be used at the Celebration of the Marriage of the illustrious Prince William, born Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau, onely Son of the most illustrious Prince Frederick-Henry, by the Grace of God Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau, &c. with the excellent Princess Lady Mary eldest Daughter of the most puissant and most excellent Prince Charles, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Their Lordships, after due Deliberation, having advised with Dr. Wren, Bishop of Ely and Dean of his Majesty's Chapell, touching the Ceremony to be performed there, as also with the Kings of Arms about other Solemnities formerly used upon like Occasions, repaired unto his Majesty, and by their Lordships Advice it was then resolved that the Marriage should be solemnized the Sunday following in the Chapell at Whitehall; and in respect of the Prince's sudden Return, and other important Affairs then in Agitation, many Solemnities used in former Times were omitted; and therefore the Celebration of these Nuptials were with the more Privacy performed. His Majesty had previously given Orders, that on Account of the Impuberty of the Bride, who was not then Ten Years of Age, there should be no publishing or asking of Banns.

On the Thursday Morning, before the Marriage, the said Bishop of Ely, Dean of the Chappell, by his Majesty's Command repaired unto the Bridegroom at Arundell House, and there informed his Highness what he was to say and what to do at the Celebration of the Marriage, leaving with Monsieur de Marlot his Highness's Governour, and Monsieur Rivel his Tutor, our Liturgy, both in English and French, to the

End

End his Highnesse might the better understand what to say and answer, and be the more prompt therein.

Orders were given for Preparations in the Chapell in the following Manner.

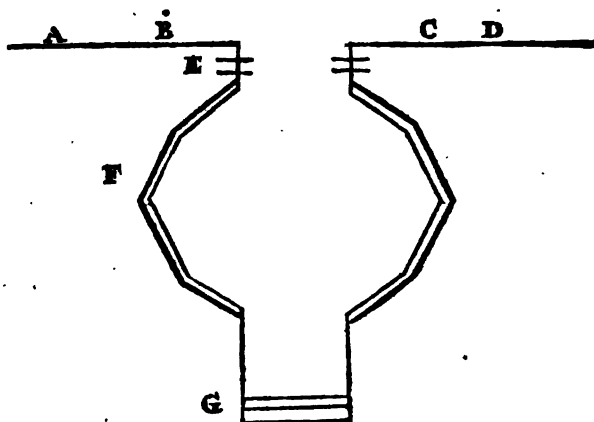
The Walls about the Altar or Communion Table were hanged with very rich Cloth of Gold Baudekyn; the Septum or Rayle about the Altar was covered with the like; and the Floor within the Septum or Rayle with a fair large Turkey Carpet.

Upon the Altar or Communion Table, the old English Bible printed in 1541^a, and the Liturgy or Common Prayer Book, both with Silver and gilt Covers, together with a gilt Bason, Two Chalices, One Paten, Two Candlesticks, &c. the Whole weighing Two Thousand Two Hundred Ounces.

The Doors of the Septum were opened and turned back close to the Rest of the Rayle; and a rich Carpet of Silk and Gold was spread from the Step where the Door stood, before the Altar or Communion Table, and thereon Two rich long Cushions were laid just without the Rayle for the Bride and Bridegroom to kneel on at the Time hereafter to be mentioned.

From the Septum or Rayle before the Middle of the Altar or Communion Table was erected a Degree, being Nine Inches deep, fitted to the Height of the uppermost Stepp, and according to the Conveniency of that Place almost down to the Step at the upper End of the Choir Stalls, being about Sixteen Foot in Length, and the middle Part about Nine Foot broad, shaped the Sides to the Fashion of an Octagon, the Entrance of the lower and upper Part being about Two Foot and a Half narrower: The Platform whereof is described by this Figure.

^a The Reason why this Translation of the Bible was laid upon the Communion Table might be, that the Psalms used in the Office of Matrimony, like those in our present daily Services, are not according to either of the Two last Translations of the Bible, but taken out of that old Translation called, The Great English Bible.



A. B. C. D. Rails of the Altar.

E. F. G. Rails of the Hautpas.

Both Sides of this Degree or Hautpas were rayled about Two Foot Six Inches in Heighth, with Lyfts on both Sides at the upper End, for the better Conveniency of his Majesty and the Embassadors going to repose themselves, at such Time as the Bride and Bridegroom were to kneel before the Altar or Communion Table.

The Floor of this Degree or Hautpas was covered with a very fair Turkey Carpet, and over that, in the middle Part, with Four small Carpetts, and the Rayls thereof with rich Cloth of Gold Bawdekin; this, and the Traverfes hereafter mentioned, being furnished by the Care of Mr. Clement Kynardesley, Yeoman of the removing Wardrobe: And a little before the Proceeding was made into the Chapell, the great Offering Carpet was spread from the Foot of the Degree or Hautpas almost down to the lower End of the Chapell, by Two Pages of the said Wardrobe.

Two rich Traverfes of Cloth of Gold Bawdekyn were put up in the Chapell, that for his Majesty on the right Side hanged with Crimfon Tafata, the Floor covered with a demy Carpet, whereon was placed a rich armed Chair of State with a Cushion; and before the Chair Two Cushions to kneel on, and a Forme covered with a rich Silk Carpet, and a very rich long offering Cushion thereupon.

Opposite to this Traverse, on the left Side of the Chapell, was the other Traverse placed, accommodated with Chairs, and accordingly furnished agreeable to the State, and fit for the Reception of the Prince and Princeffe when they should have occasion to repose, but no Use was made hereof

hereof in regard they ascended into the Closet, there to hear the Sermon and Divine Service.

On the Outside of the Septum or Rayls of the Communion Table, betwixt the said Traverse and the upper End of the Chappell, were Four Stools placed, set in Breast with Cushions, for the Embassadors (of the States General of the United Provinces) to repose on, at such Time as his Majesty remained in his Traverse.

Mr. Peter Newton, his Majesty's eldest Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter, by especial Order of the Lord Chamberlain, attended at the foresaid Degree according to his Office to take Care thereof.

The King's Privy Closet (wherein his Majesty usually sits to hear Divine Service and Sermon in the Chapell) and the King's Great Closet, and also the Queen's Privy Closet, and her Majesty's Great Closet, were all hanged with rich Cloth of Gold Baudekin, being the richest Sort of Cloth of Gold Tissue; all which, and the Rest of that Kind aforementioned, were brought from his Majesty's royal Wardrobe in the Tower, being Part of the antient Crown Furniture.

The Great Chamber was hanged with the Story of the Overthrowe of the Spaniards in 1588, ^a and all the other Roomes were richly hanged and adorned as at other grand Festivals.

On Saturday before the Marriage, the Lords and Ladies had Warning to attend the Bride and Bridegroom at Ten of the Clock on the next Morning, about which Hour, being then Lowe Sunday the Second of May 1641, the Lords repaired unto the King's Privy Gallery, from which his Majesty sent the Right Honourable the Earl of Holland, accompanied with the Right Honourable the Lord Strange, Son and Heir apparent of the Earl of Derby, and divers of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber, to Arundell House, where the Bridegroom lodged, to conduct his Highnesse to Whitehall; and a little after Tenn of the Clock they sett forth from Arundell House towards the Court. The Coaches of the King, Queen, and of about Twelve Noblemen attended their Convoy; but no Coaches, saving those of the King and Queen, entered the Palace Gate.

His Highnesse was accompanied with the Four Embassadors from the United Provinces, Seigneur de Brederode, Baron
of

^a This Tapestry, which still remains hung up in the House of Lords, was at the Time of this Marriage a very proper Compliment to this young Prince, whose Ancestors had contributed in the greatest Degree to the Diminution of the Spanish Monarchy.

of Viennen, Grand Master of the Artillery, and Governor of Bois le duc, Monsieur Francis de Aerfion, Seigneur de Somelsdyck, Monsieur Kirkhoven, Seigneur de Heenulitt, Grand Veneur d'Holland, and Monsieur Albert Joachime, Seigneur à Oefstende in Ottterefkin, et Vinninge, upon whom Sir John Finet, Conductor of Embassadors, in performance of his Office attended, as he did also at Whitehall during the Solemnity.

Several Persons of Honor and Quality accompanied the Bridegroom, and his Highnesses Servants attended.

The Bridegroom being arrived at his Majesty's Royal Palace at Whitehall, his Highness was conducted by the Earl of Holland, going a little before him upon his left Side, to his Majesty, through the Presence Chamber into the Privy Gallery; the Four Embassadors followed him; but the Strangers which accompanied, and the Servants of the Prince, with the Rest of the Attendants, proceeded before his Highness, going Two and Two (the meanest in Rank going foremost) the superior Degrees nearest to his Person. His Pages, being Ten, and as many Footmen, were habited in Suits of Sky-coloured Velvet laid with Silver Lace, made up after the French Fashion.

His Highness being entered into the Privy Gallery, was there in princely Manner received by his Majesty in Presence of all the Lords, and after some small Time of Stay, his Majesty took his Highness with him by a private Way unto the Queen, and according to his Royall Order, all the Lords and Strangers repaired through the King's Privy Chamber unto the Queen's Side, where the Lords and the Rest attended in her Majesty's Privy Chamber, and in the withdrawing Room next thereunto, untill the Time of the Procession to the Chapell.

The Ladies attended in that withdrawing Room untill all Things were ready; and in the mean while the Lord Chamberlain repaired to the Chapell, and caused it to be entirely voided and strictly kept, that none, saving those hereafter mentioned, should enter.

And his Lordship finding the Presence Chamber and Great Chamber to be overmuch thronged by many of the King's Servants and others that came to see the Solemnity, inasmuch as the Yeomen of the Guard could scarce keep a convenient Passage clear for the Procession, it was thought fit that the most Part of the Bridegroom's Attendants, which by the first Orders should have followed his Highness in the Proceeding, where they should have been accompanied with young English Nobles and Gentlemen of Quality being Batchelors,

Batchelors, should now be conveyed into the Chapell before the Proceſſion, and be there placed in the Right Hand *ex parte Decani*, which was done accordingly by the eſpecial Care of the Lord Chamberlain, and by admitting amongſt them ſuch other Strangers, that were not the Bridegroom's liſted Attendants, as were by the Favor of his Highneſſe nominated by Monſieur de Dorpe, Maitre d'Hotel and Counſellor to the Prince of Orange, who was appointed to attend upon his Highneſſe that Day in Quality of his Gentleman Uſher, which Strangers ſo named were about Eighty.

The Seats on the left Hand *ex parte Cantoris* were reſerved for the Lords of England; and the Gentlemen of the Chapell ſate beneath on the Foreſeats as at other Times.

About Twelve of the Clock the Proceeding to the Chapell from the Queen's Privy Chamber began in this Manner :

Fiſt, Monſieur de Dorpe, Gentleman Uſher to his Highneſſe, between Somerſet and Windſor.

Then the Bridegroom, apparelled in a Suite and Cloak of unſhorne Velvet richly embroidered with Silver.

A little before his Highneſſe on the left Side went the Lord Chamberlain, and on the other the Two chief Embaſſadors, and the other Two followed. The Prince of Talmon, the Count de Solms, the Count de Naſſau, Monſieur de Marlot his Highneſſe's Governour, and about Ten others of the principal Nobles which came over with his Highneſſe, attended upon him to the Chappell, proceeding fiſt from the Privy Chamber through the little Gallery, the Prefence Chamber, the Great Chamber, and Paſſage Gallery down the Stairs, and ſo into the Chapell, where his Highneſſe was placed by the above-mentioned Heralds in the uppermoſt Angle of the left Side of the Hautpas, and downwards from him on the ſame Side the Four Embaſſadors; his Highneſſe's Gouvernour there alſo attending near unto his Perſon, and the Noblemen Strangers remained without the Rayle on that Side.

With theſe Attendants of his Highneſſe ſeveral young Engliſh Noblemen and others of great Quality, being Batchelors, were intermixed.

At ſome Diſtance of Time the Bride's Gentleman Uſher followed, going between Clarenceux and Norroy Kings of Arms.

Then the Bride habited in White embroidered with Silver, her Hair tyed up with Silver Ribbands, not diſhevelled about her Shoulders as in former Times uſed, her Head adorned with a Garland of pendant Pearls, the great Ends environed

environed with a Rope of great round Pearls at the Bottom thereof, about her Neck a Necklace of Pearls, round about her Shoulders and Breast a Chain of pendant Pearls, and on her Breast a Rose of Six great pendant Pearls, being the fairest Pearls that are in Christiandom, was led by Prince Charles and the Duke of York, unmarried Ladies, habited in white Satin, immediately following her, the chiefeft going first nearest to her Person, proceeding by Pairs; the Lord Chamberlain attended near; before her Highnesse on the left Side, and somewhat behind her, the Countesse of Roxburgh: Some of the unmarried Ladies were in Cloth of Silver, others in white Satten, amongst them Two Daughters of the Marques Hamilton, the Earl of Denbigh's Daughter, the Earl of Berkshire's Two Daughters, the Earl of Newcastle's Three Daughters, the Earl of Stamford's Daughter, the Earl of Newport's Daughter, the Earl of Perth's Daughter, the Lord Ancram's Daughter, the Lord Mowbray's Daughter, the Lord Strange's Daughter, the Lord Dunsmore's Two Daughters, and the Daughters of other Noblemen, and the Maids of Honor following, viz. Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Croft, and Madam Maid of Honour to the Queen Mother.

After followed many married Ladies of Honour, the principal of them first, going by Pairs, amongst whom were the Dutchesse of Lennox, the Countesse of Oxford, the Lady Strange taking the Place of Countesse of Derby by his Majesty's especial Favour, the Countesse of Dorset, the Countesse of Devonshire Dowager, her Daughter-in-Law now Countesse of Devonshire, the Countesse of Berkshire, the Countesse of Newcastle, the Viscountesse of Kynalmekyn, and divers other Countesses and Ladies: Her Governesse and some other of her Servants there also attended: All the young unmarried Ladies staid beneath the Hautpas or Stage, and the married Ladies and Women of Honour passed over the Stage and stood together between the King's Traverse and the End of the Chapell on the right Side thereof without the Rayles of the Communion Table.

The Bride was placed by the Kings of Arms on the right Side of the Hautpas or Stage, her Trayne born by young unmarried Ladies.

The Organ, upon the first Appearance of the Proceffion, played a Voluntary, and continued playing untill all were entered into the Chapell.

The Bride being thus placed, the Lord Chamberlain returned to the King in the Presence Chamber, from whence a Proceffion

Procession was made according to the Manner observed upon Festivals, save that to avoid overfilling the Chapell, some few of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber went first, being followed by the Pursuivants and Heralds of Arms, to whom succeeded Privy Councillors, the Barons, Bishops, and the other higher Nobility in the accustomed Manner: York and Richmond Heralds supplied the Place of the Provincial Kings, going before the Lord Treasurer and Lord Privy Seal: The Serjeants at Arms with their Maces: Sir John Borough Garter Principal King of Arms between Two Gentlemen Ushers, Sir Thomas Aylebury Master of the Requests going a little behind to receive the Petitions to be offered to his Majesty. Then the Earl of Arundell and Earl of Surrey Earl Marshal and Lord Steward, bearing the Sword, attended by the Lord Chamberlain on his left Side, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Lyndesey Lord High Chamberlain; and after his Majesty, having upon his left Hand somewhat behind the Rhingrave. Then the Duke of Lennox, Marquis Hamilton, and the Earl of Holland, Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber; and after them the Earl of Salisbury Captain of the Band of the Pensioners, Lord Goring Vice Chamberlain to the King, Sir Henry Vane Secretary, who all came upon the Stage; Sir William Howard Lieutenant of the Band; and then the Gentlemen Pensioners in Guard with their Pole Axes, their Rear brought up by Sir Edward Capell their Standard Bearer, which Pensioners staid in the old or outward Chappell.

The King came to his armed Chair of State in the upper Part of the Hautpas on the Right Hand of the Bride, the Sword being there held before him; the Lord Chamberlain assisting thereto.

The Organ ceased, and a full Anthem was begun, which being ended, the Queen, the Queen Mother, the Lady Elizabeth the King's second Daughter, the Prince Elector, and some Ladies of Honour, came to the Window of the Queen's Closet to see the Celebration of this Marriage ^a.

TOM. V.

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^a It is necessary here to remember that the Queen of Charles the First was so very strict to the Romish Religion, that she would not allow the Characters of our Bishops, and for that Reason refused to be solemnly crowned by them. [Finet of Embassadors, P. 17.] But in case she would have been publicly present at this Marriage, her Majesty should have proceeded immediately after the King, as in the Marriage of the Prince Palatine; which Manner of Procession is consonant to the Practice beyond Seas; for it is observed, that at the Marriage of the Prince of Vendosme to Francoise de Lorrain in 1609, that after the King of France, *Si la Reyne n'eut iudiciôsè elle eust suivy, &c.* [Cerem. Franc. Vol. II. P. 58—59]—The Queen Mother here mentioned was Mary de Medicis Dowager of France, who was then in England.

The Organ played another Voluntary. The Bishop of Ely Dean of the Chapell, and the Clerk of the Clofet Dr. Steward, being in rich Copes, and having the Liturgy in their Hands, stept forward, and stood upon the former Part of the Hautpas, where the Dean began the Service appointed for Matrimony in the Common Prayer Book, in the English Language ^a, using therein no Style or Title, but plainly as it is prescribed in that Book, [*This Man and this Woman*] and [*I William take thee Mary*] which were in this Manner repeated by the Bride and Bridegroom, for so the King had before directed.

When the Dean demanded, Who giveth this Woman to be married to this Man? the King took her by the Right Hand, and gave her to the Bishop, who reverently receiving her upon his Knee, then rose up, and gave her to the Bridegroom.

The Bridegroom laid a little Ring of Gold upon the Common Prayer Book, which he put upon the Bride's Finger.

As soon as the Dean had given the Blessing, *God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghost, &c.* he and the Clerk of the Clofet went to the End of the Communion Table; the young Couple kneeled before the Table upon the Two rich Cushions laid for that Purpose, the Bride being upon the Right Hand. The King then went off from the Stage or Hautpas towards his Travers, and the Two Princes Charles and James going that Way with him: The Embassadors were conveyed into the other Travers.

Then was sung by the Choir, *Blessed are all they that fear the Lord, &c.* which Anthem being ended, the Clerk of the Clofet kneeled known; but the Dean, the Bishop of Ely, standing and turning towards the new married Couple (who then continued kneeling) began with a loud Voice, *Lord have Mercy upon us*, and the Choir answered; and so they sang the Lord's Prayer, with the Versicles, Answers, and Prayers according to the Liturgy.

As soon as the Dean had pronounced, *Almighty God, which at the Beginning, &c.* the Organ played a Voluntary, and the new-married Couple arose from kneeling, and the Queen, Queen Mother, and the others in the Clofet withdrew, and returned into her Majesty's Bed Chamber.

The King went up to his Clofet, and with him the married Couple, in the Manner following: The Retinue and

^a No Banns being formally asked as at the Marriage of the Prince of Palatine, by reason the Bride was not Ten Years old.

and Attendance of the Bridegroom, the chiefeſt Degree going laſt neareſt to his Perſon, proceeding Two and Two, accompanied with ſome married Lords, and other married Gentlemen of Quality.

Then the Bridegroom's Gent. Uſher, with Somerſet and Windſor Heraulds. The Bridegroom, accompanied with Prince Charles on his Right, and the Duke of York on his Left Hand.

The Bride's Gentleman Uſher, with Clarenceux and Norroy.

The Bride, led by the Two chiefeſt Embaſſadors, and the other Two Aſſiſtants.

Then the Dutcheſſe of Lennox, and the married Ladies of Honour aforementioned; and after them the aforeſaid maiden Ladies; and ſo aſcended up into the King's Great Cloſet, through the King's Privy Cloſet, into the Queen's Privy Cloſet, where the Bride, Bridegroom, Prince Charles, the Duke of York, the Four Embaſſadors, and Seven or Eight of the chiefeſt Noblemen Strangers, and his Highneſſes Governor, and ſome others, ſtaid to the ending of the Sermon, attending there with them Sir John Finet and the aforeſaid Two Provincial Kings of Arms.

Moſt of the Ladies retired into the Queen's Great Cloſet. His Maſteſty, being attended, as in his Proceeding into the Chappell, went up into his Cloſet, where he remained during the Reſidue of the Divine Service. Then the Dean going to his Seat, the Communion Service was read; but in regard the Time was far ſpent, the Commandments and the Nicene Creed were omitted by the Dean's Appointment from his Maſteſty; and Dr. Warner, Biſhop of Rochefter, went into the Pulpit, as appointed by the parliamentary Courſe to preach that Day, taking his Text out of the 45th Pſalm, *Dilexiſti Juſtitiam*, &c. and being forewarned by the Lord Chamberlain, he was ſhort, but applied his Diſcourſe to the preſent Purpoſe.

After the Sermon was ended, the Anthem and all the other Services (ſave the daily Prayer for the King) were omitted: And the Bleſſing being given, it being then paſt Two of the Clock, all returned unto the Queen's Privy Chamber in the ſame Manner, by the ſame Way as they came into the Chapell, ſave that the Ambaſſadors conducted the Bride, and that the Sword of State was left with the Gentleman Uſher at the Lobby Door as was accuſtomed.

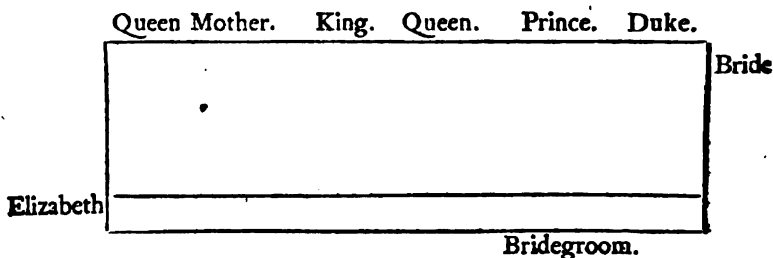
The Time being thus too far ſpent, the publiſhing of their Stiles was pretermitted in the Chapell.

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From

From the Queen's Chamber, the Bridgroom with Prince Charles and Duke of York, and the Bride with Four Embassadors, repaired into the Queen's withdrawing Chamber, where the King having been come before through his own Lodgings, the Bride and Bridgroom were there received by the King, Queen, and Queen Mother, where they both asked Blessing on their Knees; and both the Queens did kiss the Prince, and the Embassadors the Hands of the Princeſſe, and ſo they departed, the Embassadors to a Dinner prepared for them with their Company in the Gatehouse next towards Weſtminſter.

The King, Queen, Queen Mother, Prince Charles, the Duke of York, the Lady Elizabeth (the King's ſecond Daughter) the Bride, and Bridgroom, about Three of the Clock, dined privately together at a Table about Ten Foot long: Their Majeſties ſeated on Chairs, the Reſt on Stools ^a, in ſuch Manner as is repreſented by this Figure:



This being a Dinner in private, their Styles were not proclaimed at the Second Courſe. That ſame Evening they all (ſave the Queen Mother) ſupped together in the like private Manner.

Though this Princeſſe was not Ten Years of Age, I would not omit Deſcription de la Ceremonie des Nuptialles de Monſieur le Prince d'Orange, et de Madame la Princeſſe Fille ainée du Roy de la Grande Bretagne, en ſ'allant couché au Mois de May le 4, 1641.

Madame la Princeſſe fut deſhabillez dans la Chambre de la Reyne, et miſe dans ſon Lit de Parad de Velour bleu à Fleur, ornée de grand Frange d'Or et d'Argent, avec des Boutons en Broderie d'Or et d'Argent partout, & avec quatre grand

^a But if the Dinner had been publick with Ceremony, it may be probable that according to antient Precedents both in this and foreign Kingdoms the Poſition had been in another Method.

grand Pannaches blanc au dessus du Lit, & Rideaux du Lit estant troussé avec des Cordons d'Or et d'Argent, et la Chambre bien parée avec des riches Tapisseries, et de la Vaisselle d'Or tout massives, ou il y avoit bien grand Clarte avec des Flambeaux de la Cire blanche, qui estoit mise dans les Bras, et placques d'Argent doré, fiché contre les Murailles : En cette Façonne Madam la Princesse fut couché, en attendant le Prince d'Orange accompagnée avec la Reyne sa Mere, qui estoit assise à la ruëll de son Lit, et a l'Entour de son Lit il y avoit des Dames et Femmes de Chambre de la Reyne, comme aussi les Dames et Femmes de Madame la Princesse, comme elles sont nommés icy :

Madame la Countesse de Denbighe, Dame d'Honneur de la Reyne,
 Madame la Duchesse de Lennox,
 la Comtesse de Carlile,
 la Comtesse d'Holland,
 la Comtesse de Rivieres.

Les Femmes de Chambre sont.

Madame la Nourrice,
 Mademoiselle Kirk,
 Madame Vantelet,
 Mademoiselle Coignet,
 Mademoiselle Arpe.

Et celles de Madame la Princesse sont.

La Comtesse de Roxborough la Gouvernante, et
 Madame Lillies sa Niece.

Et ses Femmes de Chambre sont.

Mistris Anne,
 Mademoiselle la Garde, et
 Mistris Griffin sa Nourrice, et
 Mistris Stephens.

Les Dames de la Ville estoient.

Madame la Comtesse d'Oxford,
 la Comtesse de Devonshire,
 la Comtesse de Salisbury,
 la Comtesse de Berkshire,
 la Comtesse de Carnarvon,
 Strange,
 la Comtesse de Dorset.

Aussi

Aussi les Dames de la Chambre Privé in ordinaire, comme

Madame Killigrew,

Madame Carew,

Madame Kalamiken, avec les Filles d'Honneur.

Tous cy furent dans la Chambre avec beaucoup d'autres Dames de Condition, en sorte que la Chambre en étoit quasi pleine, attendant le Venu du Prince d'Orange, où le Roy mesme se conduisoit avec grand Soin, à cause de la Foule, et la grand Presse du Peuple qui y estoit tout par tous les Chambres et Galeries.

Le Roy conduisoit le Prince dessous ses Bras, étant habillé avec sa Robe de Nuit, et ses Pantouffles jusques au Bord du Lit, où il se mit dans le Lit bien gentiment; et dabord il baisa Madame la Princesse trois Fois à son Entrée, et couchoit avec elle trois Quartes d'Heure en Presence de tous ceux qui sont deja nommés, oultre tous les Seigneurs et Mylords qui venoient avec luy; comme premièrement les quatre Ambassadeurs d'Hollande, le Prince de Tamont son Gouverneur, le Landgrave son Gendre naturel, le Comte de Solmos, et plusieurs autres de sa Suite, qui étoient là present; aussi le Duc de Lennox, le Marquis d'Hamilton, le Prince Elesteur, le Comte d'Arundell, le Comte de Pembroke, Monsieur le Prince, et le Duc de York y furent aussi, où le Prince d'Orange les baisa, en les disant, le bon Soir cette Nuit. Là le Comte de Newcastle, le Comte de Roxborough, le Comte d'Holland, et plusieurs autres estoient dans la Chambre durant sa Demeure, jusques à tant que le Roy trouva bon, qui se leva pour s'en aller coucher dans sa Chambre de Lit; qui estoit bien préparé et dressé tout exprès pour luy avec beaucoup de la Vaisselle d'Or massive; et en se levant hors du Lit pour dire adieu à Madame la Princesse, il la baisa par trois Fois encore, puis apres il prit sa Robe de Nuit, et cherchant ses Pantouffles, on trouvoit un dans son Lit, qu'il avoit mis sans y penser, ayant si grand Envie de trouver sa Maitresse dans le Lit; étant hors du Lit, il se mit à Genoux devant le Roy pour recevoir sa Benediction, puis apres il s'en alla trouver la Reine de l'autre Coté du Lit, et fit autant à sa Majesté, et puis se retira dans la Chambre du Roy pour y coucher, étant conduit par le Roy mesme, et tous les autres Seigneurs susmentionné.

The Night before his Highness departed from London he took his Leave of the King, Queen, Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, and of the Princesse in the Morning of his Departure,

Departure, when she gave him a Favour of Silver Ribband, as likewise to the Embassadors ; and to Sir Albert Joachimi, Ordinary Embassador, One of her Roses of Silver Ribband, laced with Silver, and to the Count of Solmes the other, which they wore in their Hats ; and she gave the Prince a Jewell tyed to his Breast : And that Morning the Earl of Holland and Lord Grandison conducted him from Arundel House to the Tower, having only Three Coaches : In the King's Coach sat the Prince, the Earl of Holland, Three of the Embassadors, and the Count of Solmes : The Prince went into the Tower, but having no Time to stay, did only eat some Fruits and Comfits in the Lodge of the Watch, and then took Barge for Gravesend, where Thirty Coaches waited ; and the Prince, with the Earl of Holland and the Embassadors, went into the King's Coach, and came that Night to Rochester, where they saw the King's Shippes, and next Day to Canterbury, and so to Deale, where the Prince wrote a Letter to the Princeesse, giving it to the Earl of Holland ; and went that Afternoon, upon Thursday the 27th of May, O. S. or 6 June, N. S. about Four of the Clock, and hoisted Sail the next Day about Seven of the Clock in the Ship *Æmilia* of the Admiral Martin Hernelson Tromp, and landed at Cæce, near Hellevoetsluys, the Sunday following, about Seven in the Evening, whence his Highnesse went directly to his Mother, being at Buren, and thence to his Father, being in the Army in the Fields about Geer.

THE

T H E
D E P A R T U R E
O F T H E
Princess KATHERINE out of SPAINE,
T O G E T H E R

With her Arrival and Reception in *England* by King
HENRY viiith and her intended Husband Prince
ARTHUR, in the Year 1501.

[From a Manuscript of that Time.]

THE Agreement between the noble Kings of England and of Spaine, for a Marriage between the Princess Katheryn Daughter of the said King of Spaine, and Arthur Prince of Wales, being prefixed and concluded, the said Princess, with a sufficient Guard and Company of Nobles of her Country assigned as her Conductors and Assistants, went on Board a Navy of Shippes prepared for carrying her to England. After encountering many Jeopardies from Storms and Tempests, which were like to have destroyed the said Shippes, they were at length conveyed unto the English Parts, and fortunately arrived at Plymouth, farr in the West Country, where the Princess and her Attendants were landed on the 2d of October.

As soon as the glad Tydings of this Ladye's Entry was knowne to the States and Gentlemen Borderers of the said Countrey of the West, they in all goodly Manner and Hast, sped themselves to repaire to that noble Princess with right honorable Gifts, and in goodly and with all required Points and Feats of Curtesye saluted and welcomed her, so escaped from her perillous Jeopardies, entertaining her with their Pleasures, Presents, and Attendances, as well on hyr first arriving as in continuall Service, wayting and guyding the said Princess into the further Entrance of the Realme of England, towards the honorable and auncient Cittye of London, where at that Tyme the King's noble Grace was lodged and abiding. About the same Tyme the Lorde
Brooke

Brooke, Steward of the King's House, was by the Assignment of the King's Grace, directed and sent to th Intent to purvaye and provide for the Princefs and her Retinue in their Journey and Passage, as well Viaunds, Horfes, and Carriage, as everye other Necessarie: And so he did right conveniently. After that the Earle of Surrey, with divers other Temporall Lordes of the Land, came unto the Meeting, and gave their Attendance on this worthy Estate and Princeffe.

Then the Dutcheffe of Norfolk, by the like Assent and Will of the Kinge, and with hyr a goodlye Companye of Countesses, Baronesses, and many other honnorable Gentlewomen, repayed unto the said noble Princefs, and after the Meeting had, kept her continuall Company.

Notwithstanding this, his Highness's Grace was not so intently satisfied with the Cheere, Service, and diligent Attendance of his said Subjects, but he bounteously with a seemely Companye of his Estates, Dukes, Earles, Barons, and divers Knights, Esquiers, and Gentlemen, on the Fourth Daye of November, removed from his Manor of Richmond toward the Meeting of this goodly Ladye. His Journey was however annoyed and suffred Impedymment by the Badness of the Season, and so late was he and his liedge Servants horsed, that they were compelled at Chertsey, not very farre from the said Manor of Richmond, to purveye and herbage for their reposing that Night.

On the Morrowe the King's Grace, with all his Company, stroke the Sides of their Coursers with their Spurres, and began to extend their Passage towards the Village of Esthamsted, where they pleasantly perceived the pure and proper Prefence of Prince Arthur, who was come thither to salute his sage Father; the which was great Gladness to all trustye Hearts of the Realme.

Here the most noble Henry of Richmond, the vii. King of England of that Name, accompanied of his Sonne, full pleasantly passed over the Season of that Night, and in the next Morrowe departed to the Plaines, where the Prothonotarye of Spaine mett him, and ensured him, that they had receaved the strait Injunction and Commandement of the Sovereigne Lord of their Land, that they should in no Manner of wise permit their Lady the Princeffe of Spaine, whom they had to guide and in Government, to have any Meeting, ne to use any Manner of Communication, nither to receive any Companye untill the Inception of the very Daye of the Solemnization of the Mariadge: Whereuppon, after certaine musing on this Mynde of the Kinge of Spaine, immediately there in the Fieldes, the King's Grace of our Realme

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of England let all of them that were of his honorable Councill to be advertized of that Matter, and demanded of them, Whither they thought it most reasonable and agreeable to incline to this declared Purpose, or that he should, as he intended, mainteyne his Passage to that Ladye?

Soone after it was, by the prudent Insearch of every Person both Spirituall and Temporall, concluded and answered, that forasmuch as the due Agreements were in a Manner complished, and sith the Princess and her Attendants were so farre entred into the Empire and Realme of England, they should seem to be in Part dischargd anenst their Sovereigne, and avoided and excluded of all Governance of their said Princeesse; and that the Pleasure and Commandement of her, seemed to lye in the Power, Grace, and Disposition of our noble King of England.

Then his Highness avauced himselfe, leavinge the Prince behinde uppon the Plaine, and at the Time of ij or iij of the Clocke in the Afternoone, his Grace entred the Towne of Degmersfield, where the Princeesse was arrived ij or iij Howers before his coming, right well accompanied and right richly befeene, so as heretofore have none bene seene like her, having with her an Archbishop, a Bishop, and an Erle, with manye other Nobles of Spaine, and many Ladyes and Gentlewomen of the same Contrey to the Number of Threescore, and Ladyes and Gentlewomen of this Region right nighe as manye.

Assoone as the Princesses Servants wer ascertained of the coming of the King, the Arch Bishop, the Bishop, the Erle, and othres of her Retinue and Councill, shewed him that the Princeesse was in her Rest; to whom he answered in such Forme, that if she were in her Bed he would see and commune with her, for that was the Mynde and Intent of his Comminge: And thus, convenient Leisure to her respited, she gave him an honorable Meeting in her Third Chamber, where were used the most goodly Wordes, uttered in the Languages of both Parties, to as great Joye and Gladnes, as in any Persons might ever conveniently have had.

After the which Welcomes and Communications ended, the King's Grace deposd his riding Garments and chaunged him; and within Half an Hour after the Prince was also knowne to be present.

Then the King's Highnes and the Prince made their second Refort together to the Chamber of the Princeesse, and there through the Interpretation of the Bishops the Speeches of both Countries, by Meane of Latine, were understood.

And

And whereas the Prince and Princeſſe thentofore were by Deputies contracted, they were nowe here in the Prefence of each other ſpouſally enſured; the which ſeamly Enſurance honorably ended, the King ſpeed him to his Supper. After that he had ſupped, he with the Prince full courteouſly viſited the Lady in her owne Chamber; and then ſhe and her Ladyes called for their Minſtrells, and with right goodly Behaviour and Manner ſolaced themſelves with the Diſports of Dauncing: After the which the Prince in like Demeanor danced with the Ladye Guilford right pleaſantly and honorably.

Upon the Morrowe, being the viith Daye of the Moneth, the Princeſſe tooke her Journey to Chertſey, and there lodged all that Night, and from thence paſſed toward Lambeth: And or ever ſhe came fully to the ſaid Towne, beyond a Village called Kingſton upon Thames, the Duke of Buckingham on Horſebacke full rightly beſeene, the Erie of Kent, the Lord Henry the Duke's Brother, and the Abbot of Bury, with a great many of the Duke's Gentlemen and Yeomen in his Livery of Black and Red, to the Number of Three or Fower Hundred Perſons, mett this noble Ladye; and after that the ſaid Duke had ſalued her Grace, the Abbot of Bury declared goodly, in Latin, a certain Propoſition of her welcoming into the Realme: And at that Village they lodged all that Night, and ſo accompanied with her, in the Morne right honorably conducted her to her Lodging at Kennington near Lambeth, where ſhe continewed untill ſuch Season as her entring into the Cittye of London might moſt conveniently in every Manner be prepared, as well on the Parte of her Retinue of Spaine, as of her Aſſiſtants of the Realme of England, who by our Souveraigne were aſſigned as well for the Increaſe and magnifying of her Honnor and Eſtate, as for the Maynteynance of the old and famous Appetites that the Engliſh People ever have uſed in the wellcomming of acceptable and welbeloved Strangers.

The King's Highneſſe alſo with his Partie removed from the ſaid Princeſſe, and took another Waye towards the Cittye of London. The firſt Night he lodged at Eaſt Hampſtead, where his Grace had bene before on his firſt coming to the Princeſſe: Upon the Morrow, being the viiith Daye of the Moneth, he lay at his Caſtle of Windſore; and on the ixth Daye of the Moneth he poſed himſelf in his Mannor of Richmont, where he was mett by the Queene's Grace, whom he aſcertained and made privye to the Acts and Demeanor betweene himſelfe, the Prince, and the Princeſſe, and howe

he liked her Person and Behaviour. On the Tenth Daye ensewing he rode til he came to Parisgarden, uppon the further Side of the River from London, and there he tooke his Barge, and was carryed to his Lodging called Barnard's Castle, which is situated within the same Cittie, right pleasantly uppon the Thames Side. This Palace was full well garnished and arrayed, and encompassed without, full strongly with Wallcs. Here all Manner of Maters that appertained either to his owne Person, or to his owne Honor, or the Rights of his Realme had recourse to his Audience for Comfort and Justice. Soon after the King's coming, the Queene's Grace, accompanied of a goodlye Companye of Ladyes, repaired hither in her Barge by Water, to be ready for inducting the noble Princefs of Spaine.

A

NARRATIVE

OF THE

JUSTS, BANQUETS, and DISGUISINGS, used at the Intertaynement of KATHERINE Wife to Prince ARTHURE, eldest Sonne to King HENRY VIIth.

[From the same Manuscript.]

UPPON Thursdays, the great and large voided Space before Westminster Hall and the Palace was gravelled, sanded, and goodly ordered for the Ease of the Horses, and a Tilt sett and arrayed at the whole Length from the Watergate well nigh up to the Entrance of the Gate that openeth into the King's Street towards the Sanctuary. At the upper End of the Tilt, by the Water Gate on the North Part, a certaine Space besides from the said Tilt, there was a goodly Tree empainted with pleasant Leaves, Flowers, and Frute, sett up, encompassed, and closed with a Pale round about. Upon Railes under this Tree were hanged the Scochions and Shieldes, with the Armes of the Lordes and Knights Challengers, and of those that intended to take uppon them the noble and valiant Acts, Justs, and Turnements.

ments Royall. On the South Side of this Place, ordered and addrested for this Running, there was a Stage strong and substantially builded, with its Partition in the Middest, whose Part upon the Right Hand was apparelled and garnished for the King's Grace and his Lordes full pleasantly with Hangings and Quishions of Gould; and the lower Part, upon the left Hand, was in like Manner addrested and purveyed for the Queene's Grace and all the goodly Company of Ladyes. Anenst this Partition there was Greeces and Stayres down to the Place of Tournaye for Messengers, and those by whom it pleased the King's Highnes to have his Mind and Errand done. Into this Tent was Entrance, that the King, the Queene, the Prince, and my Ladye Princefs, with all ther Nobles and Estates, might through Westminster Hall by the Exchequer Chamber, without any more Shewe or Appearance, come into the said Standing and Stage. In the Northe Syd, anenst the Stage of the Kinge, ther was another Stage covered with red Seay for the Maior of London, the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and worshipfull Persons of the Crafts: And in all the Circuits of this Field of Warre, by and upon the Walles were double Stages, very thicke, and many well builded and planked for the honest and common People, the which at the great Price and Cost of the common People were hyred. The Field nigh unto the Tilt was barred, not only for the eschewing of the Peoples Rudenes, idle Discurse, and their wandring among the Speares, Horses, and Coursers, but for the Ease and Regarde of their Hurt and Jopardies, and for preventing the distroubling and impediment of the present goodly Acts of the noble Feats of Armes and Warre. Assoone as Dynner was done in the Court, the Queene's Grace, my Lady the Kinge's Mother, the Princeffe, the Ladye Margaret and her Sister, the welbeloved Daughters unto the King, the Queene, with many other Ladyes and Gentlewomen of Honor, to the Number of Two or Three Hundred, entered into this goodly and well prepared Stage: And after that ymmediately the Kinge's Highnes himselfe, with his noble Issue, the Prince and the Duke of Yorke, the Earle of Oxford great Chamberleine of England, th Earle of Derby Constable of the said Realme, the Earle of Northumberland, the Earle of Shrewsbury, the Earle of Surrey, the Lordes Straungers of Spaine, with the most excellent Company of the Lords, Knights, Esquiers, Gentlemen, and the Yeomen of the Guard to his noble Estate and Grace in wayting, repayred to the afore-sayd Stage. The Maior of London and all his Company likewise came to their Place as afore reherfed. The Stages,

as

as also the Walles, Battlements, and Windowes of the severall Buildings, were furnished and filled with a wonderfull Multitude of People, that unto the Sight and Perceiving there was Nothing to the Eye but onely Visages and Faces, without the Appearance of Bodies.

The Tyme being come for the worthy and pleasant entring of the Field of Warre and Armes, to be made and shewed by the goodly and valiant Duke, Marques, Earles, Lordes, and noble Knights of the worshipfull and auncient Blood of England, the Trumpetts blewe to the Field for a great Season about the Tilt. Then, for the Chalingers, proceeded out of Westminster Hall Sir George Herbert, Sir Rowland Knights, the Lord Barners, and the Lord Henry of Buckingham, armed in white Harneis, and mounted upon their goodly Coursers, right well and pleasantly trapped and garnished in rich Manner. After them came the Duke of Buckingham in his Paviljon of white and greene Silk, being Foure Square, having proper Turrets and Pynacles of curious Work, sett full of redd Roses of the King's Badges. This Paviljon was borne, upheld, and conveyed with right many of his Servants on Foote, in Jacketts of blacke and redd Silk, followed by many other of his and the said Lordes Servants and Gallants, well horsed, and their Horses trapt and hanged with Spangles of Gold and Belles; so that their Apparell, the avauncing of their Horses, and the Demeanor of there Carriage was great Gladnes to the King's Grace, and to all the Beholders of the whole Realme of England there present. Thus they made their Arrayes, and rode about the Tilt, doing their Reverence when they came before the King till they came to the End next Westminster Hall againe, where they stode up and made their Pause and Tariance. Eftsoones for the contrary Part the Trumpetts blewe up the Field once or twice in goodly Manner of Warre: And anone came out of the King's Street in at the Gate that openeth toward the Sanctuary, for the Defendors, Guillam de la Rivers in his Paviljon, in a goodly Shippe borne up with Men, himselfe riding within in the Midst. Then Sir John Pechey, Knight, in his Paviljon of red Silke borne over his Head. The Lord William of Devonshire in a red Dragon led by a Gyant, and with a great Tree in his Hand. Th Earle of Essex in a great Mountaine of Greene, the which served for his Paviljon, with many Trees, Rocks, Hearbes, Stones, and marveyllous Beasts upon the Sides: On the Height of this Mountaine there was a goodly young Ladye in her Haire pleasantly besetene. The Lord Marques in a rich and costly Paviljon
of

of Cloth of Gould, himselfe alwaye riding within the same, dressed in his Harneys. Thus they made their passing round about the Field, doing their Obedience and Curtesie to the King, till they came in likewise to the Place of their Entrance: So that the like unto this goodly Royaltie, Device, and Behaviour had not been scene in very long Remembrance. Immediately as they were departed out of their Pavilions by the King's Assignment, and the Oversight of the Constable and Judges, Staves were brought unto them, and they chardged and ran together eagerly. At this first Course ran the Duke of Buckingham and the Lord Marquisse: The Duke brake his Staffe right well and with great Slight and Strength uppon the Marques, and at the second Course the the Marquisse brake his Staffe uppon the Duke in likewise. Then the Residue of the Lordes and Knights ran orderly together: And for the most Part, at every Course, either th'one Staffe or the other, or most commonly both, were goodly and with good Art and Strength broken of many Pieces: So that such a Justs and Field Royall, so nobly and valiantly done, hath not bene scene ne heard.

The King's Grace intending to amplifie and increase the Roialtie of this noble and solemne Feast with divers goodly Acts of Pleasure, caused the Walls of Westminster Hall, the which is of great Length, Breadth, Largenes, and right craftye Building, to be richly hanged with pleasant Clothes of Arras, and in its upper Part a royall and a great Cupboard to be made and erected, the which was in Length all the Breadth of the Channcery, and in it were sett Seven Shelves or Haunches of a goodly Height, furnished and filled with as goodly and rich Treasure of Plate as could be scene, great Part whereof was Gould, and all the Remanant of Silver gilt. In this Hall the King's Highnes, upon the Frydaye at Night after the first Justs Royall, caused a goodly Disguising to be prepared, to the which himselfe, the Prince, the Lorde of Yorke, the Lords of Spaine, with a great Company of Lords of England both Spirituall and Temporall, Knights, Esquiers, and Gentlemen of the Court and Realme, awayting on the Kinge, resorted. The Queene, my Ladye the King's Mother, the Ladye Princeesse, with a goodly Company of fresh Ladyes and Gentlewomen of the Court and Realme, awaiting on her, likewise made their Repair to the said Hall. When the King and the Queene had taken their noble Seates under their Clothes of Estate in the said Hall, and every one of the Nobles were ordered in their Places convenient, then began and entred the following goodly and pleasant Disguising, which was conveyed and shewed

shewed in proper and subtle Pageants : The first was a Castle right cunningly devised, sett upon Wheelles, and drawne into the said Hall by Fower great Beasts with Chaines of Gold. The Two first Beasts were Lyons, one of them of Gold and thother of Silver : The other Two were, one of them an Hart with gilt Hornes, and the fourth was an Elke. In each of these Foure Beasts were Two Men, one in the fore Part and another in the hinder Part, secretly hid and apparelled : Nothing of them was seene but their Leggs, which were disguised after the Proportion and Kinde of those of the Beasts that they were in. Thus this Castle was by these Foure Beasts properly conveyed from the nether Part of the Hall to before the King and the Queene, who were in the upper Part of the same Hall. There were within the said Castle, disguised, viii. goodly and fresh Ladyes looking out of the Windowes of the same. In the Foure Corners of this Castle were iiij Turretts, that is to say, in every Square of the Castell one, sett and appearing above the Height of it. In every of these Turretts was a little Childe apparelled like a Maiden ; and all the Fowre Children sang most sweetly and hermoniously in all the comming of the Castle, the Length of the Hall, till it was brought before the King's Majestie ; where when it had been conveyed, it was sett somewhat out of the Way, towards the one Side of the Hall.

The second Pageant was a Shippe, in likewise sett uppon Wheels, without any Leaders in Sight : The same was in right goodly Apparell, having her Masts, Toppes, Sayles, Tackling, and all other Apperteynances necessary unto a seemely Vessell, as though it had been sayling in the Sea ; and so passed through the Hall, by the whole Length, till they came before the King, somewhat besides the Castle. The Masters of the Shippe and their Company, in their Counteynances, Speeches, and Demeanor, used and behaved themselves after the Manner and Guyse of Mariners, and there cast their Anchers somewhat besides the said Castle. In this Shippe there was a goodly and a sayre Ladye, in her Apparell like unto the Princeesse of Spaine. Out and from the said Shippe descended downe by a Ladder Two well besecne and goodly Persons calling themselves *Hope* and *Desire*, passing towards the rehearsed Castle with their Banners in Manner and Forme as Ambassadors from Knights of the Mount of Love unto the Ladies within the Castle, making great Instance in the Behaife of the said Knights, for the Intent to attaine the Favour of the said Ladyes present ; making their Meanes and Intreaties as Woers and Breakers of the Matters of Love betwene the Knights and the Ladyes.

Incontinent came in the third Pageant, in Likenes of a great Hill or Mountaine, in the which were inclosed viii. goodly Knights with their Banners spredd and displayed, naming themselves the *Knights of the Mount of Love*, and passed through the said Hall towards the King's Grace, and there tooke their Standing upon the other Side of the Shippe. Then these Two Ambassadors departed to their Masters the Knights, who were within the Mount, and shewed the Disdain and Refusal, with the whole Circumstance of the same. The Knights, not being therewith content, with much Malice and courageous Minde issued from the said Mount with their Banners displayed, and hastily spedd them to the rehearsed Castle, which they forthwith assaulted, foe and in such Wise, that the Ladies yealding themselves, descended from the Castle, and submitted themselves to the Power, Grace, and Will of those noble Knights : Which Knights being right freshly disguised, and the Ladies also, Fower of them being dressed after the English Fashion, and the other Foure after the Manner of Spaine, daunced together divers and many goodly Daunces. In the Tyme of their dauncing, the Three Pageants, the Castle, the Shippe, and the Mountaine, removed and departed. In the same Wise the said Disguisers, as well the Knights as the Ladies, after certaine Leasure of their Solace and Disport, avoyded and evanished out of Sight and Prefence. Then came downe the Lord Prince and the Ladye Cecill, and daunced Two Bas Daunces, and departed up againe ; the Lord Prince to the King, and the Ladye Cecill to the Queene. Eftsoones, the Ladye Princesse, and one of her Ladyes with her, in Apparell after the Spanish Guise, came downe, and daunced other Two Bas Daunces, and then both departed up againe to the Queene. In the third and last Place, the Duke of Yorke, having with him the Ladye Margaret his Sister in his Hand, came down and daunced Two Bas Daunces. Afterwards he perceiving himselfe to be accombred with his Clothes, sodainly cast off his Gowne, and daunced in his Jackett with the said Ladye

TOM.V. Z z Margaret

Margarett in so goodly and pleasant a Maner, that it was to the King and Queene great and singular Pleasure. Then they departed againe, the Duke to the King and the Ladye to the Queene. This Disguising Royall thus ended, the Voydee began to enter in the Maner of a Bankett, exceeding the Price of any other used in great Seasons. Before the Voydee came in Five Score Couple, Earles, Barons, and Knights, over and besides Squiers, having Collers and Chains of Gould every each of them throughout, bearing the one of them a Spice Plate, the other a Cuppe, beside Yeomen of the Guard that followed them with Ports of Wine to fill the Cuppes. The Spice Plates were furnished in the most bounteous Manner with Spices after the Manner of a Voydee; and the Cuppes were replenished with Wine, and universally throughout the said Hall distributed. The Number of the said Spice Plates and Cuppes were goodly and marveyllous, and yet the more to be wondred, for that the Cupboard was nothing touched, but stood compleat garnished and filled, seemingly not one diminished. Thus this goodly Multitude of Estates and Gentils, refreshed with the bounteous Plenty of Spices and Wines at their Commoditie and Leaseure, concluded this present Fridaye, and departed to their Rests.

Upon Saturdaye, because it was raynie, and not cleere ne stable Weather, the Company of Nobles, after doing their Dueties to Almighty God in the Church, made Pastime right honorably in their Bowers and Chambers.

Upon the Sondaie ensueing there was kept in the Parliament Chamber a great and a goodly Bankett: In the which Chamber were Foure Boards covered with Clothes for the States, so that they might sitt at the said Bankett. There was also a Stage of divers Degrees and Haunces of Height for the Cupboard that the Plate should stand in; the which Plate, for the most Part, was cleane Gould, and the Residue all guilt, and none Silver, and was in Length from the Clofett Doore to the Chimney.

The King's Grace beganne this Bankett, and sate at the Side Table next to his owne Chamber, the Princeess of Spaine on his one Hand, and the Countesse upon his other. Next to the Contesse sate the Prothonotary, and by him a Ladye of Spaine. Then was the Earle of Oxford appointed in Course to sitt next, and so he did. Next unto him sate the Ladye Maistresse of Spaine: Then next the Lord of Derbye, and by him a Ladye of Spaine.

The Queene satte at the Table standing at the Bed's Feet, which was in the upper End of the Chamber, and which was the Table of most Reputation of all the Tables in the Chamber.

Chamber. My Ladye the King's Mother set on the one Hand, and the Bishop of Spaine on the other. My Lady Cecill and my Ladye Katherine also sat at the same Table. The Prince beganne the Side Board next Westminster Hall. My Ladye Margaret the King's Daughter sat next to him, and next my Ladye Margaret sate the Dutchesse of Norfolk. Then next to her sate my Lorde of Yorke, having a Ladye of Spaine on his one Hand, and a Lady of England on his other. Then the Earle of Northumberland sat betweene Two other like Ladyes. And anente my Lord Prince sate the Earle of Spaine and a Lady of Spaine. Next the said Earle, and at the nether End of this Table sate the Earle of Surrey, and Two Brethren of the Earle of Spaine.

At the fourth Board, in the lower Part of the Chamber, beganne Two Ladyes of Spaine, one of them before the other. Then the Ladye Dawbeny and the Lady Herbert, the one before the other. Then a Ladye of Spaine, the Ladye Burgeny, and the Ladye Dacres of the South; and then all the Gentlewomen of Spaine. Thirtye Barons and Knights, or thereabouts, were assigned to serve them; and none other did theire Service but Barons and Knights, except that Torches were borne by Esquiers, and none others. There were Five Course of Flesh to every Messe of Meate, and at every Course Seven Dishes, and after that a Course of Frute of Five Dishes. Then came in Wafers and Ypocras. This began at vii. of the Clocke, and continewed Two Howers. After that the Earle and his Brother daunced Two Daunces. Then the King, the Queene, and all the the States departed into Westminster Hall, where they beheld an Interlude till the Disguising came. The Disguising was shewed by Two Pageants: The first was a Thing made like an Arbour, in goodly Manner and Proportion, wherein were Twelve Lordes, Knightes, and Men of Honor disguised and richly bescene. This Arbour was so properly brought, that at such Tyme as it came before the King, it was turned round about in the setting of it downe; so that the King, the Queene, and all the States might see and behold throughly the Proportion thereof. In the setting downe of this Arbour the Gate thereof was turned to the Kinge and the Queene. Then came out thereof fundry Lords, Knights, and Men of Honour, disguised, who by themselves for a long Space daunced divers and sondry Daunces, and then stood aside. Then the Trumpets blew up, and therewith came in a goodly Pageant, made round after the Fashion of a Lanthorne, cast out with many proper and goodly Windowes fenestred with fine Lawne, wherein were more than an Hundred great

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Lights.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

Lights. In the sayd Lanthorne were xii. goodly Ladyes disguised, and right richly beseeene in the goodlyest Manner and Apparell that hath bene used. This Lanthorne was made of so fine Stuffe, and so many Lights were in it, that these Ladyes might perfectly appeare and be known through the said Lanthorne. After that this Lanthorne was brought and set right before the King and the Queene, these Twelve disguised Ladyes came out and daunced by them selves in right goodly Manner divers and many Daunces a great Space. Then coupled the said disguised Lords, Knights, and Men of Honor with these xii. disguised Ladyes, and so daunced altogether a great Space. In the Tyme of dauncing, the Earles, Barons, and Knights, to the Number of Threescore or more, departed to fetch up the Voyde for the King and Queene. At this Voyde were xxx. or more standing with Spice Plates all gilt, and the Residue were all great gilt Bolles with Spices. As for the Cupboard, it was in the same Place and of the same Length and Heighth that it was on Fridaye at Night. After this Voyde, the King and all his Lordes, the Queene and all her Ladies, departed to their Lodging about Midnight.

Upon Mondaye next followinge was Running and Jufts at Westminster. They that were Chalengers the first Daye were Defenders nowe the second Daye: And they that were Defendors the first Daye were Chalengers the second Daye. All of them ranne well, and brake many Staves, more then they did the first Daye. All the Chalengers came into the Field with goodly Devices, but the Defenders had none other Thing but their Harnes and Armour.

Upon the Twesdaye, all the noble and valiant Knights of Warre, Chalengers and Defendors, had Respite and reposed themselves, and the other Nobles and Estates solaced and daunced in their Bower and Chambers all that same Daye right goodly and pleasantly.

Upon the Wedneseday, the Tilt within the Palace at Westminster, which was ordeyned for Defence and Safegard of the Horses of those that should exercise the Feats of Warre with their Speares and other Weapens, was removed and taken away, and the Grounde made smooth and plaine. Into this Place, as soone as the King's Grace and the Queene's, with their honorable Company of Lordes and Ladyes, were present on their Stages and Tents to behold the pleasant Deedes of Armes, ymmediately entred in out of Westminster Hall the noble Duke of Buckingham, his Brother the Lord Henry of Buckingham, the Lord Barners, Sir George Herbert, and Sir Rowland Knyghts. Incontinent after

after that the Trumpetts had blowen into the Field, the said Duke in his Pavilion of white and green Silk fashioned after the Manner of a goodly Chapell, with Turretts and Pinacles, with proper Vaines uppon them, besett with red Roses of the King's Armes of England, having before him v. younge Children of Honor in goodly Manner furnished with Clokes of Cloth of Gould, came ryding uppon pleasant Coursers, with divers other Gallants right costly horsed and arrayed: And in such Wise they all made their Course about the Fielde, doing their Obedience with Curtesye before the King's Grace. And so they came againe unto their Entrance, where they made Pause and Station as Chalers, in the most goodly Wise, as they did on the Thursdaye, as is before reherfed.

Estsoone, for the contrarie Partie, the Trumpetts blew up unto the Fielde, ridinge once or twice about the Place of Warre. Forthwith entred in at the Gate that openeth into the King's Street and the Sanctuary of Westminster, the L. Marquesse, the Earle of Essex, the Lord William of Devonshire, Sir John Peché, and Sir Guilliame de la Rivers, Knights, in right goodly Manner and Guise, with their Followers and Serviteurs to a goodly Number. Both the Parties were so pleasantly horsed and decked, and they advanced their Horses and Coursers so courageously, that this royall Sight of so great a Multitude of Noblemen, both on Horsebacke and on Foote, was so pleasurefull and goodly, that the like unto it have not bene seene in Tymes past. Thus the Marquesse, the Earle, the Lord, and the Two Knights compassed the Field with their Horses, making their Obedience with Curtesye to the King's Grace, and so came againe to their Entrance, and there they stood up as Defenders. Then at the Pleasure of the King's Grace and of his Highnes, and by the Oversight of the Constable and Judges, were sharpe Speares brought unto them by their Servitors. First, the Duke and the Lord Marquis ran together egerly and with great Courage, although in great Jeopardye and Feare of their Lives, and brake divers Speares right valiantly and with great Strength. Secondly, the Earle of Essex, and the Lord Henry of Buckingham ran together with like sharpe Speares, and did full nobly, and lyke hardye Knights, breaking upon each other divers and many Speares. After that the Lord William of Devonshire and Sir Rowland ranne, and did full courageously the Act of that Feate of Armes with such Strength and Power, that they brake many and divers Staves each uppon other. The Residue coupled and ran each to the other, and noblye brake
their

their Staves. In such Manner, and in so noble Wise did they uphold that Daye, that howbeit they ran with sharpe Speares, yet they forced themselves so much, and so little Favour was used amongst them, that some Tyme both Parties of them were borne to the Ground both Horse and Man. After these noble Challengers and Defenders had thus valiantly attempted each other in the Points of Jufts and running with sharpe Speares, that they turneyed with Swordes. First, the Duke and the L. Marquesse, and after that the Earle of Essex and the Duke's Brother, who so worthely and like hardy Knights fought and ran together with such Might, and in so noble Wise, that some of their Swordes were sroken out of their Handes : Sometimes both Horse and Man enclined to the Earth. Thus all the Five Couples of Lordes and Knights turneyed full eger and valiantly, so that their Deedes of Armes in those Feates were worthy great Prayse, and in Memory to be recommended. Immediately after these goodly Acts they departed the Field. First the Chalengers repaired into Westminster Hall, and the Defendors out againe at the Gate into the King's Street, nigh unto the Sanctuary. In the meane Season, while both these Companies of noble Warriors and Knights were absent and harneyfing of themselves, there was brought into the Fielde a certaine Barrier, the which was sett overthwart the Place before the King's Stage, being of the middle Height of a Man, made stedfast and with Rayles on each End of the Barryers, sett upright and tyed together at the Toppes with Cordes. Ensewing the Duke of Buckingham, the Lord Henry his Brother, the Lord Barners, Sir George Herbert, and Sir Rowland Knight, in compleat Harnes enterd in from Westminster Hall and proceeded unto the Side of the Barrier, and there did their Obedience with Curteseye unto the King's Highnes, and somewhat withdrewe them againe, and made their Stapding yet as Chalengers. In this their Act of this present Daye, forthwith appeared in the Gate that openeth into the King's Street and the Sanctuary a goodly Shippe, with all Manner of Tacklinge and Mariners in her : The which, on their said Appearance, made a great and huge Noyse with Serpentes and other Gunshott, and so came, being goodly conveyed, unto the other Side of the Barrier, the Five rehearsed Defendors being all within her in compleat Harnes, that is to saye, the Lord Marquis, the Earl of Essex, the Lord William of Devonshire, Sir John Pechey, and Guiliam de la Rivers. Then they descended from the Shippe without Obedience, because the Daye was farre past. Forthwith was sent to the Duke, to his Brother, to the Lord Marquesse,

and to the Earle of Essex, each of them being on foote, a Speare. Soone after they pitched together, and fought with those Speares, and eftsoones turned the great Endes, and fore and greevously laid at each other a long Season. After that the other Couples in like Case fought eagerly, and many Stroakes were betwene them: And in all such their Battell, Gunshott was still setten out of the Shippe. This solemne Acte ended, they purposed them to their Departure, and avoided the Field in like Case as they entred, and the same Waye. The King's Grace, the Queene, and all other Nobles of Honnor then resorted to their Suppers and Lodgings: And thus goodly concluded this present Wednesdays, with much Joie and Pleasure.

Upon the Thursdaye, being the Morrowe after, were Appointments and Summons of Jufts and Tourney given unto the Nobles and Knights: To the beholding hereof the King's Highnes, the Queene, the Lord Prince, the Princes, and all other Estates conveyd themselves into the foresaid Field. They being in their Tents and Staires redye present, the Field was avoyded, and the Tipped Staves and other Officers sett the People in Order full discreetly. The excellent Number of Commons that were somewhat touched and spoken of in the first Daye of Jufts, were now also in their foresaid Stages, and the Windowes and Battlements right plentifull and bravely filled. Incontinent the Trumpetts of the Challengers blewe up unto the Field, encompassing the same once or twice about on Horsback. In right pleasant Manner, and without tarrying, came out of Westminster Hall, for the Challenger's Partie, a goodly Company of Gentlemen and Men of Honor, right well horsed and beseene, avaunfing after a courageous Guise their Horses, which were decked and garnished with Spangles, Belles, and divers other Devices, after the meetest Fashion that hath bene used. After them came a goodly Chaire of Cloth of Gould, drawne with fower marvelous Beasts: The two first were great Lyons, one of them Redd and the other White: The third Beast was a white Hart with guilt Horns; and the fourth an Elke: Every one having within them Two Men, whose Leggs onely appeared, being fashioned after the Colour and Similitude of the Beasts that they were in. Within this Chaire there was a faire young Ladye, the which, when they had ridden about the Field doing their Reverence before the King's Grace with much Curtesye, was delivered into the King's Stage amonge the faire and beautiful Company of Ladyes, and there continewd untill such Tyme as all the Jufts and Tourneys were expired and ended.

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The Five Noblemen, to wit, the L. Marquis, th Earle, the Lorde, and the Knights, all in compleat Harneis, rode about the said Charre, Two on the one Side and Two on the other, and the L. Marquesse directly behinde. Thus they conveyed the rehearsed Charre unto the Place of their Entrance, there abiding the Defendors comming. So fortunate hath our Realme of England ever been behoulden, that whatsoever Challenge of Armes hath been made therein in any Wise by Straungers or Aliens, th'answere thereof hath bene right laudably shapen and found by some noble Knights of our Realme and Nation, wherefore unto this present English Chalendge in Armes, is like Answer and Defence given right gladly by English Knights. To this the Trumpetts blewe up, riding once or twice about the Field. Incontinent came in at the Gate that opened into the King's Street and Sanctuary, a goodly Company of Gentlemen and Men of Honnor uppon their Coursers, right richly besene and arrayed, as it was before expressed, in the Partie of the Chalers. After them followed ymmediately the Enactors of the Feates of Warre, and the Defendors in this Belialfe. First, Sir Rowland Knights, Sir George Herbert, the Lord Barners, the Lord Henry of Buckingham, and the Duke of Buckingham, all on Horsbacke in compleat Harneis, and the Horses trapped after a full goodly Manner. Thus they compassed the Field round about, and did their Obedience before the King's Highnes full curteously, and so resorted to the Place of their Entrance. Eftsoones were Two Staves with Cronalls brought unto them, one unto the noble Duke of Buckingham, the other to the Lord Marquesse, and anone they chardged and ran together at the Large, without any Tilt, and brake their Staves right nobly. Two or Three Courses after that were other Staves sent unto th Erle of Essex and the Lord Henry the Duke's Brother; and they also chardged and ran together. After them ran every other Couple of Chalers and Defendors. Each unto other made their Courses full nobly, and like valiant Knights. Sir Richard Guildford Comptroller of the King's House, and Sir Nicholas Vaux were ever, for the most Partie, in the Field every Daie of the Justs, right goodly besene both as to their Horses and their Rayment, with great and Massye Chaines of Gold about their Necks: By them the King's Grace did send his Minde and Messages into the Field, at his goodly Pleasure. This noble Running at the Large thus ended, there were Swordes for the Tourneye delivered unto the Duke of Buckingham and unto the Lord Marquesse, and they ran together and tourneyed, and had many Strokes
unto

unto each other. After them the Earle of Essex and the Duke's Brother did these like goodly Deedes with Swordes, and tourneyed right nobly. In the same Manner the Lord Barners and the Lord William of Devonshire, Sir Rowland Knights and Sir John Pechey, and the Residue. After these severall Runnings and Tournaye each with the other, all the v. Challenges and Five Defenders tourneyed all in the Field at once, striking, rayfing, and lasting at each other, many Strokes a long Season. Some of their Swordes were broken of Two Pieces, and of some others their Harneys was hewen off from their Bodye, and fell into the Feild. By this Season the Daye drewe fast unto its End, and these noble Knights purposed them to their departing. Then the Lord Marquesse, th Earle of Essex, the Lord William of Devonshire, Sir John Pechey, and Sir Guiliam de la Rivers, conveyed their Chaire of Cloth of Gould drawn with the Foure rehearsed Beasts, unto the King's Stage, and there received their Ladye agayne, and so departed out of the Field. In like Manner the Duke of Buckingham, the Lord Henry his Brother, and all the Defendors made their Departinge in like wise as they entred, in most goodly Behaviour and Usage.

The same Thursday at Night, Westminster Hall was caused by the King's Grace to be goodly apparelled. First, the Walles thereof were hanged with rich and costly Clothes of Arras of a great Height; and in the upper Part was ordered a Cloth of Estate for the King's Highnes, with Cushions and Carpetts, and all other goodly Requisites unto his noble Person and Estate. The Cupboard also of Seven Shelves and Stages of great Height, furnisht and filled with pious and sumptuous Plate of most pleasant Fashion, was erected and sett, conteyning all the Breadth of the Chauncery. The Plate thereof were great and massye Potts, Flagons, standing Cuppes, goodlye Bolles, and Peeces for the most Part cleane gould, and all the Residue gilt: as it was upon the first Thursdaie of Justs before rehearsed and shewen. Into this goodly Hall and Place thus pleasantly apparelled, the King's Grace, the Queene's Grace, the Prince and Princeesse, my Lady the King's Mother, with all the noble Estates, as well of England as Straungers of Spaine, came and resorted for the Purpose and Intent of beholding a certaine Disguising there assigned. This Disguising, shortly after Silence and Order of every Person had been commanded, appeared, and was shoven after the most proper Wise and Manner, that is to saie; in the lower End of Westminster Hall were disclosed and brought into Sight Two merveylous

Tom. V.

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Mounts

Mounts or Mountaines right cunningly practized and made, the one of them of the Colour Greene, planted full of fresh Trees, some like Olives, some like Oranges, and some like Laurell and Juniper Trees, as also with divers and many faire and pleasant Herbes, Flowers, and Frutes, that great Delite it was to behould. The second Mountaine was somewhat more like unto a Rocke, scorched and brent with the Sun, and of a darker Colour, out of whose Sides grew, and eboyled as it had bene, Ore of sondry Mettalls, as of Gold, Silver, Lead, and Copper, Sulphur, and divers Kindes of Stones, Christall, Corall, Amber, and other more of merveyulous Kinde and Nature, right stately pictured and imprinted as ever hath bene seene. These Two Mountaines were fastned and chained together with a goodly Chaine of Gould throughout the Midst of both of them; and thus were subtelly convayed and drawne uppon Wheelles, prively and unperceaved, unto the Tyme they came jointly so tyed together, unto the King's Prefence, being in the higher Part of the said Hall. There were sitting uppon certaine Steppes and Benches on the Sides of the first Mountaine of Colour Greene xii. freshe Lordes, Knights, and Men of Honor, most seemely and straungely disguised, making great and sweet Melody with musical Instruments of much Harmony, as Tabors and Taboreurs, Lutes, Harpes, and Recorders. In the small Hilles uppon the Sides of the redd Mount or Rocke were xii. disguised Ladies, and one in the Toppe arrayed after the Manner of the Princess of Spaine; all these fresh apparelled Ladyes and Women of Honor, having like Instruments of Musicke as Claricords, Dulcymers, Claricimbells, and such other. Each of them, as well the Lordes disguised in their Mountaine, as the Ladyes in theirs, used, occupied, and played uppon the Instruments all the Waye coming from the lower End of Westminster Hall till they came before the King and the Queene's Majestie, so sweetly and with such Noyse, that in my Mynde it was the first such pleasant Myrth and Property that ever was heard in England of long Season. When the Mountaines with their People were pitched and grounded before the King's Sight, the xii. goodly disguised Knights and Men of Honnor descended and daunced together deliberate and pleasantly. Eftsoone the xii. Ladyes in like Manner descended from their Hilles, and coupled with the said reherfed Lordes; and so in a seemly Sort they all, xxiii. disported and daunced there a long Season many and divers Roundes and newe Daunces, full curiously and with most wonderfull Counteynance. In the meane Season the Two Mountaines departed and evanished
out

out of Prefence and Sight. Incontinent entred in the Voyde, brought by 4 or 5 Score Couple of Earles, Barons, Knights, and Men of Honnor, one of them bearing a Spice Plate replenished with Spices, the other a Cupp, enfewingly throughout the whole Company. After them followed Squires, Gentlemen, and Yeoman of the Guard, with Potts of Wine to fill the foresaid Cuppes whensoever and as often as they were emptied. At this Voyde was Distribution and Delivery of the Rewardes and Gifts unto the Lordes and Knights that had so well uphelde and mainteyned the noble Deedes in Jufts and Tournaye the Foure Dayes past, after righteous and bounteous Curtesie unto every each of them, as the Bruite and Fame went, and was knowen of their worthy Meritts and Deservings. First, the Duke had given unto him a rich and precious Stone, a Diamond of great Virtue and Price: The Lord Marquefs had a Rubye: The Duke's Brother, the Earle, and other Lords and Knights each of them had pretious Stones, and Rings of Gould, most excellently and after most goodly Manner, as they were righteously perused and commended, by the Handes of the Princess. Thus the King's Grace, the Prince and Princess, with all other Estates both of England and Spaine, refreshed and joyfull made unto their Lodgings and Rests: There seemely departing, with excellent Mirth and Gladnes, deducing this goodly Daye unto its End.

The Duty of the Religion of Christendome is, that the Service and Woorship of God should be above all Things especially mainteyned; and so verely it was on the enfewing Sunday, after the most excellent Solemnitie about the Honnor of Almightye God, with pricked Songe and Organes, and goodlye Ceremonies in the Queere and Aulters. Thus was the Forenoone expended wholly and with great Vertue. In the Afternoone, the King Highnes sped with a right pleasant Companie of Gentiles and Estates, through his goodly Gardens unto his Gallery uppon the Walles, the which Gardens were apparelled pleasantly for his Highnes and certaine Lordes there redye sett, some with Chesses, and some with Tables, Byles, Dice, and Cardes. The Place of Butts was redye for Archers; and there were bowling Alleyes and other pleasant and goodly Disports for every Person as they would choose and desire. Uppon the Outside of the Walles, directly under the Windowes, were Barres, and voyde Spaces for Jufts. Also there was sett up and areased Two high and great Posts with Croches. These Posts were fast sett and driven into the Ground; and over the Croches was a great Table stretched stedfastly, and drawne with a

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Wheele, and stayde uppon both the Sides with diuers Cordes, so that the Sight of it was like unto the Rigging of an House. Uppon the Frame and Table ascended and went up a Spanyard, the which shewed there many woondrons and delicious Points of Tumbling, Dauncing, and other Sleights. The King's Grace and his noble Company entred againe through these pleasant Gardens to his rehearsed Lodging at Richmond untill Even Song, and so went into his Supper. Against that his Grace had supped, the goodly Hall was addresssed and goodly befeene, and a Royall Cupborde sett ther uppon, in a baye Windowe of ix. or x. Stages and Haunces of Height, furnished and fulfilled with rich and goodly Plate of Gould, and of Silver and Gilt. In the upper Part of the Hall were Carpets and Cushions of Cloth of Gould for the King's noble Majestie, whither, when that his Grace and his wel-beloved Company of Nobles were come, there entred in a pleasant Disguising, conveyed and shewed by a glorious Towre or Tabernacle made like a goodly Chapell, fenestred full of Lights and Brightnes. Within this Pageant or Tabernacle was another standing Cupboard of rich and costly Plate to a great Substance and Quantitie. This Throne and Pageant was of Two Stories, in the longer were viii. goodly disguised Lordes, Knights, and Men of Honnor; and in the upper Storye and Partition viii. other fresh Ladyes most strangely disguised, and after most pleasurefull Manner. Thus this goodly Worke was aproached unto the King's Prefence and Sight, drawen and conveyed uppon Wheelles by iij. Sea Horses, two before and one behind. On either Side of the same were Mermaides, one of them a Man Mermaid the other a Woman: The Man was in Harnesse from the Waist upwards. In every of the said Mermaides was a Childe of the Chapell singing right sweetly and with quaint Harmony. Thence these viij. pleasant Gallants, Men of Honor, descended: And before their coming forth they cast out many quicke Conyes, the which rann about the Hall, and made very great Disports. After that they daunced many and diuers goodly Daunces. And forthwith came downe the viii. disguised Ladyes; and in their apearance they let flye many white Doves and Byrdes that flew about the Hall, and great Laughter and Disport they made. These Lordes and Ladyes coupled together and daunced a long Season many courtly Roundes and pleasant Daunces. After that, the Earle of Spaine and a Lady of the same Countrey daunced Two base Daunces, and went up againe. After this came in a Voyde of goodly Spices and Wine, brought by a great Number of Earles, Barons,

Barons, and Knights, to a great Company, as it hath bene declared in Voidees before this present Daye. Th Archbishop of Spaine, the Buiſhop, the Earle, and his Brother, made their Repaſts ſeverally every one of them in their owne Chambers and Lodgings, and they had Cupboards made unto them of the King's Plate and Treafure right goodlye and rich. Th Archbishop's Cupboard was to the Sum of 6 or 7 Hundred Marks, the Buiſhop's unto the Value of 500, the Earle's 400, and the Earle's Brother 300. All the which Plate and Treafure the King's Goodnes bounteouſly gave clearly unto every each of them, as unto them they were made, with moſt noble Wordes and Thaunks for their great Diligence, Labour, and Paine that they had, with his noble Daughter in the Lawe, ſuffed and abidden. And thus was this moſt joyfull Daie ended and expired, and the worthie Nobles departed to their Reſts.

T H E

DEATH and INTERRYEMENT

O F

PRINCE ARTHURE.

[From the ſame Manuſcript.]

IN the Yeare of our Lord God 1502, the ſecond Daye of Aprill, in the Caſtle of Ludlowe deceaſed Prince Arthur firſt begotton Son of our Sovereigne L. King Henry the viith. and in the xviith. Yeare of his Raigne. Immediately after his Death Sir Richard Poole his Chamberlaine, with other of his Councell, wrote and ſent Letters to the King and Councell to Greenwich, where his Grace and the Queene's laye, and certified them of the Prince's Departure. The which Councell diſcreetly ſent for the King's Ghoſtly Father a Fryer obſervant, to whom they ſhewed this moſt ſorrowfull and heavy Tydings, and deſired him in his beſt Manner to ſhewe it to the Kinge. He in the Morning of the Twefdaie following, ſomewhat before the Tyme accuſtomed, knocked at the King's Chamber Dore; and when the Kinge underſtood it was his Confefſor, he commanded to lett him in. The Confefſor then commanded
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all those there present to avoide, and after due Salutation began to saie, *Si bona de manu dei suscipimus, mala autem quare non suslineamus?* and so shewed his Grace that his dearest Sonne was departed to God. When his Grace understood that sorrowful heavy Tydings, he sent for the Queene, saying, that he and his Queene would take the painefull Sorrowes together. After that she was come and sawe the King her Lord, and that naturall and painefull Sorrowe, as I have heard saye, she with full great and constant comfortable Wordes besought his Grace, that he would first after God, remember the Weale of his owne noble Person, the Comfort of his Realme, and of her. She then saied, that my Ladye his Mother had never no more Children but him onely, and that God by his Grace had ever preserved him, and brought him where that he was. Over that, howe that God had left him yet a fayre Prince, Two fayre Princesses; and that God is, where he was, and we are both young younge: And that the Prudence and Wisdome of his Grace spronge over all Christendome, so that it should please him to take this accordingly thereunto. Then the King thannked her of her good Comfort. After that she was departed and come to her owne Chamber, naturall and motherly Remembrance of that great Losse smote her so sorrowfull to the Hart, that those that were about her were faine to send for the King to comfort her. Then his Grace of true gentle and faithfull Love, in good Hast came and relieved her, and showed her howe wise Counsell she had given him before; and he for his Parte would thanke God for his Sonn, and would she should doe in like Wise.

The INTERRIEMENT of PRINCE ARTHURE,

The Corpse was coyled, well seered, and conveniently dressed with Spices and other sweet Stuffe, such as those that bore the Chardge thereof could purveye, and that it might be furnisht of. This was so sufficiently done, that it needed not Lead, but was chested. The Chest was covered with a good blacke Cloth close sewed to the same, with a white Crosse and sufficient Rings of Iron to the same; and thus laid in his Chamber under a Table covered with rich Clothes of Gold, a rich Crosse under him, and certaine Caudlesticks of Silver over him, with Tapers of Waxe burning, and Foure other great Candlesticks of Lattyn, with iiij. great Tapers continuallye burning there. On Shere Thursday certaine of his Almes Folkes fate aboute the Corpse, holding Torches both Night and Daye. And so it thus remained

remained unto the Feast of St. George Daye at Afternoone, at which Season he was removed to the Parish Church in Manner that followeth.

First, the Hall was voyded, and there was ordeyned a Table with Tressels for the Corpes to remaine on unto the Tyme that the Proceffion was redye: The Corpe was brought from his Chamber borne by Yeomen of his Chamber under a rich Cloth of black Cloth of Gould, with a Crosse of white Cloth of Gold. After that the iij. Bishoppes had senced the Corpes, and cast holy Water, manye Noblemen gave their Attendaunce, as the Lord Gerard, the Lord John Graye of Dorsett, Sir Richard Crofts Steward of his House, Sir William Ovedall Comptroller of the same, Sir John Mortimer, Sir Walter Baskerville, Sir John Harle, Sir John Coruwall, Sir Richard de la Vere, Sir Thomas Inglefield, and others.

The Earle of Surrey the principall Mourner being in his Sloppe and Mantel of Blacke, having his mourning Hood over his Head, followed next to the Corpe. Then the Earles of Shrewsbury and of Kent, with Sloppes and Hoodes onely, and the Lord Gray of Ruthen, and the Baron of Dudley, the Lord Powys, and Sir Richard Poole the Prince's Chamberleine, in like Wise.

The Canopie was borne over the Corpe by Mr. Haward, Mr. Anthony Willobie of Brooke, Mr. Ratcliffe of Fitzwater, and Mr. St. John.

At everye Corner of the Canopie was a Banner. First, a Banner of the Trinitie, borne by Thomas Troys: The second a Banner of the Patible, borne by Sir Thomas Blunt: The third a Banner of our Ladye, borne by Thomas Dudley: The fourth a Banner of St. George, borne by Edward Hungerford.

Next before the Corpe was a Banner of the Prince's owne Armes, borne by Sir Griffith ap Rice, having on every Side of him an Officer of Armes.

Before them went Two Spaniardes of the best Degree belonging to the Princeesse. Before them the Pursuivants. Then followed the Bishops, Abbots, and Priours. Before them walked the Parson and all the secular Priests of the Towne; and before them the Two Orders of Fryers of that Towne, having the Gentlemen before them. On every Side of the Proceffion, and so behind towards the Corpe, were Fower score poore Men in blacke mourninge Habits, holding Fower score newe Torchcs, besides all the Torchcs of the Towne. And so the Corpe was conveyed into the Queere of the Parische Church there, where was placed a light Hearse, about

about the which were ordained certaine Stooles for Mourners, covered with black Cloth, which afterwards the Officers of Armes tooke for their Fees.

Then began the Dirige; and an Officer of Armes in a high Voice began at the Queere Doore, *For Prince Arthur's Soule, and all Christen Soules, Pater Noster.* Then the Bishoppes of Lincolne, Salisbury, and Chester read the Three Lessons; and when the Dirige was done, all the Lords, Knights, Officers of Arms, and other Gentlemen accompanied the said Mourners to the Castle. That Night there was ordeyned a goodly Watch.

On the Morrowe the Bishop of Chester song our Ladye's Masse, which was song with Children, and prickt Songue with Organes. At that Masse no Man offred but the Earle of Surrey as chiefe Mourner. All the other Mourners and Officers of Armes accompanied him, and he had both Carpet and Cushion. Sir William Ovedall, Comptroller of the said Prince's Houses, gave him his Offring, which was a Piece of Gould of xl^d. and always as often as the saide Earle offred the Masse Pennyes, a Gentleman of his owne bare his Traine.

The second Masse of the Trinitie was songe by the Bishoppe of Salisbury and the Queere, without Organes or Children. And at that Masse the Earle of Surrey offred a Piece of Gould and v^s. for the Masse Pennye, accompanied as before.

The third Masse was of Requiem, songe by the Bishoppe of Lincoln. At that Masse the Earle of Surrey offred a Noble for the Masse Pennye, accompanied as before rehearsed. Then the Earles of Shrewsbury and Kent offred, but they had no Carpet nor Cushion. Then the Lord Ruthen and the Baron of Dudley. Then the Lord Powys and Sir Richard Poole. Then the L. Gerard and the Lord John Greye of Dorsett. Then the Ambassadors of Spaine, Don Peter de Praule and the Earle of Surrey, offred for themselves, and they bare their owne Offerings. After them all noble Banneretts, Batchelors, and noble People in great Number. After them the Bayliffs and all Burgeses of the Towne.

That Offering done, Doctor Edenham, Almoner and Confessor of the said Prince, said a noble Sermon, and tooke to his Antyteme *Beati mortui qui Domino morientur.* That said and done, he went to the Dolle, and gave every poore Man and Woman a Groate. At that Masse the Abbot of Shrewsbury was Gospeller, and the Abbot of Burrye Epistoler: And when Masse was done, the Lords went to Dynner to the Castle. That Night at Dirige none of the
Lords

Lordes were present, but the did the Divine Service. And on the Morne the Lord of Shrewesbury offered a Noble for the Masse Pennye, in the Absence of the Earle of Surrey; which Masse was songe by Note by the Abbot of Shrewesbury.

The rich Charre was prepared in Manner as ensfeweth, drawne with vi. Horses trapped with blacke Cloth, having rich Scocheons of Gould beaten on Buckram, and 3 Charriot Men in mourning Habite. The Bales of the Charre were covered with blacke Velvett, and the Sides of the same. Over the Charre was a Cloth of blacke Velvett, with a Crosse of white Cloth of Gould.

Item, there was ordeyned another Cloth of fine black Cloth to cover that Cloth from Dust and the Weather, with a Crosse of white Damaske; and in the foule Weather a ceared Cloth was put all over the Chest with the Corpes, in the Charre covered with rich blacke Clothe of Gould before spoke of. All the Mourners followed the Charre with mourning Hoodes over their Heades. At every Corner of the Charre a Banner was borne by Noble Men through the Townes. There and by all the Waye Two Noblemen went on every Side of the Draught Horses, with mourning Hoodes over their Heads.

Next afore the fore Horses Sir Griffith ap Rice in mourning Habitt, rode on a Horse trapped with Blacke, with a little Scocheon in his Courser's Forehead; and so had the Four Horses of the Draught, and no more, on the Forehead: He bore the Prince's Banner, before which Banner the Bishops, and other Gentlemen before them, rode in good Manner.

There were ordained vi^{xx}. Torch Bearers, whereof iiij^{xx}, bare Torches burning through Ludlowe, and the other xl. were ordained to support them. When they were in the Field all the Torches were put out saving xxiiij. about the Charre. The Officers of Armes and the Sergeants of Armes, bearing the Banners, rode behind, as the Manner was.

On St. Marke's Day the Proceßion went from Ludlow to Beudley. It was the foulest cold windye and rainye Daye, and the worst Waye that I have seene: Yea, and in some Places they were faine to take Oxen to drawe the Charre, so ill was the Waye. Assoone as the Corpe was in the Chapple of Beaudley, and set in the Quiere there, with such Lights as there was Room for, the Dirige begann. That done, the Lordes and other went to their Dinners, for it was a fasting Daye. On the Morne the Earle of Surrey offered at the Masse of Requiem a Noble in Manner as be-

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fore. At which Masse Season there was a generall Dole of Pence, of Two Pence to every poore Man and Woman.

Every Church that the Corpes remayned in was well furnished of Scochions of my Lord Armes, both of Metall and Colors. And every Parish Church, or religious Place or Order that mett the Corpes with Procession, and range their Belles, had a Noble of Gould, Fowre Torches, and Six Scochions of Armes. From Beaudley Sir Richard Croft and Sir William Ovedall, Steward and Comptroller of the Prince's House, rode before to Worcester, and suffered no Man nor other to enter the Gate of that Cittie untill the Tyme the Corpes was come, And then every Thing was ordered as followeth:

Fresh Scocheons were sett on the Charre, and draught Horses were mended, and vi^{xx}. new Torches delivered to the vi^{xx}. Torch Bearers at the Towne's End. That Daye was faire, and then the Gentlemen rode Two and Two together, and all the other as were before ordered. The Order of Fryers censed the Corpe at the Towne's End, and then proceeded to the Gate of that Cittie: At which Gate were the Bayliffs, and the honest Men of that Cittie on Foote. Alonge in a Rowe on everye Side were the Vicar Generall or Chauncelor of the Bishoppes of that See, with a good Number of secular Canons in graye Amys, with rich Copes: And other Curats, secular Priests, Clerks, and Children, with Surplisses in great Number, and I suppose all the Torches of the Towne. These went on every Side of the Street before the newe Torches; and all of them were as many as might well stande from the Towne Gate to the great Church. The Gentlemen were conveyed through the Street on the left Hand before the Church Yard; at the which Gate the iiij. Bishoppes in rich Copes censed the Corpes: And there it was taken out of the Charre, and conveyed under the Canopie as before, with Banners and all Things. Within the Church Yard were the Abbotts and the Prior with his Covent all in Pontificalibus, that is to saie, the Abbots of Gloucester, Evisham, Chester, Shrewsbury, Tewksbury, Hayles, and Bordesley, the Priors of Worcester and of And thus with Procession proceeded through the Quiere to the Herse, which was the goodlyest and best wrought and garnished that ever I sawe.

There were xviii. Lights, Two great Standards, a Banner of the King's Armes, a Banner of the Kinge of Spaine's Armes, a Banner of the Queen's Armes, a Banner of the Queenē

Quenee of Spaine's Armes, a Banner of the Prince's Armes, a Banner of the Princesse's Armes, Two of Wales, One of Kadwallader, a Bannerell of Normandy, a Banerell of Guien, a Banerell of Cornwall, a Banerell of Chester, a Banerell of Poyctowe, and 106 Pencills of divers Badges; also the rich Cloth of Majestie, well frindged and double rayled, covered with black Cloth, was layed under Foote, which after was the Fees to the Officers of Armes.

At Dirige were Nyne Lessons, after the Custome of that Church. The First was read by the Abbot of Tewksbury; the Second by the Abbot of Shrewsbury; the Third by the Abbot of Chester, the Fourth by the Abbot of Easnam, the Fifth by the Abbot of Gloucester, the Sixt by the Prior of Worcester, the Seventh by the Buiishop of Chester, the Eighth by the Buiishop of Salisbury, and the Ninth by the Buiishop of Lincolne. At the *Magnificat* and *Benedictus* all that were in Pontificalibus did cence the Corpes at once: At the same Tyme the Vicar Generall, with all the Seculars, sange Dirige in our Ladyes Chapell.

That Night there was a goodly Watche of Lodes, Knights, Esquiers, Gentlemen Uihers, Officers of Armes, Yeomen, and manye others.

On the Morne by viii. of the Clocke were all the Mourners redye at our Ladye Masse, which was songe by the Bishoppe of Chester. An Abbot was the Gospeller, and a Prior the Epistoler: At which Masse the Earle of Surrey offred as before at Ludlowe.

The Second Masse was of the Trinitie, songe by the Bishoppe of Salisbury. At which Masse the Earle of Surrey offred, viz. 5s. for the Masse Penny. At that Masse Two Abbats were Gospellers and Epistolers.

The Third Masse was of *Requiem*, songe by the Buiishoppe of Lincolne. The Abbot of Hayles was Epistoler, and the Abbot of Tewksbury Gospeller.

The Manere of offringe at the Masse, viz.

First, the Carpet and the Cushion were laid, and all the Mourners, Noblemen, Officers, and Serjeants of Armes, went before him to the offring of that Masse Penney, and so conveyed him agalne. Then Two of the Officers of Armes delivered the Cote Armes imbrodered unto the Earles of Shrewsbury and of Kent; and they and the Serjeants of Armes went before them. The Officers of Armes delivered the Shield to the Lord Graye Ruthen and the Lord Dudley; likewise the Sword, the Point forward, to the Lord Powys

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and Sir Richard Poole. After that the Helme with the Crest to the Lord John Graye of Dorsett and to the said Sir Richard Poole. Then Sir John Mortimer, Bannerett, Sir Richard de la Vere, Bannerett, Sir Thomas Cornwall, and Sir Robert Throgmorton, Bachelors, conveyed the Man of Armes, which was the Earle of Kildare's Sonne and Heire, called the Lord Garrard, armed with the Prince's owne Harneys on a Courser richly trapped with a Trapper of Velvet embrothered with Needleworke of the Prince's Armes, with a Pollaxe in his Hande, the Head downwards, into the Midst of the Queere, where the Abbot of Tewksbury, Gospeller of that Masse, received the Offring of that Horse. Then the said Man of Armes alighted, and was led with the Axe in his Hand, as before, to the Buishoppe, by Sir Richard Crofts Steward, and Sir William Ovedall Comptroller, and from thence to the Vestrye: But to have seene the Weeping when the Offringe was done, he had a hard Heart that wept not. That done, the Three Earles went up together, and offred for themselves. There went no Officer then before them, nor Carpetts nor Cushion after them. The Barons, Baneretts, and Bathelors, and all Men that would, saving those of the Cittie, because of the Sicknes that then rained amongst them, offred in our Ladye Chappell to the Vicar Generall, who also kept there iij generall Masses.

All the Offerings of Money done, the Lord Powys went to the Queere Doore, where Two Gentlemen Ushers delivered him a rich Palle of Cloth of Gould of Tyssue, which he offred to the Corpe, where Two Officers of Armes received it, and laid it along the Corpe. The Lord of Dudley in like Manner offred a Palle, which the said Officers laid over the Corpe. The Lord Greye Ruthen offred another; and every each of the Three Earles offred to the Corpe Three Palles of the same Cloth of Gould: The lowest Earle began first. All the Palles were layd crosse over the Corpe.

That done, the Sermon beganne, said by a noble Doctor: Endureing which there was a great generall Dole of Groates to every poore Man and Woman.

At Tyme of St. John's Gospell, Sir Griffith ap Rice offered to the Deacon the rich embrothered Banner of my Lordes Armes.

The Gospell finished, all the aforefaid Prelats came and fenced the Corpe, with all the Covent standing without the uttermost Barres, singing divers and many Anthemes. At every Kurie Elyeson an Officer at Armes, with a high Voice, said, *For Prince Arthur's Soule, and all Christians Soules, Pater Noster.* That finished, a Minister of the Church tooke

tooke awaye the Palles: And then Gentlemen tooke up the Corpse and bare it to the Grave, at the South End of the High Altar of that Cathedrall Church, where were all the Divine Services. Then the Corpse, with Weeping and fore Lamentation, was laid in the Grave: The Orisons were said by the Bishop of Lincolne, also fore Weeping. He sett the Crosse over the Chest, and cast holye Water and Earth thereon. His Officer of Armes, fore weeping, tooke of his Coate of Armes, and cast it along over the Chest right lamentably. Then Sir William Ovedall Comptroller of his Houshold, fore weeping and crying, tooke the Staffe of his Office by both Endes, and over his owne Head brake it, and cast it into the Grave. In likewise did Sir Ric. Croft Steward of his Houshold, and cast his Staffe broken into the Grave. In likewise did the Gentlemen Ushers their Roddes. This was a piteous Sight to those who beheld it.

All Things thus finished, there was ordeyned a great Dinner: And in the Morne a Proclamation was made openly in that Citie; that if any Man could shewe any Victualls unpaid in that Countrey, that had beene taken by any of that noble Prince's Servants before that Daye, they should come and shewe it to the late Steward, Comptroller, and Cofferer, and they should be contented.

Thus God have Mercye on good Prince Arthur's Soule,

A N
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
 OF THE
MASTERS of PEMBROKE HALL in Cambridge,
 WITH
A LIST of the FELLOWS of the Same.

Compiled by *Matthew Wren*, Bishop of *Ely*; augmented and continued by *Mr. Thomas Hawes* of *Framlingham*, in *Suffolk*, and *Mr. Atwood* of *Pembroke Hall*.

[From the original Manuscript.]

I. THOMAS DE BINGHAM.

THERE is no Mention of this Thomas de Bingham any where in the College Registers till the Year 1364, at which Time he took Possession of the Church of Warestedly, in Huntingdonshire, for the College; though that he was made the First Master by the Foundress is past all Question.

In the Archives of the University it is said, that Mr. Thomas de Bingham left the Office of Proctor Anno 1363.

In 1389, the University in a Supplicate to Pope Boniface the ixth. for a Dispensation and Provision for Thomas de Bingham, that he might be made Canon of Lichfield, stiles him Presbyter of the Diocese of York, Master of Divinity, Subdean and Canon and Prebendary of Wythlakington in the Church of Wells.

Another Supplicate, and that more ancient, calls Thomas de Bingham, Master of Arts, and Batchelor in Divinity, and Rector of Westmyle in Lincoln Diocese.

In 1390, Thomas de Bingham changed his Rectory of Bingham with William Bedeman for the Rectory of Grandefden the Less; and having obtained Leave of Non-Residence from the Bishop of Ely in 1391 for Two Years, he died within that Space of Time.

II. ROBERT

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

II. ROBERT DE THORP.

His Name, as Master of the College, from the Year 1373 to 1389 (which is the Time he is supposed to have been Master) is not so much as once mentioned in any ancient Writing now extant. Neither is he called Fellow, nor any other before Richard Morrys, in any Catalogue.

But that he was Fellow is plain, if by no other Reason, yet for that of his being Master: For in the choosing a Master, the ancient Statutes are so strict in directing that the Choice shall be out of the Fellows of the Society, that about One hundred Years afterward they were forced to get a Dispensation from the Pope to do otherwise.

III. RICHARD MORRYS.

Mr. Richard Morrys was Master of this College in 1389 (says an imperfect Register in the College) but when he was chosen is uncertain.

In 1389, the University supplicates the Pope for a Dispensation and Provision for Richard Morrys, Presbyter of London Diocese, Master of Arts, and Scholar in the Canon Law, who was then possessed of the Church of Mersden in the Diocese of Canterbury.

The Time of his being Master appears from a certain Indenture made in December 1389, between Nicholas Abbot of Notely and the Convent there, and Richard Morrys Master, and the Scholars of the Hall of Mary Valence. The same Richard Morrys and the Fellows, Three Years after, on the 17. Cal. December 1392, admitt one Thomas de Sutton to the Mastership of the Grammar School of Tilney.

Mr. Richard Morrys, Master of the Chantry of Beauvale, in the Church of Corberley in the Diocese of Worcester, having changed with Mr. John Goodhyne for the Vicarage of Middleton in the Diocese of Ely, was presented to it by the Rector thereof on the 9th of July 1401: And afterwards changing that Vicarage for that of Gresham in Norwich Diocese, was presented to it by the Prior and Canons of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre of Thetford, November 24th 1404.

IV. JOHN TINNEMOUTH.

In the Year 1364, John de Tinnemouth, and John de Appleby, Clerks, were present when Mr. Thomas de Bingham the Master took Possession of the Church of Wearisley for the College.

In 1367, the prudent and discreet Mr. Simon de Dodington Bachelor in the Decretals, and John de Tinnemouth Master of Arts,

Arts, and John de Appelby Batchelor of Arts, Proctors of the Masters and Scholars of the College of Mary Valence, and of the Fellows and Scholars of the same, were present when the Vicar was sworn to observe the Composition of Wearisley.

In a Supplicate of the University to the Pope, before the Year 1380, he is stiled Presbyter of the Diocese of London, and Master of Arts.

He succeeded Richard Morrys as Master of the College; but the Time of his Election is uncertain, and he is thought to have been the First Benefactor to the College Library.

V. JOHN SUDBURY.

That he was Master in the 12th Year of the Reign of King Henry the ivth, that is 1411, appears from a Letter of Attorney granted by Mr. John Sudbury Master, and the Scholars of this House, to certaine Fellows, concerning an Affair relating to Grantisden. That he was Fellow too there is no Doubt.

In the Year 1390, the University supplicates the Pope for a Dispensation and Provision for John Sudbury Clerk, of Norwich Diocese, Batchelor of Laws, then possessed of the Canonry and Prebend of Brightling in the Collegiate Church of Hastings in the Diocese of Chichester.

For what Reason he left the Mastership is hard to be determined; but leave it he did about the Feast of All Saints 1428, and lived Six Years afterwards, being a very good Benefactor to the College, both in Books and Money. He also gave a Piece of Plate to the College.

Whether he was Rector of Ditton before he left the College is not certain, but that he was Rector of that Church in 1430 is without Question; and yet he seems to have lived in the College at that Time, for in 1432 there is Mention of mending the Walls of Mr. John Sudbury's Chamber.

He died about the Beginning of the Year 1435.

VI. JOHN LANGTHON.

In the Year 1412, he was Fellow of the College, and in 1428 chosen Master.

He governed the College Twenty Years; and in that Time did many Things truly worthy of a Fellow and Master of Pembroke Hall.

In 1430, he bought of Helena Bolton and others a Messuage (then commonly called Bolton's Place) to enlarge the College Garden: He enriched the Chapell and Library
with

with several good Gifts : But what was by far. most considerable, by his Favour with K. Henry the with. he so far recommended the College to that most pious Prince, that he obtained for us the Rectory and Mannor of *Soham*, and the Priory and Rectory of Great Linton, with the Chapel of St. Margaret of Isleham ^a.

In certain Letters of Proxy dated 1442, he is stiled Licentiate in the Decretals; and in the same Year Chancellor of the University. In a Presentation to the Vicarage of Wearisley in 1446, John Langthon occurs as Master or Keeper: And in 1447, in the King's Letters Patents he is called Master, without any other Title.

Matthew Stokys, Beadle of the University of Cambridge, and a curious Searcher into its Antiquities, calls him Chancellor of the University and Bishop of Bangor: But the Bishop of Landaff (Fran. Godwin) in his Book de Præfulibus Angliæ, stiles him John Langthon, President of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge and Chancellor of that University; and says he was consecrated Bishop of St. David's in 1446, and that he died on the 15th Day after his Consecration. But how doth this agree with the above-mentioned Letters Patent of the King?

In the Archives of the University we find this Entry, *Pray for Mr. John Langthon Bishop of St. David's, Chancellor, who did and procured many good Things for us.*

VII. HUGH DAMLETT.

He was Fellow of the College, and chosen Master before December the 18th 1448; for on that Day a Title was given to John Levison, Fellow, in his and the Fellows Names, directed to Thomas Bishop of Norwich.

In 1426, he himself had a Title which ran thus: To the Reverend Father in Christ Philip by the Grace of God Bishop of Ely, your humble and devoted the Master and Fellows of the College of Mary Valence, all Manner of Reverence and filial Subjection; We present to your Paternity our beloved Fellow Hugh Damlett, Bachelor of Arts, that he may receive all sacred Orders, &c.

In 1432, in an Appeal of the University to the Pope, he is stiled Regent in the Faculty of Arts, and Proctor of the University. William Gull was Proctor with him: Mr. William Laffels being then Chancellor.

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^a Diplom. 18 Hen. vi. in Archivis Collegii.

He was scarce Three Years Master ^a.

He gave some Books to the College, One whereof had this Inscription : This Book was caused to be writ by Mr. Hugh Damlett, Doctor in Divinity, and Rector of the Church of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles in Cornhill, London.

Whether that was a Convent of Friars, or whether he was Abbot or Prior any where else is a Doubt : But in the Year 1458, as he came through this Place, the Fellows very kindly paid their Respects to him, which is thus remembered : Item, For the Repaft of Mr. Hugo and his Friars, Twelve Pence.

He died in 1476, or a little sooner, that is, about Twenty Six Years after he left the College.

It is said that no Fellows were elected into the College during the Time that he was Master.

VIII. LAURENCE BOOTH.

He was chosen Master 1450. It is very likely that he never was Fellow of the College ; for in a certain Bull of Pope Nicholas vth. we find that he (the Pope) was willing to grant the Fellows their Request ; and since they affirmed there was not one among 'em whom they thought fit to preside over the College as Affairs then were, gave them Power to choose a Master (notwithstanding the Statutes to the contrary) who was neither then Fellow, nor had at any Time been Fellow, or indeed ever belonged to the College. This Bull came out the 8th of the Kalends of December 1450, and was directed to *Laurence Booth*, in England. Doubtless the Fellows petitioned for this Bull 'Time enough, but the Court of Rome being very tedious in their Dispatches, the Election was made some Months before it was granted : For the Election was in the third Week after Easter 1450, which that Year fell before the Kalends of May.

In 1458, October the 10th, he is stiled Laurence Booth, Licentiate in Civil Law, Master.

In 1444, March the 6th, the Bishop of Ely conferred the Rectory of Cottenham on this Gentleman, Mr. Laurence Booth, then Deacon; reserving a Pension for Life of Twenty Marks to Mr. Thomas Walton, who resigned in 1446. He had

^a Here seems to be a Mistake in Bishop Wren's Book : For John Sudbury left the College about All Saints 1418. Langthorn succeeded, and was Master Twenty Years. Damlett is Master the latter End of 1448 ; and Booth succeeds a little after Easter 1450 ; so that Damlett enjoyed the Mastership not Two Years. If it be writ per Biennium illud (aut paule minus) it is right.

had Letters Demissory for Priests Orders on the 21st of September in that Year.

But the great Deferts of this Person were not long without their due Reward.

In 1456, December 2d, Mr. Laurence Booth, being then Keeper of the Privy Seal, resigned his Rectory of Cottenham. In 1457, September 15, he was made Bishop of Durham: Fifteen Years after he was constituted Lord High Chancellor of England; and Five Years after that Arch Bishop of York ^a.

He was a very great Benefactor to the College, particularly in the Gift of all those Houses which are situated between the College and St. Botolph's Church, and in the Confirmation of Soham, Linton, and Isleham to the College, all which were very near being lost in the first Year of Edward the ivth.

In the Time of his being Chancellor of the University, that Composition (which makes such a Noise) between the University and King's College, was made 1457: Mr. Millington, formerly Provost of King's then Master of Clare Hall, being Vice Chancellor.

He died 1480, having been Arch Bishop of York almost Four Years, and Master of the College full Thirty, and was buried in the Chappell of our Lady at Southwell.

By his last Will he gave to the College that valuable Mannor of Overton Waterville, otherwise called Cherry Orton, in the County of Huntingdon, with the perpetual Advowson of the Rectory.

IX. THOMAS ROTHERAM.

Thomas Scot, called Rotheram from the Place of his Birth, was one of the first Fellows of King's College, Chaplain to the Earl of Oxford, then to King Edward the iv. who procured him to be Provost of Beverley; then Keeper of the Privy Seal; Bishop of Rochester 1467; Bishop of Lincoln 1471; Lord High Chancellor of England 1474; then Chancellor of the University. He built the School Gates, and the Eastern Part of the Library.

He gave Ten Pounds to the repairing of St. Mary's Church: And endowed Lincoln College in Oxford. In 1479, he gave at One Time 27 Volumes to the University Library.

He was chosen Master in 1480, and in the same Year Arch Bishop of York. In 1483, the Protector, Richard Duke of Gloucester, designing to murder his Nephews the Sons of

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King Edward iv. brought the Archbishop into very great Streights, for delivering the Great Seal to the Queen their Mother, and siding with her; but the University having the greatest Esteem for him, interceded with the Protector on his Behalf.

In 1488, May 28, being Chancellor, he made that Decree, That no Grace should be proposed to the House, unless Twenty Masters Regents and Non-Regents were present, and Notice were given of the Congregation by the ringing of the Bell.

He gave to the University the Patronage of the Vicarage of Campfall in Yorkshire, and finished Lincoln College in Oxford, and added Five Fellowships to the same ^a.

He was Secretary to Four Kings, and Legate of the Apostolick Chair, and died of the Plague on the 29th Day of May 1500, at Cawood in Yorkshire, being 76 Years of Age.

X. GEORGE FITZHUGH.

He was chosen Master 1488. In 1478 he was admitted Batchelor of Arts, with Liberty to go out Master when he pleased; to be Regent or not, as he thought fit. In 1480 he had Leave to be at all publick Acts without his Habit; in 1482 to be absent from Congregations; and in 1483 to go out Doctor in Divinity.

It is thought that upon the Decease of his Brother, who was a Baron, the Honor descended to him. That he had his Chaplain is certain; for in 1501, we find this Entry in the College Register, *Spent with Mr. Borow the Master's Chaplain, Eight Pence.* Oliver Cosen, President of the College, in a Letter signed by him and all the Fellows, hath these Expressions, *Honourable, and my singlar good Lord and Master: And, Your Letter, my Lord, written to me your Scholar and Beedfman: And, I meekly beseech your Lordship: And, God preserve your Lordship in good Health.* A Piece of Flattery, were not those Titles due to him, not more unbecoming, than despised by the Society of Pembroke Hall.

Some are of Opinion that he was a Suffragan, or perhaps an Abbot; but it doth not appear that he had any other Preferment than the Deanery of Lincoln.

In 1496, he was Chancellor of the University, continued so for Two Years, and in 1501 he was Chancellor again. He died Master in the Year 1505.

XI. ROGER

^a Godwyn Ex. 484.

XI. ROGER LABOURNE.

He was a Gentleman of a very ancient House, born near Carlisle, Fellow of the College in 1488, and in 1489 he was junior Proctor in the University.

Upon the 1st September 1503 he became Bishop of Carlisle, being then Doctor in Divinity; and on the 29th of November 1505 was chosen Master of the College.

It was almost a Year before he came to the College after his Election, and within another Year he left it by Death.

XII. RICHARD FOX.

It is a Question whether he ever was Fellow of the College. For in the Letter which the Fellows sent to Labourne upon his Election, they tell him, there was not a Man in England bred in the College, besides himself, that was worthy of that Place; yet Fox, at the same Time, was possessed of all those Honours he enjoyed when he was chosen Master Two Years after. In 1502, Five Years before he was chosen Master, he gave to the College Fifty Pounds Sterling for Two Priests to pray for the Soul of John Dawison, Dean of Sarum, and the Prosperity of him Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester.

He was Lord Privy Seal, Secretary, and Privy Councillor; Ambassador into Scotland; Bishop of Exeter 1486, of Bath and Wells 1491, Durham 1494, and Winchester 1502; and likewise God-father to King Henry the Eighth. In 1500 he was Chancellor of the University, being then Bishop of Durham.

There are several Reasons given for his founding a College (Corpus Christi) rather at Oxford than in Cambridge: As his being extremely displeased with the Fellows of his own College, particularly with one Hudson, and that in so great a Degree, as to threaten to leave them, as in Truth he did some Time after: The Examples of other People, as those of Rotheram and Smith of Pembroke Hall, who were great Benefactors to Lincoln and Brazen-Nose Colleges in Oxford; of Wickham and Wainfleet Bishops of Winchester, who were Founders of New College and Magdalen: And the great Veneration, and frequent Dedications to the Body of Christ at that Time, might perhaps prevail with him to resolve to build a College in Oxford to the Honour of that Name, which he could not do at Cambridge, there being in that University one before. But the chief of all at last was, that Oidham Bishop of Exeter (who was a Cambridge Man too) had gathered together a vast Summ of Money, which he had designed for Exeter College; but changing his Mind,

Mind, resolved to place it at Oxford: With him Fox joined, and by that Means got as much Honor, and saved more Money than he would have done any other Way.

He resigned his Mastership the latter End of 1518, or the Beginning of 1519. He died 1528, having finished several sumptuous Buildings at Taunton in Somersetshire, and at Grantham in Lincolnshire (which is thought to have been the Place of his Birth) and at Winchester Cathedral, in which he lies buried.

XIII. ROBERT SHORTON, SCHURTON, or SHIRTON.

He was chosen Fellow of the College on November 24, 1505. In 1507 Publick Preacher: In 1509 Bachelor of Divinity, and Senior Treasurer: In 1511 Doctor of Divinity, Compounder, and Publick Reader of Divinity. The first Mention of him in the Archives of the University as Master is on June 4, 1519. He came from St. John's College, where he was the second Master.

He was Canon of Windsor, Dean of the Chappel to Cardinal Woolsey, and Dean of the College of Stoke in Suffolk, which was suppressed in the Reign of K. Edward the Sixth.

He left the College in the Beginning of 1534, being a very good Benefactor to it. He gave the Mannor of Vescie in Chesterton, in Huntingdonshire, to the College; besides very good Gifts to the Chapel: Also the Farm called Rouses, in Overton Waterville. He likewise gave to the College a Sum of Money, with which the Farm in Wittlesford, in the County of Cambridge, called Beauties or Henlies, was purchased. Not only this College, but those of St. John's, St. Peter's, and St. Katherine's Hall were Partakers of his Liberality.

XIV. ROBERT SWINBURNE.

Whence this Gentleman was is uncertain. It appears that he was Master of Arts in 1520, at which Time he was Auditor of the University Common Chest, with Mr. Stephen Gardiner then Vice Chancellor, and others.

He was a very great Malefactor (may I say so?) to the College: For besides sundry other bad Deeds, he alienated all those Houses between St. Botolph's Church and the College; and presented to the Vicarage of Wearisley in Huntingdonshire, February 21, 1536, and to the Vicarage of

of Saxthorp in Norfolk, 1537, one William Tod and one Anthony Temple, neither of them Fellows of the College.

The last Mention of him as Master is in October 1537. It is thought he left the Mastership for the Vicarage of Tilney in Nottinghamshire. He died in the Beginning of 1539.

XV. GEORGE FOLBERIE.

In 1514, Folberie was Quæstionist: In 1519 he and Cranmer were Two of the Preachers: February 10, 1539, he presented one of the Fellows to the Vicarage of Tilney: May 24, 1540, he held a Court at Soham; and died that Year. He was Doctor in Divinity when he was chosen Master.

XVI. NICOLAS RIDLEY.

He was of an ancient and good Family in Northumberland, and educated at Newcastle; Scholar of the Colledge, Bachelor of Arts, chosen Fellow 1524, Master of Arts 1525.

He, with others, in 1533, publicly, and with good Success disputed with George Throgmerton an Oxonian, who, with John Ashwell, had challenged the University of Cambridge.

In 1534 he was Proctor of the University; and, as himself says in a Letter of his, Chaplain and Common Reader. In 1537 he was Bachelor in Divinity.

He was called to be Vicar of Herne in East Kent, by that most Reverend Father Thomas Cranmer Arch Bishop of Canterbury, and made Prebendary of Canterbury.

In October, or at farthest in November, 1540, he was chosen Master, and that same Year was Doctor in Divinity; and departing from the College he travelled to Paris, and at his Return was made Chaplain to King Henry the viiith.

On the 25th of September 1547, he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester; and in 1549 (Edmund Bonner being turned out) Bishop of London. King Edward the Sixth designed him for the See of Durham.

In 1550, September 1st, in a Letter of Bucer's to Grindall, he is called Visitor of the University of Cambridge, by which probably is meant Chancellor; for he is not named among King Edward the Sixth's Visitors.

Queen Mary coming to the Crown, he gave place to Bonner on the 5th of August 1553, and suffered Martyrdom with Bishop Latimer at Oxford, October 16, 1555, having first taken his Farewell of the College in these Words:
 " Farewell Pembroke Hall, of late mine own College. my

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“ Care and my Charge. What Case thou art in now, God knoweth. I hear, not well. Thou wast ever named since I knew thee, which is not Thirty Year ago, to be studious, well learned, and a great setter forth of Christ’s Gospel, and of God’s true Word. So I found thee, and blessed be God, so I left thee indeed. Wo is me for thee, mine own dear College, if ever thou suffer thyself by any Means to be brought from that Trade. In thy Orchard (the Walls, Buts, and Trees if they could speak would bear me Witnes) I learned without Book almost all Paul’s Epistles; yea and I ween all the Canonick Epistles, save only the Apocalyps. Of which Study, although in Time a great Part did depart from me, yet the sweet Smell thereof, I trust, I shall carry with me into Heaven: For the Profit thereof I think I have felt in all my Life-time ever after; and I weene of late (whether they abide now or no I cannot tell) there were those that did the like. The Lord grant that this Zeal and Love towards that Part of God’s Word, which is a Key and true Commentary to all the Holy Scriptures, may ever abide in that College so long as the World shall endure!”

He wrote in English a Treatise against Transubstantiation.

XVII. JOHN YOUNG.

He came from St. John’s College, and it is likely by the Queen’s Mandate 1554; being Doctor of Divinity, sometime Publick Professor, and then Vice Chancellor, if Stokys the Beadle be in the Right, who says he was chosen to that Office November 5th 1553.

Upon the Resignation of Mr. Risley he was preferred to Streatham, April 24th 1554; and about the same Time had a Prebend of Ely: And he and the Dean of Ely, by Agreement of the Chapter, chose Thomas Thirlby Bishop, July 5th 1554.

In 1556 he was one of those that made the Proctor’s Circle.

He was a rigid Romanist, which occasioned many sharp Conflicts between him and Bucer.

At the Arrival of Queen Elizabeth’s Visitors in 1559, he left his Mastership on the 20th of July following.

XVIII. EDMUND GRINDALL.

He was born at St. Bees in Cumberland: Scholar Bachelor of Arts, and Fellow of the College 1538: In 1540 Master of Arts: July 4th 1544, he had the College Titles for

for Orders : In 1548 Proctor of the University : In 1549 President of the College, and Assistant to the Vice Chancellor in his Court : Bachelor in Divinity : And by Bishop Ridley's Means, one of the King's Chaplains : Yet he left not his Fellowship until 1553.

Upon Queen Mary's Accession to the Crown he fled into Germany ; and there is a Letter of his to Ridley in Print, dated from Francfort. May 6th, 1555.

In the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign he returned, and was made by her Bishop of London, and consecrated on the 1st December 1559, Bonner being again turned out.

Before his Consecration he was chosen Master, which at first he refused, with a great many Excuses ; but at last did accept thereof : And on the 3d August 1559, the fourteenth Day after he was chosen, being then Bachelor of Divinity, and Bishop of London elect, he appointed Mr. John Pilkington to be admitted Master for him, and that very Day had Leave of Absence, which was continued from time to time ; so that he was never in the College at the Time of his Masterhip, which he resigned about May 1562.

In 1564 he went out Doctor of Divinity : In 1570, May 20th, he was translated to the Arch Bishoprick of York ; and in 1575 to that of Canterbury.

He was a Benefactor to Queen's College in Oxford ; to Magdalen and Christ College in Cambridge ; to Canterbury Town, and the Poor of Croydon.

He founded a School at St. Bees in Cumberland, and endowed it with Land of the annual Value of 30 Pounds.

In this our College he founded the Greek Lectureship, and gave a Stipend out of the Mannor of Westbury in Ashwell 1568.

He obtained Letters of Mortmain of Queen Elizabeth for Forty Pounds per Annum, whereof the College now enjoys about 24 Pounds per Annum, for the Maintenance of One Fellow, and Two Scholars to be taken out of his School at St. Bees.

He gave also some Books to the College, and a gilt Cup of Forty Ounces, called the Canterbury Cup.

He was a religious and grave Man, and flourished in great Esteem with Queen Elizabeth, untill by the cunning Practices of his Adversaries he quite lost her Favor ; they suggesting that he countenanced the Conventicles of the turbulent Ministers and their Prophecies (as they termed them) but in Truth it was because he condemned the unlawful Marriage of Julio an Italian Physician with another Man's Wife, whilst

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MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

the Earl of Leicester, the Queen's great Favourite, in vain opposed his Proceedings therein.

He had the Misfortune to be blind Two Years before his Death, which was in the Sixty-fourth Year of his Age, and was buried at Croydon 1583.

That famous Poet, Spencer (who was of this College too) iments him in one of his Pastorals under the Name of Algrind.

XIX. MATTHEW HUTTON.

He was Fellow of Trinity College, Bachelor of Divinity : May 14th 1562, chosen Master. Being Grindall's Chaplain, it is probable that when he resigned, he recommended him to the College.

In 1563, September 4, he became Rector of Boxworth in Cambridgeshire, which he resigned March 28th 1576 ; he also left his Prebend of Ely, June 25th 1567.

In 1565 he took his Doctor of Divinity's Degree, and was made Publick Professor in the University with Whitgift.

In 1567 he left the College for the Deanery of York : In 1589 he was made Bishop of Durham, and in 1594 Arch Bishop of York.

He gave a Hundred Marks towards the Buildings in Trinity College, and founded an Hospitall at Wareton in the County of Lancaster. He was a learned and pious Prelate, and died 1605.

XX. JOHN WHITGIFT.

He was born at Grimsby in Lincolnshire, and brought up under that most glorious Martyr Bradford in this College, and from hence was chosen Fellow of Peter House, Dr. Pein being then Master there, who protected him during the Reign of Queen Mary.

April 21, 1567, he was chosen Master of this College, and the same Year created Doctor in Divinity.

He was scarce Three Months here before he was chosen Master of Trinity College ; then Divinity Professor, and Regius Professor, and twice Vice Chancellor, viz. 1571 and 1574. He was Rector of Feversham and Prebendary of Ely. But at his first coming to Trinity College he found Divisions occasioned by some who disliked the solemn Rites and Government Ecclesiastical then settled and exercised in the Church, of whom Thomas Cartwright, the Lady Margaret's Professor, was a chief Man, and with whom he entred the Lists in Writing ; but by his wise and discreet Carriage the

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Matter was so managed that all Things were settled in Peace and Quietness again.

April 21. 1577, he was made Bishop of Worcester, where he recovered the Revenues of that Bishoprick then much impaired, and within Five Months afterwards Vice President of Wales for almost Two Years and an Half.

September 23d. 1583, he was made Arch Bishop of Canterbury, which Honor he enjoyed above Twenty Years with very great Applause.

February 1. 1585, he was made Privy Councillor, and died at Lambeth, February 29, 1603, being then above Seventy Years old. He gave some Books to the College.

His last Words to King James the First, who in Person visited him the Day before he died, when he could hardly be understood, are reported to have been *Pro Ecclesia Dei, Pro Ecclesia Dei*, thereby intimating his Care thereof even to the last.

The principal Monuments of his Charity are, an Hospital built College-wise at Croydon for a Warden and 28 Persons, and a Free School near it, with a convenient House for the Schoolmaster, and a standing Stipend of 20 l. per Annum.

XXI. JOHN YOUNG.

The second Master of that Name, was a Londoner, and chosen Fellow 1553. When Bachelor of Arts, March 20th 1561, he had the College Title for Orders. He continued Fellow till 1563.

He was chosen Master July 12th 1567, being then Bachelor of Divinity; and after Two Years went out Doctor, and was Vice Chancellor 1568.

He expelled one Prettiman, a Scholar of the College, for his ill Behaviour, especially for administering the Sacraments, having no Orders.

March 16th 1577, being consecrated Bishop of Rochester, he left the College. He refused the See of Norwich 1594, saying, it was not so easy for an old Man, since the Cushion was taken away from it, meaning, since Dr. Scambler had scrambled away the Revenues thereof. He died April 1605.

XXII. WILLIAM FULKE.

He was born at London, sent to St. John's College very young; from thence, presently after his taking his Bachelor of Art's Degree, (some think before) to Clifford's Inn: Thence coming to the University, he took his Master of Art's Degree, and was Fellow of St. John's College.

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Having taken his Batchelor in Divinity's Degree, there happened such a Dissension in the College, that Fulke, who by his Familiarity with Cartwright was turned Puritan, was plainly expelled thence. From the College he went to the Faulcon Inn, and there read Lectures, and held Disputations and other Exercises, having his Pupils chiefly for Auditors.

By the Earl of Leicester's Means, who took any Divines of Note, of what Principle soever, under his Care, he was made Rector of Warley in Essex, and Dynnington in Suffolk, and also Doctor of Divinity.

He was admitted Master May 10th 1573: In 1581 Vice Chancellor: In 1579, he gave Twenty Pound toward the Building of an Hostle: The College was at the rest of the Charge. He gave also a gilt Cup, with a Cover to it, to the College.

In his Youth he wrote a Book of Meteors; and when older confuted the Rhemish Translation of the Bible. He died in 1589, and was buried at Dynnington aforesaid, with this Epitaph.

30 November. 1621.

In memoriam

Reverendi Gulielmi Fulke, Sacrae Theologiae Doct. Aulae Pemb. in Cantabrigia Praefect. Hujus Ecclesiae Dinningtoniensis past. ac in Testimonium Amoris sui perpetui erga eum, hoc Monumentum posuit Robertus Wright sacrae quoque Theologiae Professor, et nunc ejusdem Ecclesiae Pastor. Corpus illius Terrae traditum fuit 28 Die Augusti 1589, et in hoc sacello jacet Resurrectionem expectans per adventum Christi.

*If deepest Learning, with a zealous Love
To Heaven and Truth, could Priviledges prove
To keep back Death, no Hand had written here
Lies Reverend Fulke, 'till Christ in Clouds appear;
His Works will shew him free from all Error,
Rome's, for Truth's Champion, and Rhemisbes Terror.
Heureux celui qu apres un long Travail
S'est assure de son repos au Ciel.*

XXIII. LANCELOT ANDREWS.

This Gentleman was also born at London, but descended from an ancient Family of the Andrews in Suffolk: He was educated at Merchant Taylors School; and by Thomas Wattes, Doctor of Divinity, Prebend and Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Arch Deacon of Middlesex (who had then newly founded some Scholarships in this College) was sent hither; where he had the first of his said Scholarships bestowed

stowed upon him ; which Places are now commonly called the Greek Scholarships.

As soon as he was Bachelor of Arts, and so capable of a Fellowship, there being then but one void, and Thomas Dove (afterwards Bishop of Peterburgh) being then and there a Scholar also, and well approved of by many of the Society, the Master and Fellows put these Two young Men to a Tryall before them by some Scholastical Exercises, upon Performance whereof they preferred Sir Andrews, and chose him into the Fellowship then void in 1574 : Though they liked Sir Dove so well also, that (being loth to loose him) they made him some present Allowance for his Maintenance, under the Title of a *Tanquam Socius*.

Not long after he was made Vicar of St. Giles without Criplegate, London ; then Prebendary and Residentiary of St. Paul's ; after that Prebend of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. Upon the Death of Dr. Fulke, 1589, he was chosen Master of this College ; then Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, who took such Delight in his Preaching and grave Deportment, that first she bestowed a Prebendary at Westminster upon him ; and not long after, the Deanery of that Place : And what she intended further for him her Death prevented.

He soon grew into far greater Esteem with her Royal Successor King James the First, who made him Bishop of Chichester in 1605, and Lord Almoner. From Chichester he was translated to Ely in 1609, in which Time he was a Privy Counsellor, first of England, then of Scotland ; and from Ely he was preferred to the Bishoprick of Winchester in 1618, and to the Deanery of the King's Chappell, which Two last Preferments he held 'till his Death, which hapned about Eight Years after, in the 2d Year of the Reign of King Charles the First : But the Mastership of Pembroke Hall he resigned in 1605, though he had a peculiar Regard and Love to this Place of his Education, for he gave the College a Thousand Pounds to purchase Lands for Two Fellowships, to be supplied out of the Scholarships founded by the said Doctor Wattes, if his Schollars were fit for those Places. He gave them also the perpetuall Advowson of the Rectory of *Rawreth* in Essex ; also Three hundred and Seventy Volumes in Folio to increase their Library ; together with a gilt Cup, Bason, and Ewer, in all Points (as Weight, Fashion, Inscription, &c) so like the Cup, Baion, and Ewer given by the Foundress of the said College, as that not *ovum ovo similis*, not for the Continuance of his own Memory,

Memory, but for fear that those which she had given might miscarry, and so her Remembrance might decay. He departed this Life on the 25th of September 1626, in the 71st Year of his Age, and lieth buried in the upper Isle of the Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, where a very fair Monument of Marble and Alabaster, on which lieth his Image dressed in his Robes as Prelate of the Order of the Garter, was erected to his Memory, with this Epitaph :

Lector,

Si Christianus es, siste :

Moræ pretium erit,

Non nescire te, qui vir hic situs sit :

Ejusdem tecum Catholicæ Ecclesiæ membrum,

Sub eadem felicis Resurrectionis spe,

Eandem D. Jesu præstolans Epiphaniam;

Sacratissimus Antistes, LANCELOTUS ANDREWS,

Londini oriundus, educatus Cantabrigiæ,

Aulæ Pembrochiæ Alumnorum, Sociorum, Præfectorum

Unus, & nemini secundus :

Linguarum, Artium, Scientiarum,

Humanorum, Divinorum, Omnium

Infinitus Thesaurus, Stupendum Oraculum :

Orthodoxæ Christi Ecclesiæ,

Dictis, Scriptis, precibus, Exemplo

Incomparabile propugnaculum :

Reginæ ELIZABETHÆ à sacris,

D. Pauli London. Residentarius,

D. Petri Westmonast. Decanus :

Episcopus Cicerstrensis, Eliensis, Wintoniensis,

Regique JACOBO tum ab Eleemosynis,

Tum ab utriusque Regni Consiliis ;

Decanus denique Sacelli Regii :

Idem ex

Indefessa opera in studiis,

Summa Sapientia in rebus,

Affidua pietate in Deum,

Profusa largitate in Egenos,

Rara amœnitate in suos,

Spectata probitate in omnes,

Æternum admirandus.

Amorum

Annorum pariter & publicæ famæ sator,
Sed bonorum passim omnium cum luctu denatus,
Cœlebs hinc migravit ad aureolam cœlestem,

Anno

Regis CAROLI II°. Ætatis S. LXXI°.

Christi MDCXXVI°.

Tantum est (Lector) quod te scire mœrentes posteri
Nunc volebant, atque ut ex voto tuo valeas, dicto
Sit Deo gloria.

XXIV. SAMUEL HARSENET.

He was Proctor of the University in 1593, and succeeded the above-mentioned Lancelot Andrews in 1605. In the same year he was Vice Chancellor, as he was again 1614. In one of his Vice Chancellorships Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk was made Chancellor of the University. He answered the Orator's Speech by telling him, though he knew not Latin, he knew the Sence to make him welcome, and that he would serve the University faithfully, &c. Upon which the Vice Chancellor requested him to entertain King James at Cambridge, which accordingly he did in a very magnificent manner, at the expence of above 5000 l. He was successively Bishop of Chichester 1609, Norwich 1619, and Arch Bishop of York 1628. He resigned the Mastership of the College in 1616, and died May 25, 1631. He lyeth buried in the Church of Chigwell in Essex, under a handsome Monument, on which is his Effigies in his archiepiscopal Robes.

XXV. NICHOLAS FELTON, D. D.

He was chose Master on June 29th 1616, and in 1617 was elected Bishop of Bristol, and then Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield (possibly designed only to that later See). He afterwards, in 1618, became Bishop of Ely. He resigned the Mastership within Two Years after he had been elected Master, and died in 1627.

XXVI. JEROME BEALE.

On the 21st of February 1618, he was admitted Master, being Batchelor in Divinity, Rector of Willingham near Cambridge, and Prebendary of Chichester and Ely. In 1622 he was chosen Vice Chancellor, and was also Sub Almoner and Chaplain to his then sacred Majesty King Charles the First. I apprehend he deceased in December 1630.

XXVII. BENJAMIN LANY.

On the Twenty-fifth Day of December 1630, Mr. Benjamin Lany, then Dr. of Divinity, Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector

Rector of Beriton in Hampshire, was chosen Master. In 1632 he was Vice Chancellor. He enjoyed the Post of Master of the College till about the Year 1644, at which Time he bore his Share in the Calamities that befell the Nation and the Church; and, together with almost all his Society, (I am apt to think to a Man) was ejected, and during the Confusion of Things was succeeded by the Three Persons whose Names follow, viz.

RICHARD VINES,	{	The Two first of these were Men of good Note, and well esteemed by the Powers that promoted them.
SIDRACK SIMPSON,		
WILLIAM MOSES,		

The Third, bating that he enjoyed what was another Man's Right, was on all other Accounts worthy of his Post. He seems to have had an uncommon Affection for the Old House, which exemplified itself in the great Care he took of it, in repairing it, beautifying it, adding to its Buildings, and at his Death leaving to it a considerable Sum of Money for the Foundation of Scholarships, which through the Injustice of his Executors has not been yet received; and we fear that after Abundance of Charge in Law-suits, a very small Proportion will be at last received. Well! upon the happy Restoration of our rightfull Monarch, the above-mentioned Dr. Lany came again to his own, and to the Bishoprick of Peterborough in 1660, then vacant, and continued amongst us for about two years, when he resigned, being afterwards successively Bishop of Lincoln 1663, and Bishop of Ely 1667. He died 1675.

It must not be here forgot that he was a Benefactor to us in founding a small fellowship, and augmenting that of Mr. Smart's Foundation, commonly called the Ipswich Fellowship.

XXVIII. MARK FRANK.

He was chosen in 1662 Prebendary and Treasurer of St. Paul's, Chaplain to the Arch Bishop of Canterbury, and Archdeacon of St. Alban's. He was a Benefactor to us in Books and Monies; and died Master in 1665.

XXIX. ROBERT MAPLETOFT.

Robert Mapletoft, D. D. Rector of Claworth in Nottinghamshire succeeded him in 1665, was Vice Chancellor in 1671, Prebendary and Subdean of Lincoln; afterwards Dean of Ely. He appears to have been a Man of a strict life and undissembled Piety. He was a good Benefactor in

in founding a Chatechistical Lecture, and in other Acts of Charity.

XXX. NATHANIEL COGA.

Nathaniel Coga was Master of Arts, then Fellow of the College, Proctor in 1671, and succeeded the former Master on the 20th of August 1677, Vice Chancellor 1681. He was afterwards Doctor in Divinity, Rector of Feltwell St. Nicholas in Norfolk, and of Framlingham in Suffolk. He is numbered among our Benefactors, and deceased in January 1693.

XXXI. THOMAS BROWNE.

He was Rector of a College Living, viz. Overton Waterville in Huntingdonshire, Proctor 1685, and succeeded Mr. Nathaniel Coga 1693. He commenced afterwards Doctor in Divinity, and was Vice Chancellor 1694; and had also the living of Lowth. He died March the 9th 1706.

XXXII. EDWARD LONG.

Dr. Edward Long, Grand Nephew to the above mentioned Benjamin Lany, was chosen to succeed Doctor Browne in the Mastership. At the Time of his Election he was Fellow of the College of his Foundation. He was at the same Time Professor of Divinity at Gresham College, and a Fellow of the Royal Society; and during the Life of his late Majesty was Chaplain to his Household at Kensington; Vice Chaucellor 1707.

A LIST OF THE

FELLOWS of PEMBROKE HALL in *Cambridge*,

From the Time of its Foundation to the Year 1708.

Temp. Thoma de Bingham,
Magistri primi.

RAINER D'Aubenay,
Rector of St. Florentius,
and Proctor for the College
of Rome.

Tom. V.

Robert de Stanton, of Friars
Minors.

Robert de Thorp.

William Styburd—He gave
Books to the College.

William Appleton.

Richard Morris.

E c c

Temp.

Temp. Rob. de Thorp, M. 2di.

John Rudby.

Richard Dunmow, or Done-
more—He gave Books.

Simon de Dodington.

John Tinnewe.

John Appelby.

William Woolstanton.

William Bateman, afterwards
Bishop of Norwich.

Temp. Rich. Morris, M. 3ti.

William Beltisham, Betilsham,
or Botlesham, Subprior of
Anglesey, and Confessor to
the Nuns of Swaffam,
1389. He was a Domi-
nican, and a famous
Preacher, upon which Ac-
count the Pope gave him
the Title of Bishop of
Bethleem. King Richard
II. made him Bishop of
Landaff, and 1389 of
Rochester. He died 1399.
He gave Books.

Michael de Cawston. In an
ancient Petition he is called
Clerk, Master of Arts,
Scholar in the Laws,
Rector of Hamorton,
Lincoln D. made Priest at
Ely. 1376; Lord High
Chancellor of England.
The University, 1390, stile
him Priest of Norwich D.
Master in Divinity, Rector
of East Deerham, and
Prebendary of West Wit-
tering, Chichester D. He
died 1396.

Thomas More. He was a
very great Benefactor to
the University, and died
about 1422.

William Wright.

John Præston—A great Bene-
factor to the University.

John Barrocke—A great Be-
nefactor to the University.

John Norwich—He gave
Books.

William Morin—The first
Person whom the College
presented to Tilney.

John Spencer—He gave Books.

William Dunmow.

John Tifefit.

John Elingham.

John Bridbruke.

Thomas Hunden.

Thomas Wearisley—He gave
Books.

John Sudbury.

William Lindwood, Rector
of Walton in the Diocese
of Lincoln, Dr. of Laws,
Chancellor to the Arch-
Bishop of Canterbury,
Lord Privy Seal, Am-
bassador to the Kings of
Spain, Portugal, and other
Princes, Bishop of St.
David's. He is still famous
for his Provincials. He,
with Mr. Robert Pyke,
(who was Fellow also) gave
the College a Chest with
Twenty Pounds in it, 1461.
In Gonvill and Caius Li-
brary Window there is this
Inscription: "*Pray for
the Welfare of the Rev. Mr.
William Lindwood, Bishop
of St. David's, some Time
Fellow Commoner of this
College.*"

*Tempus Johannis Tinnewe,
M. 4ti.*

John Thornell.

John

John Langthon.
John Sowthoe—He gave Books.

William Cavendish.

John Lavenham.

John Clench.

Thomas Morden.

John Somerfeth—He was a great Benefactor to the College, by his Intercession with Langthon to King Henry VI. whose Physician he was. He was Benefactor to other Colleges too, and one of those to whom the King gave all the Possessions of Ecclesiastick Forreigners in England.

Richard Sutton.

Temp. Joh. Sudbury, M. 5ti.

William Crosse.

Robert Wyott.

Thomas Lavinham.

Robert Pyke, chosen 1425.

John Kyme.

John Sperhawke—He gave Books.

Hugh Damlett.

. Parlet.

Temp. Joh. Langthon, M 6ti.

Robert Alblaster.

John Couper, chosen 1432.

John Coote, chosen with Couper.

Thomas Westhaugh—He gave Books.

William Sutton, chosen 1432.

Henry, some call him Roger Kay—He gave the College Twelve gilt Spoons.

John Levistoft, or Loystoft, chosen 1444.

William Hawkes, chosen 1444.
Edward Storie, of the Diocese of York Acolythus, Subdeacon and Deacon Doctor and President of St. Michael's Hostle, Chancellor of the University, Bishop of Carlisle 1468, and Chichester 1477, and in 1500 he gave the College a Farm in Long Stanton, and another in Haselingsfield.

John Evison or Leyfson—He gave Books.

John Marshall, chosen 1444.
Stephen Mainer, or Maynard, chosen 1444.

Geofry Fairclough, or Ferklow, chosen 1444.

William Woodcock, chosen 1444—He gave Books.

Temp. Hugo. Damlett, M. 7i.

Robert Howson.

George Fitzhugh.

Temp. Laurentii Booth, M. 8vi.

John Flemming, chosen 1450.
Stephen Bolton, chosen 1450.

Gerrard Skipwith—He gave, besides Books, an annual Rent to the College out of Gamlingay, and a Farm in Wearisley called Hatleys, and another in Eltisley called Dicons. He died 1502.

Nicholas Skipwith, Brother to Gerrard, Bachelor of Divinity. He gave the College a Tenement at Waltham Cross, with Two Orchards, and Four other

E e e 2

Tene-

Tenements, and a Messuage
at Southill in Bedfordshire.
Robert Stewkyn, chosen 1450.
Stephen Saunders, chosen
1450—He gave the College
a Piece of Plate of Six
ounces.

John Breton, chosen 1461—
He gave the University
Church Six Pounds Thir-
teen Shillings and Eight
Pence.

..... Deerehaugh.

Thomas Langthon, born in
Westmorland, chosen Fel-
low 1461, Proctor of the
University 1462. He left
the College 1464. Doctor
of Laws. Bishop of St.
David's 1482, Bishop of
Salisbury 1485, translated
to Winchester 1493, de-
signed for Archbishop of
Canterbury 1500, but be-
fore his Translation died
of the Plague. He was a
Benefactor to the College,
particularly in a noble Cup
gilt of 67 Ounces, called
the Anathema Cup, where-
on are engraven these
Words:—*Tho. Langton,
Winton Epif. aulæ Penbr.
olim socius dedit hanc Tas-
seam coopertam eidem aulæ
1497, qui alienavit Ana-
thema fct.*—He gave also
Ten Pounds to St. Mary's
Church.

William Langthon, chosen
1461.

Gawen Blenkinsop, chosen
1467—He gave Books to
the Library, and some-
what to the Chapel.

John Burton, chosen 1467.

Nicholas Stukeley.

..... Fitzwilliams.

..... Bateman.

Thomas Wright, chosen 1463.

—He gave Books.

Richard Greene Clerk 1465.

The first that had any
Scholar by the Name of
Pupill 1474—He gave
Books.

..... Somerby, chosen
1463.

John Albon.

..... Hammond.

Thomas Marshall.

William Chubbis, Jubbys,
Chubbs, or Jubbs. The
first that had the name of
President—He was a Bene-
factor to the College.

John Howisson.

Richard Stubbys, or Strubbs.

Richard Cockerham—A Be-
nefactor to the College.

John Cambirton, chosen
1470, Vice Chancellor
1488—He gave Books.

Richard Sockburne—He was
a Benefactor to the College,
and died 1502.

Stephen Saunders—He gave
Books.

John Firby, or Fereby, or
Frithby, or Frisby—He
gave Books.

William Rawson.

Roger Bourre, or Bowyr—He
gave Books and Plate.

Andrew Chefwright.

Walter Browne, chosen 1475.

Thomas Hole, or Hoole, or
Holl, or How, chosen
1475.

Thomas Choch, or Coche,
or Touch.

John Langthon.

Richard

Richard Sharplesse, or Sharples.
 William Atkynson, chosen 1477.—A good Benefactor to the College.

John Smith.
 Gilbert Urmeſtone, or Hormeſton.

John Camp.
 Hugh Beawly—He gave Books.

Temp. Tho. Rotherham, M. 9i.

John Preſt, or Preeſt.
 Stephen Surteiz.

Temp. Georgii Fitzhugh, M. 10i.

Thomas Heede, chosen 1488.

Roger Layborne.

Richard Brampton.

William Smith, chosen 1486.

William Milner.

Oliver Coryn, chosen 1494.

Thomas Patterſon—He gave Money and Books.

William Lane.

Henry Feron, chosen 1494.

William Lambart, chosen 1494.

James Carman.

Alan Stevinſon.

John Whitehead, or Quithede.

Edward Sherbrough, or Scharnbroke, or Sherburgh, or Scherbruke—A ſmall Benefactor.

John Bayly, chosen 1498.

John Oſtebie, or Hoſteby, or Ouſteby, chosen 1498.

Thomas Sewel, chosen 1498.

William Hudſon, of Durham, chosen 1498.

Robert Cronkar, or Crankhorne, chosen 1501.

Thomas Cartwright, chosen 1501.

Nicholas Armorer, chosen 1501.

George Thompson, chosen 1501.

Robert Maſham, chosen 1501.

—He gave a gilt Spoon to the College.

Temp. Rogeri Labourne, M. 11i.

Robert Shorton, chosen 1505.

John Fenterer, chosen 1505.

—He was a Benefactor.

Chriſtopher Gewinſon.

Robert Fawliat.

John Addyſon, chosen 1505.

Rowland Bolron, chosen 1505.

William Bond, chosen 1506.

Rich. Sotheby, chosen 1506.

Rich. Peppyr, chosen 1506.

Henry Porter, chosen 1506.

Temp. Richardi Fox, M. 12mi.

William Milleſent, chosen 1511.

Cuthbert Maſhall, chosen 1511.

Ralph

John Cheſwright, chosen 1515.

William Greene, chosen 1515.

—He gave a Book.

. Bartherar, or Bartram, chosen 1515.

John Bell, chosen 1515.

Thomas Baſſe, chosen 1515.

George Stavert, or Staſſort,

or Stoſerd, chosen 1515—

He gave Books.

Nicholas

Nicholas Paynell, chosen 1515.

John Thixtill, chosen 1515—

He had such a Reputation for his Abilities in Divinity, that at Disputations it was publickly said, *Thixtill dixit*, and that when he was present.

Temp. Rob. Shorten, M. 13mi.

Robert Nicolls, or Nicolson, chosen 1519.

James Hutton, chosen 1519.

James Stevinson.

Tho. Wilson, chosen 1519.

John Clarke, chosen 1519.

Thomas Allyn, chosen 1519.

Edw. Alanfon, chosen 1519.

John Chekyng, or Chikkyn, chosen 1519.

Nich. Ridley, chosen 1524.

Wm. Dighton, chosen 1525.

Gabriel Reynes, Raynis, or Rayn, chosen 1525.

Thomas Byll, chosen 1525.

George Laverock, chosen 1524.

Reginald Witton.

Richard Redman.

Matt. Watson, chosen 1530.

Hugh Whitehead, chosen 1530.

Wm. Turner, of Northumberland, Bachelor of Arts, chosen 1530, Master of Arts, had a Title from the College 1536, an admirable Greek and Latin Scholar, Rhetorician, and Poet. He preached the Kingdom over gratis, for which he was imprisoned: as soon as he got his Liberty he went into Italy, and went out Doctor of Physick at Fer-

rara. Upon the Death of Harry the viiith. he returned, and 1548 was Physician to the Duke of Somerset the Protector, Canon of Windsor, and 1550 Dean of Bath and Wells. Jane his Wife married after his Decease to Cox Bishop of Ely, and founded a Scholarship here in Memory of her former Husband Mr. Turner.

Rich. Cheiney, chosen 1530.

Richard Vasey, or Velsey, chosen 1532.

Ralph Stanno, chosen 1532.

Temp. Roberti Swinborne, M. 14mi.

Thomas Brooke, chosen 1536.

Temp. Georgii Folberie, M. 15mi.

Simon Briggs.

Robert Askew.

Thomas Paxton, chosen 1537.

. . . . Bullerd, or Buller, chosen 1537.

. . . . Hebb. When he was to dispute once in Divinity, the University in great Multitudes came with a Design to laugh at him; but he behaved himself so well, that they waited on him home to his College with great Applause.

Edmund Grindall, chosen 1538.

. . . . Hedin.

Gilbert Laburne.

Henry Bird.

Richard Blith, chosen 1540.
Fottery,

Fottery, or Fobre.

Temp. Nic. Ridley, M. 16mi.

Robert Patchet—He was a Benefactor.

John Christophorson, of Lancashire, Bachelor of Arts 1540, Master of Arts 1541, Fellow of St. John's, afterwards Doctor of Divinity, Master of Trinity College, Dean of Norwich, Bishop of Chichester, but deprived in the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign ^a.

Edmund West, of Lincolnshire, chosen 1540, Chaplain to Bishop Ridley, but forsook his Profession, and soon after died of Grief.

. . . . Wilton, chosen 1540.

Nicholas Cane, of Northumberland, Bachelor of Arts, chosen 1540. He came from Christ's College. Second Greek Professor in this University. He translated some Pieces of Demosthenes, and published them. He was of Newcastle, and Pupil in Christ Church to Cuthbert Scot (afterwards Bishop of Chester) and removed thence by Ridley. He was afterwards Fellow of Trinity College, Doctor of Physick.

. . . . Brumfield.

. . . . Robinson.

. . . . Taylor.

Anthony Hall.

. . . . Mahew, chosen 1547—He had a chief Hand in the Translation of the Bible of the Geneva Edition.

. . . . Pilkington, chosen 1547.

. . . . Gray, chosen 1547.

. . . . Edill, or Ydle, or Idel, chosen 1547—He gave Books.

John Bradford, of Manchester in Lancashire, first a Servant to Sir John Harrington, Knight; yet, though a Place of very good Profit and Expectation, he left it, and gave himself to Study, especially of the Scriptures, at the Temple in London, where the Common Law is studied; and from thence he came to Cambridge, and within a Year was made Master of Arts and Fellow of this College. He was ordained by Bishop Ridley, by whom and Bucer he was intirely beloved. He was Chaplain to Ridley, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and died a Martyr in Queen Mary's Reign, 1st July, 1556. His last audible Words were those of our Saviour; " Strait is the " Gate, and narrow is the " Way which leadeth unto " Life, and few there be " that find it." He was of Stature tall, but slender; of a faintish sanguine Complexion; his Hair and Beard auburn; his Countenance full

full of Sweetness, mixt with
 Reverence and Austerity.
 The chief Article where-
 upon his Enemies con-
 demned him was for denial
 of the corporal Presence in
 the Sacrament, which yet
 he never denied in the
 worthy Receiver, as to the
 Eye of Faith; and no Man
 yet, whether Papist or
 Protestant, could ever dis-
 cover it through the Ele-
 ments of Bread and Wine
 by the Eye of the Body.
 His Death was generally
 lamented by all who knew
 him, or had heard of him;
 yea many Papists them-
 selves heartily wished his
 Deliverance, for all Men
 observed how his Enemies
 had first committed him to
 Prison without Law, and
 then after a Year's Im-
 prisonment made one to
 take away his Life.

On him was made, this
 EPITAPH:

*Discipulo nulli supra licet esse
 Magistrum;*

*Quiq; Deo servit, tristitia
 multa feret.*

*Corripit Omnipotens natum
 quem diligit omnem;*

*Ad Cælum stricta est diffi-
 lissq; via.*

*Has Bradforde, tus dum reddis
 pectore voces,*

*Non hominum rigidas ter-
 ribilissq; minas,*

*Sed nec Blanditias, non vim,
 nec vincula curas.*

*Credis? Et accensa membra
 tremenda Pyra.*

Thomas Horton.

Gregory Garth, chosen 1548.

. Yeldar, or Yeldard,
 many Years Master of
 Trinity College in Oxford,
 Vice Chancellor there 1580.

Anthony Girlington, chosen
 1552.

William Clarke, chosen 1552.

John Young.

John Markham, chosen 1553.

. Sanderfon.

. Richardson.

. Debanck.

Temp. Johannis Young, M. 171.

. Nicolson.

John Robinson, chosen 1554.

William Patcher, chosen 1554.

Gabriel Bristow, chosen 1555.

Robert Taylor.

John Newell.

Rich. Hall—He wrote a Book
 of Schism, and another of
 an erroneous Conscience.

John Salt.

. Betson, chosen 1556.

. Barret, chosen 1556.

John Bridges, chosen 1556—

He made a Speech to Queen

Elizabeth at the College

Gate 1563. He was made

Doctor of Divinity and

Dean of Salisbury, and by

her Bishop of Oxford 1603.

He died 1617.

Christopher Lindley, chosen
 1556.

William Adamson, chosen
 1557.

. Boyce, or Boyes,
 chosen 1558.

Wm. Gravett, chosen 1558.

Temp.

Temp. Edmundi Grindal,
M. 18vi.

Tempus Johannis Youngs,
M. 21mi.

.... Lock, chosen 1557.
Thomas Nevel, chosen 1560.
William Power, chosen 1560.
William Palmer, or Pawmer,
chosen 1560, Prebendary
of St. Paul's, Chancellor
of Yorke, Prebendary of
Yorke, Prebendary of Nor-
well, and Rector of Whel-
drake.
Osmund Davie, or Davids,
chosen 1560.
Ralph Sarteine, or Sarton,
chosen 1561.

Temp. Matt. Hutton, M. 19i.

Thomas Newce.
R. Hetherington.
R. Jackson.
Sim. Buck.
.... Riley.
.... Fenton.
Bald. Efdall.
Jo. Gravet.
.... Butler.
Ja. Hales.
.... March.
.... Best.
.... Sage.
.... Morton:

*Ignot. an. temp. Johannis Whit-
gift, M. 20mi. seu Temp.
Johannis Youngs, M. 21mi.*

Lan. Browne, chosen 1567.
Th. Langbern.
Jo. Feake.
.... Knight.
.... Fortescue.
Humph. Tyndal.
Edm. Sympson.
Tom. V.

R. Osburne, chosen 1570.
Th. Nevell.
Gab. Harvey.
Hen. Farre.
Jo. Holt.
Jo. Flower, chosen 1572.
R. Langhorn.
Gu. Halls.
Edm. Feake, chosen 1574.
Jo. Hutchinson.
Gu. Pemberton.
Villers Alday.
Geo. Alexander.
Lancelot Andrews.
Th. Dove, afterwards Bishop.

Temp. Williel. Folke, M. 22mi.

.... Colman, chosen 1578.
R. Robinson.
Gu. Daniel.
Hen. Gold.
Ant. Waton.
Sam. Farre.
R. Harvey.
Th. Lovering.
Rog. Dod, afterwards Bishop.
Ja. Bracham, chosen 1581.
Fra. Berisford.
Rob. Neave.
Ja. Gravet.
Jo. Bourne.
Paul Berbeck.
Th. Petchie.
Rich. Tylney, chosen 1583.
Sam. Harfenet, afterwards
Archbishop.
Nic. Felton.
Th. Mud.
R. Streat.
Hen. Brampton.
Jo. Aldrich.
Rad. Rowley.
F f f Ant:

Gu. Tubman, chosen 1585.
 Ant. Green, chosen 1585.
 Rob. Cook.
 Wal. Whaley.
 Gu. James.
 Th. Murial.
 Rich. Bucknam.
 Gu. Rich.
 Rob. Ely.

Temp. Lanceloti Andrews,
M. 23mi.

Rich. Wright, chosen 1590.
 Rog. Fenton.
 Nath. Gifford.
 Jo. Field.
 Rand. Barlow, chosen 1593.
 Cuth. Curwen.
 Rog. Andrews, chosen 1594.
 Geo. Cook, chosen 1597.
 Theo. Field, chosen 1598.
 Jo. Jones.
 Hier. Beale.
 Edm. Maßen.
 Th. Talcoat, chosen 1599.
 Jo. Jones, chosen 1601.
 Th. Southill.
 Cu. Stockton.
 Jam. Rogers.
 R. Farmer.
 Mat. Scrivener, chosen 1602.
 Godw. Walfal.

Temp. Samuelis Herfenet,
M. 24mi.

Jam. White, chosen 1605.
 Gu. Haneock.
 Matt. Wren, chosen 1605.
 Alex. Read.
 Jo. Heyward.
 Ant. Parker.
 Rich. Pemberton, chosen
 1608.
 Theodore Bathurst.

Alexander Bood, chosen 1610.
 Jo. Scarlet.
 Th. Bold.
 Walt. Belcanquall.
 Jo. Nutt, chosen 1611.
 Rad. Brownrig.
 Rog. Flower. *Tanquam.*
 Jo. Pocklington, chosen 1612.
 Sam. Calverley.
 Th. Bouguell.
 Jo. Gaell.
 Roger Hexcheffer.

Jo. Jeffery.
 Jo. Johnson, chosen 1613.
 Rob. Felton.
 Edw. Tilman.
 Hen. Burton. *Tanquam.*

Temp. Hen. Felton, M. 25mi.

Ben. Lany, chosen 1616.

Temp. Hieron. Beale, M. 26mi.

Gu. Fenner, chosen 1618.
 Dan. Mariet.
 Eleaz. Duncon.
 Sam. Belcanqual, chosen
 1619.
 Har. Boteler.
 Theod. Beal, chosen 1622.—
Tanquam.

Jo. Poley.
 Nicol. Andrews.
 Edward Quarle.
 Gu. Parris, chosen 1625.
 Jo. Duncon.
 Rob. Goodrick.
 Edm. Calamy. *Tanquam.*
 Ja. Vaughan.
 Jo. Novel.
 Jo. Cornelius.
 Gawing. Nash.
 Jo. Neile.

Temp.

Temp. Benj. Lansy, M. 27mi.

Rich. Ball, chosen 1630.
Rich. Drake.
Gu. Herris.
Jo. Vincent.
Rob. Mapletoft, chosen 1631.
Jo. Randal.
Edw. Fletcher.
Tho. Weedon, chosen 1631.
Edm. Boldero. *Tanquam.*

Temp. Marci Frank, M. 28mi.

Roger Ashton, chosen 1662.
William Quarles.
Anthony Bokenham, chosen 1662.
William Gibbs.
Tho. Wedon.
Edm. Keene.
Tho. Cooke.
Tho. Rider.
Marmaduke Urlip.
Edward Stearne.
William Abel.
Phil. Bacon.
John Keene.
Nath. Coga.
Will. Sampson.
Michael Pindar.
Matthew Eaton.
Robert Goodrick.
Dru. Cressener.
John Goodinge.
Richard Neech, chosen 1664.
Francis Grigg.
Tho. Crowch.

Temp. Rob. Mapleton, M. 29i.

Robert Peachy. *Tanquam.*
Samuel Flack, chosen 1668.
William Mervine.
Edward Duncon.
Richard Blyth.

John Galliver.
John Westfield.
Tho. Browne.
Samuel Bale, chosen 1671.
Thomas Alexander.
Peter Richier.
William Buttj.
John Burrel, chosen 1673.
Edward Feast, chosen 1674.

Tanquam.
George Proctor.
John Gaskarth.
Hugh Martin.

Temp. Nath. Coga, M. 30ii.

Henry Jenkin, chosen 1677.
Ambrose Bland.
Avery Wagstaffe.
William Powle, chosen 1678.
William Dickensop.
Mark Anthony.
Jerome Lacy.
John Lany, chosen 1681.
Tanquam.
Wm. Banckes, chosen 1682.
Marmaduke Tyrwhitt, chosen 1683.
John Basset.
Francis Draper.
John Basset, chosen 1686.
William Smith. *Tanquam.*
Henry Scrivener, chosen 1687.
Samuel Holcombe.
Benjamin Keene.
Samuel Boys.
Christopher Bedford, chosen 1688.

Robert Lloyd.
Edward Lany.
Philip Osbaldeston, chosen 1691.

Reginald Hawkins.
George Mapletoft.
Richard Crossinge.

Temp.

Temp. Tho. Brown, M. 31m.

Thomas Wallace.

Roger Long.

Thomas Thomas.

Nicholas Phillips, ch

Thomas Parlet.

1704. *Tanquam.*

John Vesey, chosen 1698.

John Browning, chosen 1;

Richard Flack.

Henry Cressener.

Christopher Selby.

Titus Tweady.

Hugh James, chosen 1699.

Thomas Wallace, chosen

*Temp. Edw. Lang; M. 31*1701. *Tanquam.*

Thomas Ralph.

William Long, chosen 170

Robert Turner, chosen 1701.

Randolph Wyard, choi

Tho. Ashburner, chosen 1709.

1708.

William Sutton.

James Jeffery.

Richard Atwood.

John Goodwin.

Robert Hodges.

John Mapletott.

END OF TOM. V.

